

A NEW ENGLISH
DICTIONARY:
OR, A COMPLEAT
COLLECTION

OF THE MOST
Proper and Significant Words,

AND

TERMS of ART,

Commonly used in the

LANGUAGE,

WITH


A continued Short and Clear EXPOSITION.

The whole digested into Alphabetical Order; and chiefly designed for the Benefit of young *Scholars, Tradesmen, Artificers, Foreigners*, and the *Female Sex*, who would learn to spell truly; being so fitted to every Capacity, that it may be a ready and continued Help to all that want an Instructor.

As also Three useful Tables, *viz.*

- I. Of proper Names of Men, especially those that are contained in the Holy Bible; shewing their true Original and Derivation.
- II. Of proper Names of Women; with the same Explication.
- III. Of Nick-names, or English Christian Names abbreviated or made short.

The EIGHTH EDITION, carefully revised: with many important Additions and Improvements.

By J. K. 

L O N D O N,

Printed for L. HAWES, W. CLARKE, and R. COLLINS;
S. CROWDER; S. BLADON; R. BALDWIN;
and W. WOODFALL, MDCCLXXII.

N. B. Dr. WATTS, in Page 81. of his Art of reading and writing *English*, gives the following directions, viz.
 “ In your younger years especially, take all proper opportunities for writing, and be careful to spell every word true : this may be done by the help of some small English Dictionary, where the words are put down in the order of the alphabet ; and if you doubt of the spelling of any word, write it not without first consulting the Dictionary — The best Dictionary that I know for this purpose, is entitled, A New English Dictionary, &c. by J. K. in a small Octavo.”



Since the above recommendation, the Doctor sent the following letter.

To the PROPRIETORS.

GENTLEMEN,

I Received your present of the *English* Dictionary when I came to town; and I thought I could do no less than acknowledge it, and thank you. I am so far from disapproving that paragraph which you have printed from my little book of reading and writing, that even since the larger Dictionary of Mr. *Bailey* is published, which may be very entertaining and useful to persons of a polite education, yet, for the bulk of mankind, this small one of J. K. is much more convenient; and I wish it were in the hands of all young persons, to acquaint them better with their mother-tongue. I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble servant,

I. WATTS.

Lime street, July,
 1731,

THE P R E F A C E.

A *L*though it were needless to insist on the usefulness of **DICTIONARIES** in general, since words are introductory to the knowledge of things, and no **ARTS** and **SCIENCES** can be attained without a right understanding of their peculiar terms; nevertheless, it is requisite to give an account of the present undertaking, and to shew what improvements have been made to this elaborate piece of work. The main design of it then is, to instruct youth, and even adult persons who are ignorant of the learned languages, in the **ORTHOGRAPHY**, or true manner of spelling, reading, and writing, in their mother-tongue. For that purpose, care has been taken to make this a compleat collection of the most proper and significant English words; omitting such as are obsolete, barbarous, or foreign; as also all abstruse, difficult, and uncouth **TERMS** of **ART**, as altogether unnecessary, nay, even prejudicial to the endeavour of young beginners, and persons not thoroughly skilled in the niceties of polite learning. However, many particular useful terms, in every **FACULTY**,

are here set in a true light, and briefly explained with all possible clearness, viz. those that relate to grammar, logick, rhetorick, divinity, law, philosophy, arithmetick, geometry, geography, astronomy, architecture, fortification, gunnery, navigation, perspective, music, poetry, phyfic, surgery, anatomy, chemistry, affairs of sea and war, heraldry, archery, fencing, horsemanship, handicrafts, manufactures, the farriers art, masonry, carpentry, joynery, painting, carving, engraving, merchandizing, husbandry, gardening, cooking, confectionary, hunting, hawking, fowling, fishing, &c. To these is added a succinct account of the functions of the principal officers, magistrates, &c. of GREAT BRITAIN; as also of coins, weights, and measures, with other remarkable particulars.

The whole work is carefully digested into alphabetical order, in which the different senses of original words are set down; so as the true meaning of their respective derivatives may be easily discovered. But to prevent the volume from swelling beyond its due bounds, it is judged expedient only to leave out the common terminations of many nouns, participles, adverbs, &c. that may be formed for their primitives with a very little application.

Now,

Now, forasmuch as the former editions of our NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY have met with a general acceptation, and the copies have for some time been scarce, we are encouraged to present it again to the public in a more accomplished dress, not doubting but the improvements and additions will appear very considerable. To that end, many compound or double words, as a bird-cage, an apple-tree, a pigeon-house, &c. are struck out, as altogether superfluous; since bird and cage, with all the rest, may be found separately under their respective articles. In the room of these is inserted a great number of proper and emphatical words, that were wanting in the first impression. And farther, whereas the original or principal terms were at first only explained, and the others left naked, now every individual word is illustrated with a clear and comprehensive exposition. There are also annexed at the end three tables of very good use, viz. 1. Of proper names of men, especially such as are contained in the Old and New Testament, in which is shewed the etymology, or true original of them, as they are derived from various languages. 2. Of proper names of women, explained after the same manner. 3. Of nick-names, or English christian names abbreviated or made short.

We

We shall not here take upon us to censure some other performances of the like nature, which are defective in several respects; and yet stuffed with a monstrous heap of difficult and obtruse terms, obsolete and forced words, taken from foreign languages, poetical fictions, the names of towns, forts, rivers, &c. besides others that are peculiar to the counties of GREAT-BRITAIN and IRELAND, and never used or understood any where else: so that a downright countryman, in looking for a common English word in so vast a wood of such as are above the reach of his capacity, must needs lose the sight of it, and be extremely discouraged, if not constrained, to give over the search.

Neither shall we recommend our Manual beyond its due merit, in regard that we are assured it is a most compleat DICTIONARY of the genuine and pure words of the English Tongue, that are constantly in use among writers of a clear judgment and good stile, excluding all others which have been corruptly introduced by some who would approve themselves learned, rather by unintelligible terms, than by proper language. It is also altogether needless to insist upon the apparent usefulness of this small volume, to all persons who are not perfectly masters of our most elegant speech, or on the assistance it gives to young scholars,
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tradesmen, artificers, foreigners, and others; and particularly, to the more ingenious practitioners of the FEMALE SEX, in attaining to the true sense and method of spelling such words, as from time to time they are disposed to make use of upon any occasion.

Those who have a mind to inform themselves more perfectly of the genius and composition of our language, either in the original derivation of it, or in the present use and practice, must consult such treatises as are written on purpose; amongst which, I know none equal to that essay towards a practical English grammar, composed by Mr. JAMES GREENWOOD.

To conclude, it is therefore presumed, the entire work (as it is now brought to perfection) must needs give ample content to the public; which will be a sufficient recompence for the great pains taken by the compiler, who is only ambitious of promoting the general benefit of mankind, and more especially that of his native country.

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and R. COLLINS, in Pater-noster Row.*

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A B A.

AN Abaisance, a low conge or bow.
To Abandon, to cast off or utterly forsake.
To Abase, to bring down, to humble.
An Abasement, a being brought low.
Abashed, made ashamed, confounded.
Abashment, astonishment, confusion.
To Abate, to make or to grow less.
An Abatement, that which is abated, a lessening.
Abatures (among hunters) the grass or sprigs that a stag thrusts down in passing by.
Abba, a Syriac word for father.
An Abbeſs, the governess of a nunnery.
An Abbey, a college, or house for the reception of religious persons.
An Abbot, or **Abbat**, the chief ruler of an Abbey.
An Abbotſhip, the office or dignity of an abbot.
To Abbreviate, to abridge, or make short.
An Abbreviation, an abbreviating, or expressing a thing in fewer terms.
An Abbreviature, a shortning by putting a letter for a word.
To Abdicate, to renounce, to resign or give up.
Abdication, the voluntary act of abdicating, renouncing, &c.
A bearing, as to be bound to a good a-bearing, i. e. to one's good behaviour.
The Abele-Tree, a kind of white poplar.
To Abet, to egg or set on, to back.
An Abetment, an abetting.

An Abetter, or **Abettor**, one that eggs on or helps another in doing an unlawful act.
To Abhor, to hate or loath.
Abhorrence, or **Abhorrency**, an abhorring or loathing.
Abhorrent, that abhors or loaths.
To Abide, to endure or to suffer, to dwell or stay in a place.
Abject, vile, base, mean.
An Abject, a person of no repute.
Abjection, or **Abjection**, an abject or low condition, meanness.
Ability, or **Ableness**, a being able, power.
An Abjuration, a renouncing by oath, a sworn banishment.
To Abjure, to renounce or quit an opinion, to forswear the realm.
Ablution, a washing used by popish priests; the cleansing of a medicine in any liquor.
An Abode, an abiding, or dwelling in a place.
To Abolish, to destroy utterly, to repeal or make void.
An Abolishment, an abolishing or making void.
An Abolition, the absolute repealing of a law or custom.
Abominable, to be abominated, hateful.
To Abominate, to abhor, hate or loath.
An Abomination, a thing to be hated or loathed.
Abortion, miscarriage in women, untimely birth.
Abortive, belonging to such a birth; fine vellum made of the skin of a cast-calf or lamb.
To Abound with, to have plenty of.
Abraham's Balm, or

Hemp-Tree, a kind of willow.
To Abridge, to shorten in words, still keeping to the sense.
An Abridgment, an abridging, a short account of a matter.
To Abrogate, to repeal or make void a law.
An Abrogation, an abrogating, repealing, &c.
Abrupt, suddenly broken off, rough, hasty.
An Abscess, an imposthume or swelling.
To Abscond, to hide one's self.
Absence, a being out of the way.
Absent, that is out of the way, missing.
To Absent one's self, to get or keep out of the way.
To Absolve, to acquit or discharge of a crime.
Absolute, perfect in itself, free from the power of another.
Absolution, an absolving or pardoning: forgiveness of sins.
To Abstain, to forbear or leave off.
Abstemious, temperate in diet, moderate.
Abstergent, or **Absterſive**, that is of a scouring or cleansing quality.
Abstinence, a refraining one's self, temperance.
Abstinent, forbearing meat, drink, &c.
An Abstract, a short draught of a writing, book, &c.
To Abstract, to abridge or shorten.
Abstracte, lying hid, hard to be understood.
Abſurd, not agreeable to reason, foolish, silly.
An Abſurdity, an absurd point.
Abundance, plenty, good stores.

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Abundant, *abounding with, plentiful.*

An Abuse, *an ill use of a thing.*

To Abuse, *to use or treat ill, to wrong.*

Abusive, *apt to abuse.*

An Abyss, *a bottomless gulph or pit.*

Acacia, or **Binding-bean tree**, *a shrub.*

Academical, *belonging to*

An Academy, *an university, a place where youth are taught the liberal arts and sciences, &c.*

An Accent, *a mark set over a particular syllable of any word, for the pronouncing of it with a stronger or weaker voice.*

To Accent words, *to set such a mark over them*

To Accept, *to receive favourably or kindly.*

Acceptable, *capable of being so received.*

Acceptation, or **Acceptance**, *an accepting or receiving kindly.*

The Acceptation of a word, *the received meaning of it, or the sense it is generally taken in.*

Access, *admittance or approach to a person, &c.*

Accessible, *approachable, easy to be come at.*

An Accession, *an addition or increase, a coming to.*

An Accessory, or **Accessory**, *a person who partakes in the guilt of another's crimes.*

The Accidence, *a little book in which the first principles of the Latin tongue are laid down.*

An Accident, *a chance.*

Accidental, *belonging to, or happening by chance.*

An Acclamation, *a shout ing for joy.*

An Accloyed horse, *one that is pricked in the shoring.*

To Accommodate, *to fit, to furnish, to agree or make up a difference.*

An Accommodation, *an accommodating, fitting, &c.*

To Accompany, *to keep company with. to wait on.*

An Accomplice, *one that has a hand in a matter or crime with others.*

To Accomplish, *to perform, to perfect, to finish.*

An Accomplished person, *one of extraordinary parts.*

An Accomplishment, *an accomplishing, an endowment.*

Accord, *agreement, consent.*

To Accord, *to agree, to suit together.*

To Accost one, *to make or come up to him.*

Account, *esteem, repute.*

An Account, *a reckoning, a rehearsal.*

To Account, *to reckon, to esteem of.*

Accountable, *liable to give an account.*

An Accountant, *a person well skilled in casting up accounts.*

To Accouter, *to dress or trim up.*

Accoutrement, *dress or garb.*

To Accrew, or **Accrue**, *to be increased or added, to arise from.*

Accuracy, or **Accurate** **ness**, *exactness, diligence.*

Accurate, *exact, curious, nicely done.*

Accursed, *that lies under a curse.*

An Accusation, *an accusing, a charge.*

To Accuse, *to charge with a crime.*

To Accustom, *or use one's self to.*

An Ace, *that point of the dice which stands for the number one.*

An Ache, *a pain in any part of the body.*

Acid, *sour, sharp, tart.*

Acidity, *sourness, sharpness.*

To Acknowledge, *to confess or own, to be thankful for.*

An Acknowledgment, *a confessing or owning.*

To Acquaint one, *or make one acquainted with, to make known to him, to give him notice of.*

Acquaintance, *fellowship, conversation.*

An Acquaintance, *a person with whom one is acquainted.*

To Acquiesce, *to rest satisfied or comply with.*

Acquiescence, or **Acquiescency**, *an acquiescing, compliance.*

To Acquire, *to purchase, to get.*

An Acquisition, *a getting or winning.*

Acquists, *conquests won by the sword.*

Tr Acquit, *to discharge or free from.*

An Acquittal, or **Acquittment**, *a freeing from the charge or guilt of an offence.*

An Acquittance, *a release in writing for money received.*

An Acre, *a land-measure of forty perches in length, and four in breadth.*

Acrimony, *sharpness, eagerness.*

An Acrostick, *a poem, in which the first letters of every verse make up some particular name, motto, &c.*

An Act, *a deed, a decree.*

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The Act (at Oxford), the time when degrees are taken in that university.

To Act, to do.

An Action, a deed or feat, the form of a suit at law.

Actionable, capable of bearing a law-action.

Active, fit to act, nimble.

Activity, nimbleness or briskness.

An Actor, one that acts a part in a stage-play.

An Actress, a female stage-player.

Actual, effectual, real.

An Actuary, the clerk or register of a convocation.

To Actuate, to bring into act, to move or stir up.

Acute, sharp-pointed, sharp-witted, keen.

An Acute disease, one that soon comes to a height, and either abates or else kills the patient.

An Adamant, a diamond stone.

To Adapt, to fit or make fit, to suit.

To Add, to join or put to.

An Adder, a poisonous serpent.

An Addice, or Adze, a cooper's tool.

To Addict, to give one's self up to.

Addition, an adding or putting to. In arithmetick, a rule by which several numbers are added together, in order to find out their sum.

Additional, that is added over and above.

Addle, rotten, empty; as an addle egg.

Address, nice carriage in managing business.

An Address, an application or dedication to a person; a petition to the king.

To Address, to make ap-

plication to, to petition.

Adequate, equal, proportionable.

To Adhere, to stick fast or cleave to.

Adherence, or Adherency, a sticking close to the interests, &c. of others.

An Adherent, one that sides with a party.

Adjacent, lying near to.

Adieu, God be with you, farewell.

To Adjourn, to put off to another day.

An Adjournment, an adjourning.

Adjoining, lying next to, neighbouring.

To Adjudge, to give by judgment of a court of justice, to award.

An Adjunct, that which is joined to another thing, a circumstance.

An Adjuration, an adjuring.

To Adjure, to exact an oath, to charge earnestly.

To Adjust, to make fit, to settle, to state.

An Adjutant, an officer in a regiment of soldiers who assists the superior officers.

To Administer, to do service, to manage or dispose.

Administration, the act of administering.

An Administrator, one that has the management of any thing, especially of the goods of a person who died without a will.

An Administratrix, a woman that has such goods and power committed to her.

Admirable, worthy of admiration, wonderful.

An Admiral, a chief commander of a squadron of ships.

The Lord High Admiral

(of Great-Britain), a great officer of the crown, who has the chief government of the royal navy.

An Admiralty, an admiral's office or dignity.

The Admiralty-court, a court established for the determining of all causes relating to sea-affairs.

Admiration, an admiring or wondering.

To Admire, to wonder, to be surprised at.

An Admission, or Admittance, a receiving into, an entrance upon.

To Admit, or Admit of, to receive, to allow of.

To Admonish, to put in mind of, to warn.

An Admonition, or Admonishment, a warning, a giving advice.

To Adopt, to chuse a stranger for one's son or heir.

Adoption, the act of adopting.

Adoptive, belonging to adoption.

Adorable, fit to be adored or worshipped.

Adoration, an adoring, worship, respect.

To Adore, to pay divine worship, to shew great respect.

To Adorn, to beautify, to trim or deck.

To Advance, to step or go forward, to prefer or raise.

Advancement, a being advanced, preferment.

An Advancer, a branch of a buck's horn, between the back-antler and the palm.

Advantage, good, profit, gain.

To Advantage, to avail, to be profitable.

Advantageous, that tend

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to one's good or profit.	An Advocate, one well skilled in the civil law, who maintains another's right.	To Afflict, to cast down, to trouble, to grieve.
Advent (i. e. coming), the time set apart by the church to prepare for the approaching festival of Christmas.	An Advocateship, the office of an advocate.	Affliction, trouble, sorrow, distress.
Adventitious, that comes unexpectedly, or by chance.	To Advow, or Avow (in common law), to justify an act formerly done.	Afflictive, bringing affliction, afflicting.
Adventure, chance, luck, hazard.	An Advowee, or Avowee, one that enjoys	Affluence, plenty, great store, wealth.
An Adventure, an accidental encounter, an enterprise.	An Advowson, a right which the patron has to present a clerk to a void benefice.	An Afflux (of humours), a flowing of them to any part of the body.
To Adventure, to put to the venture, to hazard.	Aerial, belonging to the air, airy.	To Afford, to yield or give.
Adventurous, hazardous, bold.	Ætherial, that belongs to the heavens, sky, or air.	To Affright, to put in a fright or fear.
An Adversary, one that is against another, especially in a law-suit.	Affability, courtesy, kindness.	An Affront, an abuse or wrong.
Adverse, opposite, contrary.	Affable, easy to be spoken to, courteous.	To Affront, to swagger or brave over, to wrong.
Adversity, adverse fortune, affliction, distress.	An Affair, a business, matter, or concern.	Affrontive, affronting, abusive.
To Advert, to mark, to mind, to take heed.	To Affect, to set one's mind upon, to move sensibly, to hanker after.	Africa, one of the four parts of the world.
Advertency, mindfulness, heedfulness.	Affection, an eager desire, affectedness, pretensiveness.	The Africans, the natives or people of Africa.
To Advise, to give advice or notice of.	Affected, inclined or disposed to, precise, formal.	Africans, or Africa margolds; a fine yellow flower.
An Advertisement, an advertising, an information.	Affection, inclination towards, love, goodwill.	After-math, the second mowings of grass.
Advice, counsel, notice, or account.	Affectionate, well affected to, full of affection.	After-sails (in a ship), the sails that belong to the main and misen masts.
Advisable, capable of being advised about, fit to be done.	Affiance, confidence, trust.	The Aga, or chief captain of the Janizaries in Turkey.
To Advise, to counsel, to give an account of.	An Affidavit, a deposition or witnessing a thing upon oath.	Agarick, a mushroom that grows on old trees.
Adult, grown up, or come to full age.	Affinity, alliance or kindred by marriage.	An Agate, a precious stone of several sorts.
Adulterate, spoiled or marred, counterfeit.	To Affirm, to say, to assure.	Age, the whole continuance of a man's life.
To Adulterate, to corrupt, to spoil.	Affirmable, fit to be affirmed.	An Age, a space of time containing 100 Years.
An Adulterer, or an Adulteress, he or she that commits adultery.	An Affirmation, an affirming or speaking point-blank.	Aged, advanced in years.
Adulterous, belonging or given to	Affirmative, that serves to affirm, positive.	An Agent, a doer, a factor or dealer for another.
Adultery, incontinency between married persons, the defiling of the marriage-bed.	To Affix, to fasten to, to set or post up.	To Aggrandize, to make great.
		To Aggravate, to enlarge upon the heinousness of a crime.
		An Aggravation, an aggravating.
		An Aggressor, one that first

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first assaults or sets upon another.

Aggrieved, much grieved, afflicted or troubled.

Agility, activity, nimbleness.

To Agitate, to tumble and toss, to debate.

An Agitation, a jousting, or tossing; the management of a business.

An Agitator, one that carries on a business.

An Agony, extremity of anguish, the pangs of death.

To Agree, to consent, to strike up a bargain.

Agreeable, agreeing, or suiting with, pleasant.

Agreement, agreeableness, union.

An Agreement, a bargain, articles agreed upon.

Agriculture, the art of husbandry.

Agrimony, an herb like tansey.

The Agriot, a kind of a tart cherry.

An Ague, a disease.

Aguish, belonging to or troubled with an ague.

Aid, help, succour.

To Aid, to help.

To Ail, to be ill at ease, or sick.

An Ailment, a light indisposition of the body.

The Air, one of the four elements.

An Air, a tune in music, an harmony in feature.

An Aire, or **Airy**, a young brood of hawks or other birds of prey.

Airy, belonging to the air, full of life, brisk.

Aite, or **Ax-weed**, an herb.

An Ait, or **Eyet**, a little island in a river.

An Aker-staff, a tool to cleanse a plough-coulter.

Alabaster, a kind of soft and very white marble.

Alacrity, cheerfulness, briskness.

Alamode, a sort of silk or taffety.

An Alarm, or **Alarum**, a signal for taking up arms upon the sudden arrival of an enemy;

a chime in a clock or watch.

To Alarm, to give an alarm, to fright.

An Alchemist, one skilled in

Alchemy, that part of chemistry which shows how to change the form of metals.

The Alcoran, the Turks bible or book of the Mahometan law.

An Alcove, a place with rails, &c. for a bed of state.

An Alder, a tall straight tree.

An Alderman, an officer to the chief civil magistrate of a city or town corporate.

Ale, a well-known drink.

An Ale-conner, or **Ale-taster**, an officer that looks to the assize of bread, ale, and beer.

Ale-hoof, or **Ground-ivy**, an herb.

An Alembick, or **Limbbeck**, a chemical vessel used in distilling.

Alessanders, or **Alexanders**, a garden-herb.

Algebra, a peculiar science, which discovers the first principles of arithmetick and geometry, and resolves the most knotty questions therein.

Algebraical, belonging to algebra.

An Algebraist, one skilled in that science.

Alicant-wine, a wine made of mulberries about Alicant, a town of the province of Valentia in Spain.

An Alien, a foreigner or stranger.

To Alienate, to make over the property of any thing to another.

An Alienation, an alienating or selling, &c.

Aliment, nourishment, food.

Alimony, that maintenance which a married woman may sue for, upon separation from her husband.

Alisanders, or **Lovage**, an herb.

Alkanet, or **Spanish bugloss**, an herb.

Allay, or **Alloy**, the mixture of metals for coining, &c.

To Allay, to ease pain or grief; to temper metals.

To Alledge, to bring a thing for proof, to quote.

An Allegation, an alledging a quotation out of a book.

Allegiance, the natural and sworn obedience which subjects owe to their sovereign.

Allegorical, belonging to an allegory.

To Allegorize, to explain after an allegorical manner.

An Allegory, a figurative expression, when something is couched in the words different from the literal sense, and the figure is carried on through the whole discourse.

Alleluiah (Heb.), praise the Lord; also the herb wood-sorrel.

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An Allemand, or Alman,
a kind of grave mu-
sick; or a dance.

To Alleviate, to lighten,
to lessen, to allay.

An Alleviation, an alle-
viating, ease, comfort.

An Alley, a narrow lane,
a walk in a garden.

Alliance, an uniting of
families by marriage, or
of common-wealths by
leagues; a match, a
league.

Allied, matched, united by
a league.

Allies, princes or states
combined in a league
for their mutual de-
fence.

An Alligator, a West-
Indian crocodile.

To Allot, to set out or share
by lot, to appoint.

An Allotment, an allot-
ting.

To Allow, to grant, to
approve of.

Allowable, fit to be al-
lowed or approved.

Allowance, permission,
sufferance.

An Allowance, a portion,
a salary.

Alloy, the proportion of
a baser metal tempered
with a finer.

To Allude, to speak a
thing which has some
resemblance or respect
to another matter.

Allam, a sort of mine-
ral.

To Allure, to decoy or en-
tice.

An Allurement, an al-
luring, a bait.

An Allusion, an alluding,
a resemblance in words.

An Almanack, a yearly
account, in which are
set down the months,
days of the week, fes-
tivals, eclipses, &c.

An Almandine, a kind of
coarse ruby.

An Almond, a fruit.

The Almonds (of the
throat), two glands or
kernels at the root of
the tongue.

An Almoner, or Almner,
a church-officer under a
prince, who takes care
of the distribution of his
alms.

An Almonry, or Aumry,
the almoner's office or
lodgings, or the place
where alms are given.

Alms, whatever is freely
given to the poor.

An Alms house, a house
built and endowed for
the maintenance of poor
aged or disabled per-
sons.

Alnage, measuring with
an ell, ell-measure.

An Alneger, an officer
who formerly looked to
the assize of woollen-
cloth, and now only col-
lects the king's tax on
the same.

Aloes, a bitter purging
gum.

Aloft, on high, or in the
upper part.

Aloof, at a distance.

Aloud, with a loud or
raised voice.

Alpha, the first Greek
letter; whence

An Alphabet, i. e. the
whole order of letters in
any language.

Alphabetical, or Alpha-
betick, belonging to the
order of the alphabet.

Alfines, or Mouse-ear, an
verb.

To Alter, to change, to
turn.

Alterable, liable to be al-
tered.

An Alteration, a change.

Altercation, bratling or
wrangling.

Alternate, or Alternative,
done by turns.

An Alternation, a chang-
ing by turns.

Altitude, height, espec

ally of the sun, moon,
and stars.

Amain, with main force;
also a sea-word, used
when a man of war
bids another yield.

An Amanuensis, one that
writes what is indited
by another, a clerk.

To Amass, to heap or
board up.

To Amaze, to astonish or
surprise.

Amazement, astonishment,
surprise.

An Ambassador, a per-
son sent by a prince or
state to another, to treat
about some important af-
fair.

An Ambassadors, an am-
bassador's wife.

An Ambassage, or Am-
bassy, the commission or
employ of an ambassa-
dor.

Amber, a kind of hard
yellow gum.

Ambergrease, a sweet-
scented clammy juice or
perfume, found on the
sea-shore.

An Ambidexter, one that
uses both hands alike, a
juror that takes a bribe
of both parties.

An Ambigu, several sorts
of meat and pulse served
up in one dish.

Ambiguity, obscurity or
double meaning in
words.

Ambiguous, that is of
an uncertain or double
meaning.

Ambition, an immoderate
desire of honour.

Ambitious, full of ambi-
tion, greedy of prefer-
ment.

An Amble, the going of
an horse between pace
and trot.

To Amble, to go after
such a manner.

Ambrose, a proper name
of men; also an herb.

A M P

A N A

A N G

An Ambry Ammery, or Aumbry, a cup-board for cold broken viſuals.

An Ambuscade, Ambush, or Ambushment, a body of men that lie hid, to rush out upon an enemy unawares; a lying in wait privily to surprise one.

Amel-Corn, or French-Rice, a kind of grain. Amen, verily, so be it.

To Amend, to make or to grow better.

An Amendment, that which is amended.

Amends, satisfaction or recompence.

To Amerce, to set a fine or forfeiture upon.

An Amercement, or Amerciamment; a fine or penalty imposed for an offence.

America, one of the four parts of the world.

The Americans, the people of America.

An Amethyst, a precious stone of a violet colour.

Amiable, worthy to be loved, lovely.

Amicable, friendly, loving.

Amity, friendship, love.

Ammunition, all sorts of warlike stores.

An Amnesty, an act of oblivion, a general pardon granted by a prince to his offending subjects.

An Amoroſo, an amorous man, a gallant.

Amorous, belonging to, or apt to fall in love.

Amort, dead; as Allamort, i. e. quite dead-bearted.

To Amount, to rise up to in value.

Amours, loves-concerns or intrigues.

Amphibious, that lives both on land and in the water.

An Amphitheatre (among the Romans), a huge pile of building of an oval figure, where the people were entertained with divers shews and sports.

Ample, that is of a large extent, or of great power.

An Amplification, an amplifying.

To Amplify, to enlarge a discourse, or upon a subject.

An Amputation, a cutting off a corrupted member or limb.

An Amulet, a kind of charm against the plague, poison, or witchcraft.

To Amuse, to stay with a trifling story, to hold in play.

An Amusement, a trifling business, a toy.

Anabaptists (i. e. baptizers again), sectaries whose chief tenet is, that children ought not to be baptized.

An Anagram, a witty interpretation of a name, title, &c. by transposing the letters of it.

Analogical, belonging to proportion, proportionable.

Analogous, answering in proportion or resemblance.

Analogy, like reason, relation, or proportion.

An Analysis, the resolving of a matter into its parts; the reducing of a substance into its first principles.

Analytical, or Analytick, belonging to such a method of resolving, &c.

Anarchy, a being without rule, want of all government in a state.

An Anathema, a solemn curse, or sentence of

excommunication; an accursed person or thing.

To Anathematize, to put under a curse, to excommunicate.

Anatomical, belonging to anatomy.

An Anatomist, one skilled in that art.

To Anatomize, to dissect, or cut up a dead body.

Anatomy, an artificial cutting open the body of a man, or other creature, in order to view its several parts.

An Anbury, a kind of wen, or spongy swelling in a horse.

An Ancestor, a forefather.

An Anchor, an iron instrument to keep in a ship.

Anchorage, ground fit to hold an anchor; or a duty paid for casting anchor in a harbour.

An Anchoret, a hermit or monk that lives in a desert.

An Anchovy, a small sea-fish.

Ancient, old, belonging to former time.

An Ancient, or Anshent, a flag usually set up in a ship's stern.

The Anemone, or Emony, a flower.

An Angel, (i. e. messenger), one of those immaterial and intellectual beings, which are employed in executing the orders of divine providence: also a gold-coin worth 10s.

An Angel-Bed, a sort of open bed without posts.

Angelica, an herb, whose distilled water is good against poison, &c.

Angelical, belonging to or like an angel.

ANN

ANT

ANT

An Angelot, a kind of small French cheese.

Anger, a passion of the mind.

To Anger, to provoke to anger, to vex.

An Angle, a corner, a fishing-rod.

To Angle, to fish with such a rod.

The Angles, a people of Denmark, who with the Jutes and Saxons came over and settled themselves in this island.

An Anglicism, a propriety of the English speech.

Angry, that is in a fit of anger.

Anguish, great trouble of mind or body.

Angular, belonging to or having angles or corners.

An Animadversion, an animadverting, a remark on a book, &c.

To Animadvert, to take notice of, to observe.

Animal, belonging to life, as the animal spirits.

An Animal, a living creature.

To Animate, to enliven, or quicken, to egg or set on.

Animosity, stomachfulness, heart-burning, grudge.

Anise, a sweet-smelling herb.

The Ankle, a part of the leg of a human body.

An Annalist, a writer of

Annals, yearly chronicles, i. e. an account of remarkable passages happening in a state from year to year.

Annats, or Annates, first-fruits of church-livings, being the value of one year's profit.

Anneal, a sort of drug

used by painters and dyers.

To Anneal glass, to stain and bake it, so as the colour may go quite through it.

To Annex, to unite, or join one thing to another.

To Annihilate, to bring any created being to nothing, to destroy utterly.

Annihilation, the act of annihilating.

Anniversary, celebrated or done every year at a certain time.

An Anniversary, a yearly service said by a popish priest for a dead person.

An Annotation, an expounding note or remark.

To Annoy, to endamage, to hurt.

An Annoyance, a damage or prejudice.

Annual, coming every year, yearly.

An Annuity, a yearly rent, or salary.

To Annul, to abolish, to make void.

An Annunciation, the delivery of a message; as

The Annunciation (of the virgin Mary), the festival of Lady-Day, Mar. 25th, kept in remembrance of the solemn message brought to the blessed virgin, concerning Christ's birth.

Anonymous, that has no name, nameless.

An Answer, to a question, letter, &c.

To Answer, to give an answer, to have relation to.

Answerable, liable to answer for a thing, proportionable.

An Ant, or Pismire, an insect.

An Antagonist, one that strives against another for the mastery.

Antecedent, going before, in order of time.

An Antedate, a date older than it ought to be.

To Antedate a writing, to date it before the time.

An Antepast, a fore-taste.

An Anthem, an hymn sung in divine service in several parts.

St. Anthony's Fire, a painful swelling.

An Antichamber, a withdrawing-room.

Antichrist, an adversary to Christ; a seducer, who puts himself in Christ's stead.

Antichristian, belonging to antichrist.

To Anticipate, to take up before the time, to prevent.

An Anticipation, an anticipating.

An Antick, a piece of antiquity; a buffoon, or juggler.

Anticks, or Antick-work, a device of odd figures of men, beasts, birds, &c. formed in a rude manner.

An Antidote, a remedy against poison.

An Antelope, a kind of deer, having straight wreathed horns.

Antimonarchical, that is against monarchy, or kingly government.

Antimony, a sort of mineral.

An Antipathy, a contrariety of natural qualities in some creatures and things.

Antipodes, people who live on the other side of the earth opposite to us, going with their feet directly against ours.

An Antipope, a false pope set up against one that is duly chosen.

An Antiquary, one well skilled in the knowledge of antiquity.

Antiquated, grown out of use, made void.

Antiquity, ancientness, the state of old times.

Antitrinitarians, hereticks who deny the trinity of the three divine persons in the Godhead.

An Antitype, an example, like the pattern; as the sacrament of the Lord's supper is with respect to the Jewish passover.

Antivenereal, effluential for rooting out the venereal disease, or French pox.

An Antler, a branch of a deer's head.

An Anvil, a tool belonging to a smith's forge.

Anxiety, anguish, great trouble of mind.

Anxious, sorrowful, careful.

An Apartment, a separate lodging in a house.

An Ape, a wild beast.

To Ape one, to imitate him in all things.

An Aphorism, a short definition or rule in any art or science.

Apish, belonging to or like an ape, foolish.

The Apocalypse, the revelation of St. John the evangelist.

Apocalyptical, belonging thereto.

The Apocrypha, certain books of doubtful authority, joined to the Bible.

Apocryphal, belonging to those books.

Apollyon (i. e. destroyer), a name given to the devil in holy scripture.

Apologetical, or Apologetic, belonging to an apology.

An Apologist, one that makes an apology.

To Apologize, to make one's defence.

An Apologue, a moral fable, as those of Æsop.

An Apology, an excuse or defence in words or arguments.

An Apophthegm, a short instructive sentence or saying.

Apoplectical, belonging to the apoplexy.

Apoplectic, good against that disease.

The Apoplexy, a disease that suddenly surprises the brain, and takes away all sense and motion.

Apostasy, a revolting or falling away from the true religion.

An Apostate, such a revolter.

To Apostatize, to fall off from the faith.

An Apostle, one sent as a messenger or ambassador to preach the gospel.

The Apostolate, or Apostleship, the dignity or office of an apostle.

Apostolical, or Apostolick, belonging to the apostles.

An Apostrophe, a mark ['] which shews that a vowel is cut off in any word.

An Apothecary, one that prepares and sells medicines, drugs, &c.

An Apozem, a diet-drink made of boiled roots, herbs, drugs, &c.

Apparel, cloathing, raiment.

Apparelled, clothed, dressed.

Apparent, appearing, visible.

An Apparition, the appearing of a spirit, a ghost.

An Apparitor, a messenger that summons offenders to appear in the spiritual court.

An Appeal, the removing of a cause from a lower judge or court to a higher.

To Appeal, to make an appeal.

To Appear, to be in sight, to shew one's self.

An Appearance, an appearing.

To Appease, to allay, or assuage, to calm.

An Appellant, or Appeller, one that brings an appeal.

An Appellation, a calling by a particular name, a name or title.

An Appellour, one who accuses others that were his accomplices in a crime.

An Appendant, a thing that depends on or belongs to another.

An Appendix, a separate addition to a book.

To Appertain, to belong to.

Appertinances, or Appurtenances, things belonging to another thing that is more principal.

An Appetency, an earnest desire.

An Appetite, the desire of food, a stomach to one's victuals.

To Applaud, to commend highly, as it were, by the clapping of hands.

Applause, great commendation, publick praise.

An Apple, a well known fruit.

Apple of love, a kind of night shade, a plant.

Applicable, or Applicible, that may be applied.

An Application, an applying.

To Apply, to put one thing to another, to have recourse to.

A P R

A R B

A R C

- To Appoint, to order, to set a task, to design.
- An Appointment, an appointing, an order.
- To Apportion (in law), to divide into convenient portions.
- An Apportionment, the dividing of a rent into parts.
- Apposite, well applied, pat.
- To Appraise goods, to value or set a price on them.
- To Apprehend, to lay hold of, to understand, to fear.
- Apprehension, understanding, fear.
- Apprehensive, quick of apprehension, fearing.
- An Apprentice, one that is bound to another, to learn a trade, art, or mystery.
- An Apprenticeship, the state or the time of one's being an apprentice.
- An Approach, a coming near.
- To Approach, to draw nigh, or come near.
- Approachable, that may be approached.
- An Approbation, an approving or liking.
- To Appropriate, to usurp the property of a thing, to take to one's self.
- An Appropriation, an appropriating. In law, it is when the profits of a church-living are made over to a college or body corporate, and one of the members officiates as vicar.
- To Approve, to allow of, to like.
- An Apricot, a fruit.
- April, the fourth month of the year, so called ab aperiendo, i. e. from opening the spring, &c.
- An Apron, for a tradesman or woman.
- Apt, fit, meet, forwardly inclined to.
- Aptitude, or Aptness, fitness, a natural disposition to do any thing.
- Aqua fortis, a strong corroding liquor, made of vitriol, saltpetre, &c.
- Aqua vitæ, a cordial water made of brewed beer.
- Aquatick, or Aquatile, growing or living in the water.
- An Aqueduct, a conduit or passage for conveying water.
- Aqueous, like water, watery.
- Arable land, land fit to be ploughed.
- Arbitrable, that may be put to or decided by arbitration.
- An Arbitrage, an arbitrator's or umpire's decree.
- Arbitrary, depending altogether upon one's will, that is without controul.
- To Arbitrate, to act as an arbitrator.
- An Arbitration, an arbitrating, a putting an end to a difference by means of arbitrators.
- An Arbitrator, a judge chosen by the consent of two parties, to decide a controversy between them.
- An Arbitrement, a power given by such parties to some persons to determine the matter in dispute.
- An Arborist, one skilled in the nature, &c. of trees, and in the best method of planting or improving them.
- An Arbour, a bowyer in a garden.
- The Arbut, or Arbutree, a shrub.
- Arch, arrant, very; as an arch rogue.
- An Arch, any hollow building, raised in form of a semi circle.
- Arch, in compound words, expresses dignity, and signifies chief; as
- An Archangel, the prince of angels; also a weed like dead nettles.
- An Archbishop, a chief bishop, that has power over several other bishops.
- An Archbishoprick, the dignity, jurisdiction, or benefice of an archbishop.
- An Archdeacon, a dignified clergyman, whose business it is to visit two years in three, to reform abuses in ecclesiastical matters, &c.
- An Archdeaconry, the extent of an archdeacon's jurisdiction.
- An Archdeaconship, the dignity or office of an archdeacon.
- An Archduke, one that has some pre-eminence over other dukes, as the archduke of Austria.
- An Archdukedom, the territory or jurisdiction of an archduke.
- An Archduchess, an archduke's wife.
- An Arch-heretick, a ring-leader of hereticks.
- An Arch-pirate, the head of the pirates.
- An Arch-prefbyter, or Arch-priest, a chief priest, a rural dean.
- Archal, or Derbyshire liver-wort, an herb.
- An Archer, one that is skilled in
- Archery, the art of shooting with the long bow.
- The Arches, or Court of Arches, the archbishop of Canterbury's chief court.

consistory for debating ecclesiastical matters.

An Archetype, the first example or model; the original of a writing, &c.

An Architect, a master-builder.

Architecture, the art of designing and raising all sorts of buildings according to the right method.

An Architrave, the main beam in any building; also that part of a pillar which is above the chapter, and below the frieze.

An Archive, a place where old records are kept.

Ardency, or Ardentness, heat of zeal, passion, &c.

Ardour, ardent affection, great zeal.

Argent (in heraldry), the silver or white colour in the coats of the gentry.

Argentine, or Silver-weed, an herb.

To Argue, to reason or discourse, to debate.

An Argument, a reason or proof, the substance of a discourse, &c.

An Argumentation, a reasoning, or proving by arguments.

Asianism, the heretical doctrine of Arius, who denied the Son of GOD to be of the same substance with the Father.

To Arise, to get up, to take rise from.

Aristocracy, the government of a state, where the nobility only bear rule.

Aristocratical, or Aristocratick, belonging to such a government.

Arithmetical, belonging to arithmetick.

An Arithmetician, one

skilled in that science.

Arithmetick, the art of accounting by numbers, which also shews the powers and properties of the same.

An Ark (in holy scripture), a ship or boat; a coffer or chest.

The Ark of the covenant, the chest in which the tables of the Levitical law were kept.

An Arm of a man's body, of a tree, or of the sea.

To Arm, to furnish with arms or weapons.

An Armada, a fleet of men of war well armed and manned.

An Armadillo, a little West-Indian beast, that has an armour-like skin.

An Armistice, a cessation of arms.

An Armlet, a piece of armour for the arm; also a bracelet of pearl.

Armorial, belonging to Armory; as armorial ensigns.

Armory, the art of displaying coats of arms, heraldry.

Armour, warlike harness, defensive arms for the whole body.

An Armourer, one that makes and sells armour.

An Armoury, a storehouse of armour and arms.

Arms, all sorts of weapons.

An Army, a great body of armed men or soldiers.

Aromatical, or Aromatick, belonging to spice.

An Arquebuse, or Harquebuis, a gun somewhat bigger than a musket.

Arrach, an herb.

To Arraign (in law), to

set a thing in order.

An Arraigned Prisoner, is when he is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

An Arraignment, the arraignment of a person charged with any crime.

Arrant, mere, downright; as an arrant dunce, knave, &c.

Arras hangings, a sort of rich tapestry made at Arras, a town of Flanders.

An Array, the setting forth of an impannelled jury, the ranking of soldiers in order of battle.

Arrayers, or Commissioners of Array, certain officers that take care of the soldiers armour.

Arrearages, or Arrears, the remainder of rents or monies unpaid at the due time.

An Arrest, a stopping or seizing of one's person by order of a court or officer of justice.

To Arrest one, to seize on him in such a manner.

The Arriere-ban (in France), the assembly of all gentlemen that hold estates of the king, summoned to appear in arms.

The Arriere-guard, or Rear of an army.

An Arrival, an arriving or coming.

To Arrive, to come to a place.

Arrogance, or Arrogancy, presumption, haughtiness, pride.

Arrogant, haughty, proud, self-conceited.

To Arrogate, to take upon or attribute to one's self.

An Arrow, to shoot out of a bow.

Arrow-head, a water-herb.

A R T

A S P

A S S

The Arse, or Breech of a living creature.

An Arse-foot, or little Didapper, a fowl.

Arse-smart, or Water-pepper, an herb.

Arse-velly, beels over head, topsy-turvy.

An Arsenal, a publick store-house of arms and warlike ammunition.

Arsenick, a mineral of several sorts.

Art, all that is performed by the ingenuity and pains of men.

Arterial, or Arterious, belonging to the arteries.

An Artery, a vessel which conveys through the body the thinnest blood, with the vital spirits.

Artful, that shews much art, ingenious.

An Artichoke, a plant of a strengthening quality.

An Article, a condition in a covenant, a chief head of a discourse, &c.

To Article, to make or draw up articles.

Articulate, distinct, as when words are clearly pronounced.

An Artifice, a trick or knack, a cunning fetch.

An Artificer, one that professes some art or trade.

Artificial, done according to the rules of art.

Artillery, warlike instruments, comprehending all sorts of fire-arms.

The Artillery-company, a particular company of citizens of London, well skilled in military discipline.

An Artisan, an artificer, a tradesman.

An Artist, a master of any art, an ingenious workman.

Artless, void of art, not artificial, plain.

To Ascend, to go, get, or climb up.

The Ascendant (of a Nativity), that part of the heavens which rises above the horizon, in the east, at the birth of any person.

To gain the Ascendant upon one, to have a powerful influence over him.

An Ascension, an ascending, arising or going up.

Ascension-day, a festival kept ten days before Whitsuntide, in remembrance of our blessed Saviour's ascension into heaven.

An Ascent, a rising-ground, the steepness of a hill.

To Ascertain, to assure, to fix or set a price, &c.

To Ascribe, to attribute or impute.

An Ash, a quick-thriving tree.

Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of fasting in sackcloth with ashes on the head.

Ashamed, that shews a sense of shame, or is out of countenance.

Ashen, belonging to or made of ash-wood.

The Ashes, or Dust of burnt coals, wood, &c.

Ashy, belonging to or full of ashes.

Asia, one of the four parts of the world.

Asiaticks, the people or inhabitants of Asia.

An Aside (in a play), that which is spoken aside, as if it were not heard by the other actors.

To Ask, to desire, to beg.

An Asp, or Aspen-tree, a kind of white poplar.

An Asp, or Aspick, a little

venomous serpent.

Asparagus, a well-known plant.

Aspect, looks, the air of one's countenance.

Aspen, belonging to the asp-tree.

An Asper, a Turkish coin, worth five farthings.

Asperity, roughness, harshness, unownness.

To Asperse, to slander, to speak evil of.

An Asperision, a bespattering, a slander.

An Aspiration, a breathing, The mark (') set over a Greek vowel, is to give it the sound of the letter h.

To Aspire to a thing, ambitiously to seek or aim at it.

An Assailant, one that assaults or sets upon another.

To Assassinate one, to murder him privately or barbarously.

An Assassination, an assassinating.

An Assassin, a private murderer, that kills another for gain, upon hope or promise of reward.

An Assault, an attack or onset.

To Assault, to attack, to set upon.

An Assay, a trial of metals, weights, &c.

The Assayer (of the king), a mini-officer appointed for the due trial of silver brought thither by the merchants.

An Assaying (among musicians), a flourish before they begin to play.

To Assemble, to call, meet or get together.

An Assembly, a meeting of people.

Assent, agreement or good liking, properly of a superior.

A S S

A T C

A T T

To Assent, to agree to.
To Assert, to affirm, to maintain, or bold.
An Assertion, an asserting, an opinion brought forth.
To Assess, to rate or tax.
An Assessment, an assessing or rating.
An Assessor, an assistant to a judge; or one that allots the payment of public taxes.
Assets (in law), goods sufficient to discharge a testator's debts and legacies.
An Asseveration, an earnest affirming.
Affiduity, great diligence.
Affiduous, very diligent, close at business.
An Assign, one that is appointed by another to do or to enjoy any thing.
To Assign, to allot, to appoint a deputy, to make over a right.
An Assignee, a person that has a thing made over to him, or is empowered to act for another.
An Assignment, an assigning or making over.
An Assimilation, a making or being like.
To Assist, to aid or help.
Assistance, aid, help.
Assistant, assisting or helping.
An Assistant, a helper, a partner in managing any business.
An Assize, a sitting of justices to determine causes; an ordinance touching the price, weight, &c. of commodities.
An Assizer of weights and measures, an officer that has the oversight of those matters.

An Associate, a companion or partner.
To Associate, to join or keep company with.
An Association, an associating or joining with others to perform some act.
To Assume, to take to or upon one's self.
An Assumption, an assuming, an inference upon.
Assurance, sureness, certainty, confidence.
To Assure, to affirm, to warrant.
Assuredness, a being sure, certainty.
To Alluage, to allay or ease, to abate, to grow calm.
An Asterisk, a little mark like the figure of a star set over a word or sentence.
An Asthma, a difficulty in fetching breath.
Asthmatick, belonging to or troubled with an Asthma.
To Astonish, to strike with great surprize and wonder.
Astonishment, extreme surprize.
Astrologé, or Hart-wort, an herb.
An Astrologer, one that professes astrology.
Astrological, belonging thereto.
Astrology, the art of foretelling future things from the motions and aspects of the stars.
An Astronomer, one skilled in astronomy.
Astronomical, belonging thereto.
Astronomy, a science which shews the measure, size, motions, &c. of the stars or heavenly bodies.
To Atchieve, to perform some noble enterprize.

An Atchievement, the performance of a great exploit; a coat of arms duly set forth.
Atheism, the opinion of those that deny the being of a God.
An Atheist, a person who holds such wicked tenets.
Atheistical, belonging to atheism.
An Atom, a part of matter so small, that it cannot be divided into lesser parts.
To Atone, to appease the divine anger, to make satisfaction for sin.
An Atonement, such a reconciliation or appeasing.
To Attach, to lay hold of, to take by force of a writ or precept.
An Attachment, a seizing on a person's goods, &c.
An Attack, an onset, a charge.
To Attack, to charge or encounter, to fall upon.
To Attain, to reach or come to, to get.
Attainable, that may be attained.
An Attainder (in law), is when judgment is passed upon one that has committed a capital crime; as treason, &c.
Attainment, an attaining or getting.
An Attaint (among farriers), a hurt in a horse's leg.
To Attaint, to stain the blood.
Attainted, corrupted; as attainted flesh. In law it is applied to those that are found guilty of some crime.
Attainture, an attainting, corruption of blood.

ATT

AVE

AVI

An Attempt, an endeavour.

To Attempt, to set about, to undertake, to try.

To Attend, to give ear to, to wait upon, or for.

Attendance, attending or waiting, service, & train of servants.

An Attendant, a servant, a follower.

Attention, heedfulness, carefulness.

Attentive, heedful, diligently hearkening to.

To Attest, to witness, to assure or vouch.

An Attestation, an attesting, a testimony given in writing of the truth of a thing.

Attire, woman's apparel, dresses, &c. In heraldry, the horns of a stag.

Attired, dressed, trimmed.

An Attiring, a dressing; among hunters, the branching horns of a buck.

An Attorney, a person appointed by another to do any thing in his stead, especially as to the management by law-suits.

To Attack, to draw to one's self, to entice.

Attraction, the act of attracting.

Attractive, apt to attract or draw to.

Bravely Attracted, that has rich trappings on, finely set out.

An Attribute (in logic), is whatever may be truly affirmed of a thing.

Attributes (in divinity), are certain properties attributed to God; as that he is eternal, almighty, &c.

To Attribute, to give or

impute to.

Attrition, a rubbing or fretting; among divines, an imperfect sorrow for sin.

To Avail, to be serviceable or profitable to.

Available, that may avail, or turn to good account.

Availment, usefulness, advantage.

Avarice, covetousness, nigardliness.

The Auburn-colour, a dark-brown or chestnut-colour.

An Auction, a public sale of goods in which the highest bidder is the buyer.

An Auctioneer, one that sells or manages a sale by auction.

Audacious, confident, overbold.

Audacity, or **Audaciousness**, excessive confidence or boldness.

Audible, capable of being heard.

An Audience, the hearing of one that speaks; or a company of hearers.

The Audience-court, a court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of the same nature as the archbishop's court.

An Audit, the hearing and examining of an account.

To Audit an account, to examine and pass it.

Auditors of the Exchequer, officers that take and settle the accounts of the receivers, sheriffs, &c.

Auditory, belonging to the sense of hearing.

An Auditory, an assembly of hearers.

An Ave-mary, a prayer to the virgin Mary.

Avenage, a certain quantity of oats, given to a landlord for rent, or some other duties.

An Avenor, an officer that provides oats for the king's horses.

To Avenge, or **be Avenged on**, to take vengeance of.

Avens, a garden herb.

An Avenue, a passage lying open to a place.

Average, freight-money paid to a master of a ship; pasturage or fodder of cattle.

An Averment, an averring.

To Aver, to assert or avouch, to evidence or prove.

Averse, that has no inclination or relish for.

Aversion, or **Averseness**, a being averse from.

To Avert, to turn away.

An Avery, a place where oats or provender are kept for the king's horses.

An Auld, or **Elf**, a fool, a silly fellow.

To Augment, to increase, to enlarge.

An Augmentation, an increase, an enlargement.

An Augur, a soothsayer, among the ancient Romans.

An Auger, or **Auger**, a carpenter's boring-tool.

An Augury, a foretelling things to come, by the flight, feeding, &c. of birds.

August, imperial, majestic, venerable.

August, the eighth month in the year, so called from Augustus Cæsar, the second emperor of Rome.

An Aviary, a great cage,

AUT

AXL

BAF

or place where birds are kept.
Aukward, untoward, unbandy.
An Aumbry, a cupboard to keep victuals in.
An Aume (of Rhenish wine), a measure of about 40 gallons.
An Aumelet, or **Omelet**, a pancake of eggs.
An Aunt, a father's or mother's sister.
An Avocation (i. e. a calling from), a let or hindrance.
To Avoid, to shun, to escape.
An Avoidance (in law), is when a benefice becomes void.
Avoir-du-pois (i. e. to have full weight), a weight of 16 ounces to the pound, for the weighing of butter, cheese, &c.
To Avouch, to affirm resolutely, to maintain.
To Avow, to acknowledge or own; in law, to justify a thing done.
Avowable, that may be avowed or justified.
An Avowee, one that has the right of Advowson, or presenting a clerk to a benefice.
An Avowry, the justifying a distress for rent, &c.
Auricular, belonging to the ear; as auricular confession, i. e. such as is whispered into the ear of a popish priest.
Auspicious, prosperous, happy, lucky.
Austere, sour, harsh, crabbed.
Austerity, or **Austereness**, severity, strictness, rigor.
Authentic, or **Authentic**, being of good authenticity, generally allowed of.

An Author, the first contriver of any thing, a writer of a book, a head of a party.
Authoritative, done or maintained by
Authority, power, rule, pre-eminence.
To Authorize, to give authority or power to.
Autumn, the season of the year when fruits are gathered.
Autumnal, belonging to that season.
Auxiliary, that serves to assist, aid, or help.
The Auxiliaries, or **Auxiliary forces**, several regiments raised in London upon extraordinary occasions, to assist the trained-bands.
Awake, come out of sleep.
To Awake, or **Wake**, to come or to raise out of sleep.
An Award (in law), a judgment, or sentence upon arbitration.
Awarded, judged or sentenced to.
Aware of, that perceives or takes care of beforehand.
Awe, fear, dread.
To Awe, to keep in awe.
Awful, apt to strike an awe into, to be feared.
An Awl, a tool used by shoemakers, &c.
An Awning, a canvas sail or piece of tarpauling hung over the deck of a ship; a kind of canopy set over a boat in the river Thames.
An Ax, a carpenter's tool.
Ax-vetch, or **Ax-wort**, an herb.
An Axiom, a generally received principle or rule in any art or science.
The Axle-tree (of a coach, &c.), that piece

of timber on which the wheels turn.
Aye, for ever.
Azure, the sky-colour or light-blue; in heraldry, a blue colour in the coats of the gentry.

B A

Babble, silly idle talk.
To Babble, to prate or chat.
A Babe, or little **Babe**, a young child.
A Baboon, a kind of large ape.
A Bachelor, or **Bachelor**, a single or unmarried man.
A Bachelor of arts, one admitted to the first degree in the profession of any science in an university.
A Bachelorship, the state of a bachelor.
The Back of a living creature, of a chair, book, &c.
To Back, to get on horseback, to assist or aid.
A Back-swank, a horse, one that is lean and shrunk in the flank.
Backed, as saddle-backed, i. e. having a very broad back.
To Backbite, to speak evil of one behind his back.
To Backslide, to turn back, to fall off from.
Backward, not disposed to do a thing, slow.
Bacon, hog's-flesh salted and dried.
Bad, evil, naught.
A Badge, a coat of arms worn by some noblemen's servants, &c.
A Badger, a licensed buckster or engrosser of corn; a wild beast.
To Baffle, to confound by reason, to shame or fool, to balk.

BAL

BAN

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A Bag, a sack or pouch.

A Bag of almonds, the quantity of about three hundred weight.

Baggage, furniture and necessaries for an army.

A Baggage, a soldier's trull, a camp-wobore.

A Bagno, a place to bathe and sweat in.

Bail, the setting of a person arrested at liberty, under surety for his appearance.

To Bail one, to stand as security for him.

Bailable, that may be bailed.

A Bailiff, a magistrate in a county, a land steward to a lord of a manor, an officer to arrest for debt.

A Bailiwick, the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

A Bain, a bath or bouse.

A Bait, for fish, an allurement or charm.

To Bait, to allure with a bait, to set beasts a fighting, to take refreshment on a journey.

The hawk Baits, i. e. claps her wings, or stoops at her prey.

Baize, a sort of stuff.

To Bake bread, meat, &c. in an oven.

A Baker, a tradesman that gets a livelihood by baking.

Baker-legged, or Bandy-legged, that has his legs bent outward.

A Balais-ruby, a precious stone of a faint red colour.

A Balcony, a kind of gallery in the front of a house.

Bald, that is bare or thin of hair, rough, simple.

Balderdash, a rude mixture, paltry confused discourse.

Baldmony, an herb.

A Bale, a pack of cloth, silk, books, &c.

A Balk, a disappointment, a ridge of land betwixt two furrows.

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Balkers, they that shew the passage of herrings to the fishers.

A Ball, any round thing, a bullet for a gun, a publick dancing-meeting.

A Ballad, a song sung up and down the streets.

A Ballance, a pair of scales, an even weight.

To Ballance, to make even weight, to even an account.

Ballast, stones, gravel, &c. put in the bottom of a ship, to make her sail steady.

A Ballister, or Banister, a rail or little turned pillar.

To Ballister, to inclose with ballisters.

A Ballot, a little ball used in giving votes.

A Ballotation, or Balloting, a chusing of a state-officer, by casting lots with such balls, as at Venice.

A Ballustrade, a row of ballisters on the top of a building, &c.

Balm, the juice of a tree that grows only in Palestine and Egypt.

Balm, or Balm-mint, a sweet-smelling herb.

Balsam, the juice of the balm-tree, &c. also the name of several medicinal compositions.

Balsamick, belonging to or having the quality of balsam.

A Band, any kind of tie, a body of foot soldiers.

A Bandage (in surgery), linen-cloth fitted for

the binding up of wounds.

A Banditto, an Italian outlawed robber.

A Bandoe, a widow's peak, or forehead-cloth.

Bandoleers, cases to hold a charge of gunpowder for a musket.

A Bandy, a crooked stick to strike a ball with.

To Bandy, to make a party at tennis play, to debate a matter.

Bane, poison, great mischief.

A Bang, a blow, a slap.

To Bang one, to beat him.

To Bangle, to slap or bang down, as some bats do.

Bangled-eared, that has great banging ears.

To Banish one, to turn him out of his native country.

Banishment, a being banished.

A Bank, a little bill, a heap of sand in the sea, a stock of cash.

A Banker, one that trades in money.

Bankruptcy, the act of turning.

A Bankrupt, i. e. a trader that breaks and slips aside, especially on purpose to cheat his creditors.

Ban or Banne, publick notice of any thing by proclamation.

The Banns, or Banes of matrimony, the publishing of marriage-contracts in the church.

To Bann, to exclaim against, to curse.

A Banner, an ensign, a flag.

A Banquet, an entertainment, a feast.

To Banquet, to feast.

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To Bar, to fasten with a bar, to keep from.

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To Barb one, to trim or shave him.

To Barb a lobster, is to cut it up.

Barbarians, barbarous or wild people.

A Barbarism, an impropriety or rudeness of speech.

Barbarity, barbarous usage, cruelty.

Barbarous, cruel, rude; improper in speech.

Barbed, shaved, bearded like a fish-hook.

A Barbel, or Mullet, a River-fish.

A Barber, one that trims persons, makes and sells periwigs, &c.

A Barberry-tree, a shrub.

The Barbles, a disease in the tongue of horses and black cattle.

To Bard wool. See to Beard.

Bards, certain poets among the old Britons and Gauls.

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A Bare, a place without grass, made smooth to bowlin.

To Bare, to make bare.

A Bargain, an agreement for anything.

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A Barge, a kind of boat.

The Bark, or Rind of a tree.

To Bark, to cry like a dog, wolf, or fox.

To Bark trees, to peel, or pull off their rind.

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Barren, unfruitful, empty, dry, sorry.

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A Base, a sea-fish; also the smallest piece of ordnance.

The Base, or Basis, the bottom of any thing.

Bathful, that has an in-bred shame, shame-faced.

B A S

B A T

B E A

Basil, or **Sweet-Basil**, an herb.

A Basilisk, a serpent said to kill men, &c. with its very looks and breath. **A kind of great gun.**

Basinet, an herb.

A Basis, a base or foundation of a pillar, &c.

To Bask, to lie or keep in a place exposed to the sun beams.

A Basket, for table furniture, fruits, &c.

A Bason, a vessel to hold water to wash one's hands or face.

A Bass, or **Haslock**, a kind of straw-cushion.

The Bais (in musick), the lowest of all its parts.

A Basia or **Baslaw** (in Turkey), a governor of a particular place.

Baslet, a kind of game at cards.

A Bassoon, the bass hautboy, a musical instrument.

Bast, lime-tree wood made into ropes or mats.

Bastard, born out of wedlock. counterfeit.

A Bastard, a base-born person.

To Bastardize, to make bastards, to marr or spoil.

Bastardy, the being a bastard.

To Baste, to moisten meat, as it is roasting, with butter, &c. to sew slightly with long stitches.

To Baste one, to beat or bang him soundly.

Basten, made of Bast, as a basten rope.

A Bastinado, blows given with a stick, a cudgelling.

To Bastinado one, to give him the bastinado.

A Bastion (in fortification), a bulwark raised towards the field.

A Baston, an officer of the Fleet-prison, who attends with a red staff.

A Bat, a club, a small bird like a mouse.

Bat-fowling, a particular way of catching birds in the night.

A Batch (of bread), as much as is baked at once.

A Batchelor, the same as bachelor.

Bate, strife, quarrel.

To Bate, or **Abate**, to take off from a reckoning.

To Bate, or **Bait**, to flutter with the wings, as a hawk may do.

A Bath, a place to wash one's body in.

To Bathe, to wash in such a manner, to soak.

Battalia, or **Battle-array**, order of battle.

A Battalion, a body of foot soldiers, about 6, 7, or 800 men.

A Battle, a general fight.

To Batten, to roll about in, to fatten, or get flesh.

Batter, flour, milk, eggs, &c. tempered for pancakes.

To Batter, to beat or bruise.

Battery (in law), a violent beating of any person.

A Battery (at a siege), a place raised, on which great guns are planted to play upon the enemy.

A Batting-staff, instrument used by laundresses, to beat washed linnen.

To Battle (in Oxford University), to score for diet in the college-book.

A Battledore, to strike a shuttle-cock with.

A Battlement, a piece of masonry on the top of a building.

A Battoon, a short thick club, a marshal's staff.

Bavins, brush faggots to burn in ovens, &c.

A Bawd, a lewd woman that debauches others for gain.

Bawdry, a bawd's trade.

Bawdy, lewd, smutty; also filthy discourse.

A Bawrel, a hawk somewhat like a lanner.

A Bawlin, or **Badger**, a wild beast.

To Bawl, to cry out aloud.

The Bay colour (in horses), a light whitish-brown red.

A Bay, an arm of the sea; a space left in a wall for a door or window.

A Bay, or **Penn**, a pond-head to keep in water for a mill.

To keep a pheasant at Bay (among fowlers) to stop her by barking of dogs till she be shot.

To Bay, to bark as a dog does, to cry like a sheep.

Bays (in fortification), holes in a breast-work to receive the mouth of a cannon.

The deer Bays, i. e. being hard run, turns head against the dogs.

The Bay-tree, or female laurel.

A Bay-window, a round or arched window.

A Bayard, a bay horse.

A Bayonette, a kind of broad dagger.

A Beach, a shore or point of land, jutting out into the sea.

A Beacon, a signal by fire,

BEA

BEC

BEF

set up on a rising ground near the sea coasts, to give notice of an approaching invasion.

Beaconage, money paid for the maintenance of a beacon.

A Bead, of a necklace or bracelet.

The Bead-tree, a shrub.

A Beadle, an officer belonging to a court of justice, or to a ward, parish, company, &c.

A Beagle, a sort of hunting dog.

A Beak, the bill or nib of a bird.

The Beak or Beak-head (of a ship), that part of it which is without before the fore-castle.

A Beaker, a kind of drinking-cup.

A Beal, a wheel or push.

To Beal, to gather matter, as a fore does.

A Beam, a great piece of timber, the pole of a coach, a ray of light from the sun, &c.

The Beam, or Beam-fish, a ravenous sea-monster like a pike.

A Beam-antler, the second start on a stag's head.

Beam-feathers, the long feathers of a hawk's wing.

Beans, a well-known kind of pulse.

A Bear, a wild beast.

To Bear, to carry, to hold up, to yield, or bring forth.

Bears-ears, a fine sort of flowers.

A Beard, the hair on the lips and chin.

To Beard one, to affront him to his face.

To Beard, or Bard wool, to cut off the head and neck from the rest of the fleece.

Bearded, having a beard.

The Bearded-creeper, an herb.

A Bearded-husk, the husk of a rose, &c. that is hairy in the bedges.

Beardless, that has no beard.

Bearing (in navigation), the point of the compass that one place stands off from another.

Bearing-claws (of a cock), the foremost toes on which he goes.

A Beast, a creature void of reason, a lewd person, a game at cards.

Beastly, resembling a beast, filthy, shameful.

A Beat, as the beat of a drum.

To Beat, to strike or knock, to bang.

The bare Beats, i. e. makes a noise at bucking-time.

A Beater, one that beats, a rammer.

Beaters, printers ink-balls.

Beatifical, or Beatifick, making blessed.

Beatification, an act by which the pope declares a person to be blessed after his death.

Beatitude, blessedness, bliss.

A Beau, a spruce fop, a finical fellow.

A Beaver, a creature that lives both on land and in water; or a bat made of its skin.

Beauteous, or Beautiful, handsome, fair, fine.

To Beautify, to make beautiful, to set off.

Beauty, comeliness, handsomeness, curiousness.

A Beauty, a beautiful or very fair woman.

To Becalm, to make calm, to appease.

A Beccafigo, a bird that eats figs.

A Beck, a nod or sign.

To Beckon, to make a sign with one's finger.

To Become, to grow, to be made, to suit with.

A Bed, a frame to lie or take rest on.

A Bed (of snakes), a knot of young ones.

To Bed with, to lie together in the same bed.

The roe Beds, i. e. lodges in a particular place.

Bed-rid, that is so weak as not to be able to rise from his bed.

To Bedaggle one's cloaths, to dirty the skirts of them.

To Bedash, to dash or spatter about.

To Bedawb, to dawb or foul with dirt, colly, &c.

To Bedew, to wet with dew.

Bedlam, or Bethlem, an hospital where mad people are kept.

A Bedlam, or Bedlamite, a mad person.

To Beduit, to dawb with dust.

A Bee, an insect.

A Bee-eater, a bird.

Beech, a mast-bearing tree.

Beechen, belonging to or made of beech-wood.

Beef, the flesh of an ox, cow, or steer.

Beer, a sort of drink.

A Beesom, a broom to sweep with.

Beestings, or Breattings, the first milk of a cow after calving.

Beet, a garden herb good to provoke urine.

Beet-raves, or Beet-radishes, a sort of red beets.

A Beetle, an insect; a fish; a paviour's rammer.

A Beetle, or Boitle, a wooden instrument to drive piles, stakes, &c.

To Befall, to happen to.

Befit

BEL

BEN

BEQ

Befitting, <i>that is fit or convenient.</i>	To Belch, to break wind upwards.	To Bend, to stretch out, to bow, to stoop.
To Befool one, to make a fool of, or mock him.	A Beldame, a decrepit old woman.	Bandwith, an herb.
To Befriend one, to treat him as a friend.	The Belfry, that part of a steeple where the bells hang.	A Beneaped ship, is when the water does not flow high enough to take her off the ground.
To Beg, to ask humbly or earnestly.	Belief, believing, opinion, trust.	A Benediction, a blessing.
To Beget, to get a child, to cause.	The Belief, the apostles creed.	A Benefactor, one that does good turns.
A Beggar, one that begs or asks an alms.	To Believe, to think, to suppose, to trust in.	A Benefice, any sort of church living.
To Beggar, to reduce to Beggary, extreme poverty or want.	A Bell, a well-known musical instrument.	Beneficence, the doing of good offices.
To Begin, to set first about a thing, to arise or spring.	Bell-flowers, or Blew-bells, a fine flower of several sorts.	Beneficial, that yields benefit, advantageous.
A Beglerbeg (i. e. lord of lords), the governor of a province in Turkey.	Bell-metal, a mixture of tin and copper.	A Beneficiary, one that has a benefice.
Begrimed, dawbed with filth.	The roe Bells, i. e. makes a noise in rutting-time.	Benefit, advantage, profit.
To Beguile, to deceive or cozen.	To Bellow, to cry as bulls, oxen, cows, or horses do.	A Benefit, a favour, kindness, or good turn.
In my Behalf, i. e. upon my account.	A pair of Bellows, to blow a fire with.	To Benefit, to afford profit, to reap profit from.
To Behave, to carry one's self well or ill.	Bellied, as pot-bellied, i. e. having a great belly.	Benevolence, good-will, favour, alms.
Behaviour, the manner of behaving one's self.	The Belly, that part of the body which holds the guts, &c.	A Benevolence, a free gift or present made by subjects to their sovereign.
To Behead, to cut off the head.	To Belly, or Belly out, to grow fat, to jut forth.	Benevolent, bearing good-will, friendly, kind.
The Behemoth, a creature taken by some for the river-horse.	To Belong, to have relation to.	Bengale, a sort of linnen cloth, brought from Bengala, a kingdom in the East-Indies.
To Behold, to look upon.	Beloved, entirely loved.	Benjamin, or Benzoin, a drug much used in perfumes.
Beholden, or Beholding to, obliged or indebted to.	A Belt, worn on the shoulders or waist.	Benighted, overtaken with night.
Behoof, interest, advantage, convenience.	To Bely one, to tell lies of him.	Benign, good-natured, courteous, kind.
Behoveful, necessary, convenient, useful.	Belzebub (i. e. the god of lies), the prince of devils.	Benignity, sweetness of disposition, courteousness.
It Behoves, it is necessary, convenient, or fitting.	To Bemire, to dawb with mire or dirt.	Bennet, a proper name of men; also an herb.
To Belabour, or Belam one, to bang him soundly.	To Bemoan, to make moan or plaint.	Bent, inclination; also a sort of rush.
Belagged, left behind.	Ben, or Behn, a fruit, out of which perfumers get an oil, proper for any sort of scent.	To Benumb, to make numb or stiff.
Belated, kept or stayed till it grows late.	A Bench, a form to sit on.	To Bepiss, to piss upon, or foul with urine.
To Belay, to way-lay, to my way for.	A Bencher, a lawyer of the first rank in the inns of court.	To Bequeath, to give by one's last will and testament.
A Belch, wind arising from the stomach.		

B E S

B E W

B I G

A Bequest, a law-word for a legacy.

To Bereave, to take away from, or rob one of a thing.

A Bergamot, a delicious pear, a sort of perfume.

A Bergander, a kind of wild goose.

Bertram, or Pellitory of Spain, an herb.

A Beryl, a precious stone of a faint green colour.

Belants (in heraldry), the figure of certain gold plates.

To Befeech, to pray, or entreat humbly.

Beseeming, becoming, seemly.

To Beset, to set, or compass about.

To Beshit one's breeches, to foul them with ordure.

To Besiege, to lay close siege to.

To Besmear, to daub over, to anoint.

Besmoaked, beset or stuffed up with smook.

Besmudded, daubed with smut.

To Besot, to make sottish or dull.

To Bepatter, to dash, or daub with dirt, to slander.

To Bepawl, to defile with spittle.

To Bespeak a person, to speak to or engage him on one's side.

To Bespeak a thing, to speak for it beforehand, to cause it to be done or made.

Bespeckled, marked with specks.

To Bespir, to spit upon.

To Bepspot, to defile or daub with spots.

To Besprinkle, to sprinkle upon.

To Bepue one's cloaths, to spue on them.

Bestial (in law), all sorts

of beasts or cattle.

To Bestead one, to stand his friend, to do him a good turn.

Bestial, belonging to a beast, beastly.

To Bestink, to fill with stink.

To Bestir one's self, to take a great deal of pains.

To Bestow, to give, to lay out.

To Bestride, to sit astride.

A Bet, a stake laid down.

To Bet, to lay wagers upon gamesters play.

To Betake to, to apply one's self to.

To Bethink, to muse upon, to call to mind.

To Betide, to befall or happen to.

Betimes, very early.

Bettle, or Bastard-pepper, an Indian herb.

To Betoken, to forebode or foreshew.

Betony, an herb.

To Betray, to be false to, to deliver up treacherously.

To Betroth, to make a solemn contract in order to marriage.

To Better, to make better or of more worth, to improve.

A Bevel, a carpenter's instrument - to adjust angles.

A Bever, a small collation between meals; the wiser or sight of a head-piece.

Beverage, a sort of mingled drink.

A Bevy (of Roe-Bucks), a herd of those beasts; of quails, a flock of young quails.

Bevy-grease, the fat of a roe-buck.

To Bewail, to wail or mourn.

To Beware, to take heed, to avoid.

Bewildered, having a wild look, scared.

To Bewitch, to hurt by the force of witchcraft.

Bewits (in falconry), pieces of leather that fasten the hawks bells to their legs.

To Bewray, to foul one's house with ordure, to discover a secret.

A Bezanter, the second branch of a flag's horns.

A Bezar-tree, a kind of tree in the East-Indies.

The Bezel or Bezil (of a ring), the upper part of its collet, which encompasses the stone.

Bezoar, a precious stone, bred in the stomach of a creature like a wild goat.

To Bezzle, to tittle or drink hard.

Bias, inclination, bent.

The Bias (of a bowl), that part where it inclines on one side more than another.

A Rib, a cloth pinned over the breast of a child.

To Bib, to drink often by sips.

A Bible (i. e. the book), the holy scriptures of the old and new testament, so called by way of excellency.

Bickering, skirmishing, wrangling, disputing.

To Bid, to say, to command, to proffer, to invite.

A Bier, or Bear, a frame to carry a corpse on.

Bisail, or Tway-blade, an herb with two leaves.

Big, great, large, puffed up, baughty.

Bigamy, the having of two wives.

A Biggin, a kind of coif for a young child.

A Bigot, a person whose devotion is overstrained.

Bigotism, or Bigotry, superstition, hypocrisy,

Bigoted,

B I R

Bigoted, grown a bigot.

A Bilander, or Bylander, a small sea-vessel.

Bilberries, the fruit of a small creeping bush.

The Bilboes, a kind of stocks to punish offenders at sea.

The Bilge, or Billage, the bottom of a ship's floor.

Bilged, or Bulged, is when a ship has struck off some of her timber, and springs a leak.

To Bilk, to deceive, to bubble or gull.

A Bill, an edge-tool to lop trees, &c. a deed or writing.

A Bill (of exchange), a note, ordering the payment of a sum of money to a person appointed.

The Bill, or Beak, of a bird.

To Bill, to touch with the bill, as pigeons do.

A Billet, a stick of wood cut for fuel, a letter or note folded up, a ticket for soldiers quarters.

A Billet-doux, a short love-letter.

To Billet soldiers, to quarter them by way of tickets.

Billiards, a sort of game.

Billiting (among hunters), the dung of a fox.

A Billow, a great rolling sea-wave.

A Bind (of eels), the quantity of 220.

To Bind, to tie, to fasten, to make firm.

A Binn, a cup board for bread, a place boarded to put corn in.

Birch, a tree peculiar to Great-Britain.

Birchin, belonging to or made of birch-twigs.

A Bird, that flies in the air.

Bird-lime, a compound to catch birds with.

B L A

Birth, a being born, lineage, descent; in sea-language, a fit distance or room for ships to anchor.

Birthing, a term used when a ship's sides are raised or brought up.

A Bishop, a principal church-officer, who has the charge of the diocese.

A Bishoprick; the extent of a bishop's jurisdiction.

Bisk, odds at tennis-play.

A Bisk, a rich pottage made of capons, quails, &c.

A Bisket, a sort of bread.

Biss textile, leap-year.

Bistort, or Snake-weed, an herb.

A Bit, a small piece of any thing; the curb of a bridle.

A Bitch, a female dog.

To Bite, with the teeth, to nip as frost does.

Bitter, of taste, cruel, sharp.

A Bittern, or Bittour, a bird of the heron kind.

Bitumen, a kind of clay or slime, clammy like pitch.

Bituminous, belonging to or partaking of the nature of bitumen.

A Blab, a talkative person.

To Blab, to talk or prate much.

The Black colour.

A Black-bird, a whistling bird.

To Blacken, to make black.

Blackish, somewhat black.

The Bladder (of a living creature), a skinny substance, which receives and voids the urine.

The Bladder-net, a plant.

A Blade, the first sprout of an herb; a spruce young man.

The Blade, of a sword or knife.

B L A

A Blain, an angry puff or swelling.

Blame, fault.

To Blame one, to lay the fault on him.

Blameable, deserving to be blamed, blame-worthy.

Blameless, that is without blame, faultless.

To Blanch, to whiten, to take off the skins of almonds, beans, &c.

Blanchers (in the Mint), workmen that anneal, boil, and cleanse the money.

To Blandish, to flatter or soothe up.

Blandishments, enticing, caresses,

Blank, that is out of countenance, pale.

A Blank, a void space in writing, a lottery-ticket that has no price; in the Mint, a piece ready for coining.

A Blanket, a sort of coverlet for a bed.

A Blanquet, a kind of pear, a fruit.

To Blare, to bellow like a cow, to swell or waste as a candle may do.

To Blaspheme, to speak evil of God or holy things.

Blasphemous, belonging or full of

Blasphemy, an uttering of reproachful words to the dishonour of God, &c.

A Blast, a puff of wind, a damage that happens to trees, corn, &c.

To Blast, to spoil the fruits of the earth, to marr a design, to ruin one's credit or reputation.

Blastings, winds and frosts that come immediately after rain, and are very destructive to fruits.

A Blay,

B L I

B L O

B L U

A Blay, or Bleak, a fish.

A Blaze, a breaking-forth of fire.

To Blaze, to flame up as fire does.

To Blaze abroad, to set or spread abroad.

A Blazing-star, a meteor.

A Blazon, the display of a coat of arms.

To Blazon, to paint such a coat, to set forth one's virtues or good qualities.

Blazonry, the art of blazoning or heraldry.

To Bleach, to whiten or dry in the sun.

Bleak, cold, pale, or wan.

A Bleak, a small freshwater fish.

Bear-eyed, that has watery eyes.

To Bleat, to cry like a sheep or goat.

To Bleed, to put forth or to let blood.

A Blemish, a stain, or spot, a fault.

To Blemish, to stain, or spot, to wound one's reputation.

Blemishes (among hunters), marks where the deer has passed.

To Bless, to make happy, to give a blessing.

Blessed, happy.

A Blessing, a particular mercy or favour bestowed by God.

The Blew or Blue colour.

Blew-bottle, a weed that grows in corn-fields.

Blew-mantle, the title of one of the pursuivants at arms.

Blewish, somewhat blew.

A Blight (in corn and fruit trees), a damage which makes them look as if they were blasted.

Blighted, blasted, decayed.

Blind, that does not see, dark, false.

A Blind, any thing set

up to darken a light, a false pretence or colour.

To Blind, to take away the sight.

Blindfold, with the eyes covered, blindly.

To Blindfold one, to blind up his eyes with a cloth, &c.

Blindman's-buff, a sport.

To Blink, to twinkle with the eyes.

Blinks, boughs cast across the way, where a deer is likely to pass.

A Blinkard, one that blinks, or is blink-eyed.

Bliss, happiness, blessedness.

Blissful, exceeding happy.

To Blossom, to leap as a ram does upon the ewe.

A Blister, a push, or wheal.

To Blister, to draw blisters.

Blit, or Blits, a kind of beet, an herb.

Blite, a flower.

Blith, or Blithsome, pleasant, merry, joyful.

A Bloach, or Blotch, a wheal, or pock.

To Bloat, or Blote, to swell, or puff up.

Blob-cheeked, that has thick bloated cheeks.

A Block, the stem or stump of a tree.

Blocks (in a ship), pulleys for the running-ropes.

A Blockade, a kind of siege.

To Blockade, or Block up a place, to stop up all the passages leading thereto with armed troops, so that they can have no relief.

Blockish, lumpish, like a block, heavy, dull.

A Blomary, the first forge in an iron-mill.

The Blood, or Bloud of a living creature.

A Bloom, a blossom, or flower of a tree; in the iron-works, a four-square mass of metal, two feet long.

To Bloom or Blossom, to put forth blossoms.

A Blotch, a wheal, or scab in the face.

To Blote, to swell, to dry in the sun.

Bloud, one of the chief humours of the body.

Blouded, let bloud, made bloudy.

Bloud-hounds, hunting-dogs of an exquisite scent.

A Bloud-spavin, a soft swelling in a horse's hoof.

Bloud-strange, an herb.

A Blouding, a bloud-pudding.

Bloudy, drenched with blood, bloud-thirsty, cruel.

A Blow, a stroke with a stick, a shock.

To Blow, to breathe, to put forth the breath strongly; to spring out as a flower does.

A Blower, one that blows; a kind of spouting whale.

A Blowing-snake, a Virginia viper, that blows and swells the head much before it bites.

A Blowze, a fat bloated wench.

Blubber, whale-oil, or fat before it is boiled.

A Blubber, a sea-fish.

To Blubber, to puff up the cheeks with weeping.

A Blunder, a mistake, an oversight.

To Blunder, to commit a mistake.

A Blunderbuss, a sort of brass gun.

The Blunket-colour, a kind of light-blue.

Blunt, that has no edge, dull, downright in carriage.

B O D

B O M

B O O

To Blunt, to make blunt.

Bluntish, somewhat blunt.

A Blur, a blot or dish in writing, &c.

To Blur, to blot.

To Blur a trumpet, to sound it harsh.

To Blurt out a word, to put it forth rashly.

A Blush, on the virgin's cheeks.

To Blush, to grow red in the face for shame or modesty.

To Bluster, to roar as a boisterous wind does, to keep great ado, to storm.

A Boar, or Wild-boar, a beast of the forest.

A Board, a plank sawed out, a table.

To Board, to cover with boards, to entertain or be entertained at table.

A Boarder, one that diets with another.

To Boast, to vapour or brag.

A Boat, a vessel to carry people or goods by water.

A Boat-swain, or Boson, an officer in a ship, who looks to the long-boat, cables, anchor, &c.

A Bob, a mock, a jeer.

To Bob, to hit lightly, to chouse or cheat.

A Bob-tail (in archery), a shaft-steel, that is small-breasted, and big towards the head.

Bobbins, small round instruments to make bone-lace with.

A Bockerel, a kind of long-winged hawk.

To Bode, to foretell.

Bodied, as big-bodied, having a great body.

Bodiless, that is without a body.

Bodily, belonging to a body.

A Bodkin, for women's hair, &c.

A Body, all manner of substance, a company of people, a certain number of soldiers.

A Bog, a marshy ground, full of water and mud.

To Boggle, to waver, to scruple.

Boggy, belonging to or full of bogs or marshes.

Bohea-tea, a sort of fine tea, a plant and liquor.

A Boil, a kind of swelling, a sore.

To Boil meat, &c. to rise up as hot liquor does.

A Boilary (of salt), a salt-house, or other place where salt is boiled.

A Boiler, a large vessel to boil in.

Boisterous, stormy, fierce, unruly.

Bolbonach, or Sattenflower, a plant.

Bold, daring, stout, saucy.

A Boll, a round stalk, or stem, a seed-pod of flax or poppey.

A Bolster, for a bed or a saddle.

To Bolster up, to uphold or buoy up.

A Bolt, an iron pin for a door.

A Bolt (of canvas), the quantity of 28 ells.

To Bolt, to fasten with a bolt, to sift meal through a bag.

Bolts, a sort of herb.

The Bolt-sprit-mast, that mast which stands foremost in the ship's head, and sloping forward.

A Bolter, a bolting-bag to sift flower in.

A Bolus, a medicine taken on the point of a knife.

A Bomb, a hollow ball of cast-iron, charged with powder, nails, &c. and shot out of a mortar-piece.

A Bombard, a kind of great gun.

To Bombard, or Bomb, a place, to shoot bombs into it.

Bombastine, a kind of stuff.

Bombast, cotton or sustian; affected language, trumpery.

To Bombast, to stuff with bombast, to bang soundly.

Bombastick, belonging to bombast, high-flown.

Bon-chretien (i. e. good christian), the name of an admirable pear.

A Bond, a tie, a binding, a deed, or writing.

Bond-men (in law), those that bound themselves by covenants to serve their lord.

Bondage, a being so bound, slavery.

A Bone, a hard part, void of sense, which affords support to the whole body.

To Bone meat, to take out the bones of it.

The Bone-breaker, a kind of eagle.

A Bone-spavin, a hard crust on the inside of a horse's hoof.

Boneless, that has no bones.

A Bonfire, a fire made in the streets, upon some occasion of publick rejoicing.

A Bongrace, a screen used by children to keep them from being tanned.

A Bonito, a fish.

A Bonnet, a sort of cap; in sea-language, a small sail set on the fore-sail and main-sail, when they are too narrow.

Bonny, genteel, spruce, fine, gay.

Bony, belonging to or full of bones.

A Booby, a heavy dull fellow.

BOR

BOU

BOW

A Book, that treats of a particular subject.

A Bookseller, one that deals or trades in books.

Bookish, given to the study of books.

A Boom, a bar of a harbour; a long pole to spread out the corner of a sail.

The ship comes Booming, i. e. makes all the sail she can.

A Boon, a request, a favour, a good turn.

A Boor, a country clown.

Boorish, clownish, rude.

Boot, advantage, profit; as to boot, to no boot.

A Boot, a leather case for the leg.

Boots, or Marsh-marigolds, a plant.

Booted, having boots on.

A Booth, a but or stall in a fair or market.

Booting, a rack used in Scotland, by putting an iron bar on a malefactor's leg, and driving an iron peg upon his shin-bone.

Bootless, that is of no boot, unprofitable.

Booty, prey, spoil.

Borage, a garden-herb.

A Border, the edge of a garment, country, &c.

To Border upon, to lie near to.

A Borderer, one that lives on the borders or utmost bounds of a country.

The Bore (of a gun), the hollow on the inside of it.

To Bore, to make a hole through.

The Bore-tree, a shrub.

A Boree, a kind of French dance.

Borith, an herb used by fullers.

A Borow, or Borough, a corporate town, & large

village.

To Borrow, to take upon loan or usury.

Boiscage, woods and trees represented in a picture.

In law, such food as woods yield to cattle.

A Bosom of a person or of the sea.

A Boss, a stud or knob, a bunch.

Bossed, worked with bosses or studs.

Botanical, belonging to herbs.

Botanicks, or Botany, a science which shews how to distinguish the several kinds of herbs.

A Botanist, an herbalist, one well skilled in the knowledge of all sorts of plants.

A Botargo, a kind of Italian sausage.

A Botch, a patch sewed to old cloaths; a pocky ulcer or sore.

To Botch, to piece and mend, to bungle.

A Bottle, to hold any liquor.

To Bottle, to put into a bottle.

A Bottom, the ground of any thing, a settling.

To Bottom, or Ground, a discourse upon something.

Bottomless, that has no bottom.

Bottomry, a borrowing money upon the bottom or keel of a ship.

Botts, worms that breed in bowling-greens, or in the straight gut of a horse.

A Bouchet, a kind of white round pear.

Bouds, insects breeding in malt.

A Bough, or Branch of a tree.

A Bounce, a knock or thump.

To Bounce, to make such

a noise, to vapour of brag.

To Bound, to set bounds to, to border upon.

A Boundary, that which serves to fix the bounds of a country.

Bounden, what one is bound to; as bounden duty.

Boundless, having no bounds.

Bounteous, or Bountiful, kind, good, free.

Bountifulness, a being inclined to

Bounty, good-will, kindness, especially to the poor.

A Bout, a course or turn; as I must have a bout with him.

A Boule-feu, a wilful firer of houses, a sower of strife.

A Bow, to shoot arrows with, or to play upon a musical instrument.

The Bow (of a ship), is her broadest part before.

A Bow-bearer, an under officer in a forest.

Bow-legged, having crooked legs.

A Bow, a reverence done by bending the body forward.

To Bow, to bend; as to bow the head or knees, &c.

The Bowels, the guts of a living creature.

A Bower, a place beset with green boughs.

Bowers, or Bow-anchors, such anchors as are carried in the ship's bow.

A Bowet, or Bowess, a young hawk that covets to clamber on the boughs.

A Bowl, a round wooden ball, a kind of drinking-cup.

To Bowl, to throw a bowl.

B R A

B R A

B R A

- To Bowle, to drink hard.**
A Bowler, the treasurer of an university-college.
Bowling (in falconry), is when a hawk drinks often, yet thirsts for more.
A Bowyer, one that makes or sells bows and arrows.
Box, the wood of a box-tree, a shrub.
A Box, a wooden coffer or chest.
To Box one, to give him a box or cuff on the ear.
A Boy, a male child.
Boyish, belonging to boys, childish.
To Brabble, to wrangle or brawl.
A Brace, an iron hold-fast for beams or stones. In printing, a mark to join words or sentences together; also a couple or pair, as a brace of bucks, hares, &c.
To Brace, to fasten beams in a building, to buckle.
A Bracelet, an ornament for womens wrists.
A Bracer, a thin piece of leather braced on an archer's arm.
The Braces (of a coach), those thick leather thongs which hang it up.
Braces (of a ship), ropes that belong to all the yards, except the mizen, and serve to set the yards square or even.
A Brach, a bitch or female dog.
A Brack, a flaw or fault in any thing.
A Bracket, a kind of stay in timber-work.
Brackish, somewhat salt.
A Brag, a crack.
To Brag, to boast or crack.
A Braggadocio, a bragging vain-glorious fellow.
- Bragget, a drink made of honey and spice.**
Braid, a small lace or edging, a lock of hair.
To Braid hair, to curl it.
A Brail, a piece of leather slip to bind up a hawk's wing.
The Brain, the soft substance contained within the skull.
To Brain one, to dash out his brains.
A Brait, a rough diamond.
Brake, or Female fern, an herb.
A Brake, a sharp bit for horses, a tool to dress flax or hemp with, a baker's kneading-trough.
To Brake flax, to dress it with a brake.
A Bramble, a shrub.
A Bramble-net, a kind of net to take fowls.
A Brambling, a bird.
A Branch, a slip of a tree, a stock or pedigree, the attire of a stag's head.
To Branch-out, to spread into branches.
Branch-pease, a sort of pulse.
Branched (in heraldry), set out in branches, as the horns of a stag's head are.
A Brancher, a young bird that flies from one branch to another.
A Brand, a piece of burning wood, a mark made with a red-hot iron.
To Brand a malefactor, to set such a mark upon him.
A Brand-goose, or Brant-goose, a kind of wild-fowl.
A Brand-iron, a hot iron to brand a criminal, an iron to set a vessel on over the fire.
To Brandish, to shake to and fro.
- A Brandling, or Dew-worm, an insect.**
Brandy, a strong-water distilled from wine-les.
To Brangle, to quarrel or squabble, to brawl.
Brank, or Buck-wheat, a sort of grain.
Brank-urfin, or Bears-breech, an herb.
Brann, the refuse of meal.
Brasil, a province of America; a kind of red wood brought from thence.
Brass, a mixed metal, made of copper, &c.
Brassets, armour for the arms.
A Brat, a sorry beggarly child.
A Bravado, a vain-glorious daring or boasting.
Brave, courageous, gallant, fine.
A Brave, or False-brave, a bully or boasting fellow.
To Brave it, to act the brave, to dare, to be-tor.
Bravery, valour, courage, gallantry.
A Brawl, a squabble or dispute.
To Brawl, to chide, to wrangle or scold.
The Brawes, a dance in which many hold together in a ring.
Brawn, hard flesh; soured meat, made of bears-flesh.
Brawny, full of brawn or sinews; lusty, strong.
A false Bray (in fortification), a false trench made to hide the real one.
To Bray, to cry as an ass does, to pound in a mortar, to temper printers ink.
A Brayer, an instrument, used for tempering such ink.
To Braze, to cover or do over with brass.
Brazen, belonging to, or made

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made of brass.

To Brazen a thing out,
to affirm or deny it with
impudence.

A Brazler, one that makes
or sells brass-ware.

A Breach, the breaking of
peace, a falling out;
the ruin of any part of
a bulwark beat down
with cannon.

Bread, made of wheat,
rye, oats, &c.

To Bread a fowl, to strew
it with crumbs of bread.

Breadth, wideness; as a
finger's breadth.

A Break in printing, the
breaking of a period,
and beginning a new one
with an indented line.

To Break, as to break a
stick or glass, &c.

To Break bulk, to take
part of a ship's lading
out of the hold.

To Break ground at a
siege, to open the tren-
ches, and begin the work.

A Breakfast, food taken
in the morning.

A Bream, a fish that
breeds in the sea and
fresh waters.

The Breast, one of the three
ventricles or great hol-
low spaces in the body
of a living creature.

A Breast-plough, a kind
of plough driven with
the breast.

A Breast-work in fortifi-
cation, any work that
is raised breast-high.

The Breath of a living
creature.

To Breathe, to draw or
fetch breath.

The Breech, the funda-
ment or back-side. In
gunnery, the hinder-
most part of a piece of
ordnance.

Breeched, put into bree-
ches, as a boy newly
breeched.

Breeches, or a Pair of

breeches, a garment.

Breechings among sailors,
ropes by which guns
are bound fast to the
ship's side.

A Breed, a stock or race.

To Breed, to be with young,
to train or bring up.

A Breeze, a fresh gale of
wind.

A Breeze, or Gad-fly, an
insect.

A Bret, or Brut, a sea-
fish.

A Breviary, a kind of
popish mass-book.

A Breviate, a copy of a
deed or writing, com-
prised in few words.

Brevier, or Breveer, a
small sort of printing
letter.

Brevity, briefness, short-
ness of expression.

Brewels, or Brewis, thin
slices of bread soaked in
fat broth.

A Bribe, that which is
given for bribing.

To Bribe, to corrupt with
gifts.

Bribery, the act of brib-
ing or tampering.

A Brick, used in build-
ing.

The Brick, or Sweet-ap-
ple-tree.

A Bricklayer, one that
builds houses with
bricks.

To Bricken, to hold in
one's chin proudly, to
bridle it.

A Bricole, or Brickole,
the rebound of a ball af-
ter a side stroke at ten-
nis-play.

To Bricole, to pass a ball,
to toss it side-ways.

Bridal, belonging to

A Bride, a new married
woman.

A Bridegroom, a new-
married man.

A Bridewell, any house
of correction, so called
from the noted hospital

of that name near Fleet-
street, London.

A Bridge, laid or built
over a river.

A Bridle, a device to go-
vern a horse with.

To Bridle, to put the reins
on a horse, to curb one's
passions.

To Bridle it, to draw the
chin into the neck, as
women do.

Brief, short, ripe, or com-
mon.

A Brief, a musical note
or measure; an order
from a court of justice;
or the king's letters
patent to collect charita-
ble benevolence for poor
sufferers by fire, &c.

A Brier, a prickly bush.

A Brigade, a considerable
party or division of a
body of soldiers.

A Brigadier, the officer
who commands the bri-
gade.

A Brigandine, an old-
fashioned coat of mail.

A Brigantine, a small
light pinnace, that can
both row and sail well.

Bright, clear, shining.

To Bright, the same as to
Brite.

To Brighten, to make
bright or clear.

Brightish, somewhat bright.

A Brilliant (i. e. spark-
ling), a diamond arti-
ficially cut by the lapi-
dary.

Brills, the hair of an
horse's eye-lids.

The Brim, the utmost edge
of any thing, as of a
glass, bat, &c.

The fore Brims, or goes
to Brim, i. e. is ready
to take board.

Brimmed, as a broad
brimmed hat.

A Brimmer, a glass of
any liquor filled up to
the Brim.

Brimstone, a mineral.

Brine,

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Brine, salt liquor or pickle, a poetical word for the sea.

To Bring, a person or thing.

Bringers-up (in the art of war), the hindmost men in every file.

Brinish, or **Briny**, belonging to, or partaking of the quality of brine.

A Brink, the edge of a steep place or well, &c.

Briony, or **Bryony**, a plant.

Brise, ground that has lain long untilled.

Brisk, sprightly, lively.

The Brisket, that part of the breast which lies next the ribs.

A Bristle, a big rough hair of a hog.

To Brittle, to set up the bristles.

Brittly, belonging to or full of bristles.

Bristol, or **Bristow**, one of the principal cities of England.

Bristow None-such, a flower.

Bristow-stones, a kind of soft diamonds found about the rocks near Bristol.

A Briton, a native of Great-Britain, the entire island, containing England, Scotland, and Wales.

To Brite, or **Bright**, a term applied to wheat, barley, hops, &c. when they grow over-ripe and shatter.

British, belonging to Great-Britain.

Brittle, apt to break, frail.

A Broach, a spit; the sharp part of a young stag's head.

To Broach, to spit, to lay to spread abroad.

A Broacher (of a doctrine, &c.), the first author of it.

Broad, large, wide, open.

A Broad-piece, a gold coin, some worth 23s. and others 25s.

A Broad-side, as to give a broad-side, i. e. to discharge all the guns on one side of a ship; a large sheet of paper printed only on one side.

Brocado, or **Broccado**, cloth wrought with gold or silver thread.

A Brock, or **Badger**, a wild beast.

A Brock, or **Brocket**, a hart of the third year.

To Brogue or **Broggie**, to fish for eels after a particular manner.

A Broil, a disturbance, a falling-out or quarrel.

To Broil, meat on a grid-iron, &c.

Brokage, or **Brokerage**, the hire of a broker, or his employ.

A Broker, a factor for merchants; one that sells old cloaths, &c. or lets out money upon pawns.

Brooch, a painting all in one colour.

A Brood of chicken, or pigeons, &c.

To Brood, or sit on Brood, to hatch as a hen does.

A Brook, a small current of water.

To Brook an affront, to pass it by, or put it up.

Brook-lime, a physical herb.

Broom, a kind of shrub.

A Broom, an instrument made of broom or birch, &c. to sweep with.

Broom-rape, a plant that grows at the root of broom.

Brooming, or **Breaming** a ship, a burning off her sides with broom, reeds, &c.

A Brother, a man that

has the same father and mother with another.

Brotherhood, the fellowship of brothers.

Brotherly, belonging to brothers.

A Brow or **Eye-brow**, as to knit the brows.

The Brow or **Edge** of a bill, wall, &c.

A Brow-antler, the first start on a stag's head.

To Brow-beat, to look upon haughtily, to snub.

A Brow-post, an over-thwart or cross-beam.

Browed, as beetle-browed, that has great brows.

The Brown colour.

Brownish, somewhat brown, inclining to brown.

Browie or **Browse-wood**, tender sprouts that shoot forth early in the spring.

Brouse or **Bruttle**, the tops of trees, &c. which cattle feed on.

To Browse, to feed as beasts do, by nibbling off the tops of young sprigs, herbs, &c.

A Bruise, a hurt by a fall or blunt instrument.

To Bruise, to get a bruise, to stamp or beat small.

A Bruit, a report, a common talk.

To Bruit a thing abroad, to spread news about it.

A Brunion, a kind of plum.

A Brunt, an assault or onset, a shock.

A Brush, made of hair, &c. a sort of jaggot to kindle a fire with, a rub.

To Brush cloaths, &c. to rub them with a brush.

A Brush or **Drag** (among hunters), the tail of a fox.

Brush-wood, little loose sticks for fuel.

A Brute, a beast that is void of reason.

Brutish,

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Brutish, brute-like, beastly.
 Bruttle, the same as Browse.
 Bryony, or the White-vine, an herb.
 A Bubble, a bladder of water a silly fellow.
 To Bubble, to rise up in bubbles, to crowse or cheat.
 A Bubo, a kind of boil or blotch.
 A Buchaneer, a West-India pirate or rover.
 A Buck, a male-deer, a beast of chase.
 To Buck cloaths, to boil them in a lye made of ashes.
 Buck-mast, the fruit of the beech-tree.
 Buck-thorn, a shrub, a dried whitening-fish.
 Buck-wheat, or French-wheat, a sort of grain.
 Buck's horn, a shrub.
 A Bucket, a kind of leather pail.
 A Buckle, for a shoe, &c.
 To Buckle, to fasten with a buckle.
 To Buckle to one, to submit or yield to him.
 A Buckler or Shield, a sort of armour.
 A Buckler (of beef), a piece cut off from the surloin.
 Buckram, a sort of linen cloth.
 Buckrams, an herb.
 Bucksome, gamesome, jolly, merry.
 A Bud, a blossom or sprout; a weaned calf of the first year.
 To Bud, to put forth buds.
 Budge, the dressed skins of lambs or kids.
 To Budge, to move or stir.
 Budge - batchelors, poor men clothed in gowns lined with lamb-furr, who wait on the lord-mayor of London at his inauguration.

A Budge-barrel (in a ship), a little tin barrel to hold gunpowder.
 A Budget, a pouch, or bag.
 Buff, a sort of thick tanned leather.
 A Buff or Buffle, a beast like an ox, a dull drowsy fellow.
 A Buffet, a slap or blow on the face or ear.
 To Buffet one, to beat him in such a manner.
 A Buffoon, an abusive jester, a droll.
 Buffoonry, saucy scoffing or jesting.
 A Bug, a noisome insect.
 A Bug or Bug-bear, to frighten children with.
 To Bugger, to commit Bugger; the coupling of one man with another; or of a man or woman with a beast.
 A Bugle, a wild ox, a wound-herb, a glass-bead.
 A Bugle-horn, a kind of hunting-horn.
 Bugloss, a wholesome pot-herb.
 To Build, to raise a house, &c.
 A Building, any thing that is built.
 Bulbine, or Dog's-leek, an herb.
 Bulbous plants, those that have a round head in the root.
 A Bulged ship, one that has struck on a rock, and taken in water.
 Bulk, massiness, bigness.
 A Bulk, a stall before a shop.
 The Bulk of a ship the whole content of her in the hold.
 To Bulk out, to ana or jut out.
 A Bulk head, any partition made across a ship, with boards, &c.

Bulky, massy, gross, big.
 A Bull, a beast, a brief set forth by the pope, a blunder in talk.
 A Bullfinch, a singing bird.
 A Bullhead, a fish, a little black water vermin.
 A Bullace, a kind of wild plum.
 A Bullet, a ball or shot for a gun.
 Bullion, uncoined gold or silver in the mass.
 A Bullock, a young-bull.
 A Bully, a boisterous beating fellow.
 A Bulrush, a sort of rush.
 A Bulwark, any work raised for the defence of a place.
 A Bump, a swelling, a knock.
 To Bump out, to swell or stand out.
 A Bumpkin, a country clown.
 A Bunch, a cluster, a knob, a tuft. In surgery, an outward dis-jointing of the vertebra's or turning joints of the back.
 Bunched cods of flowers, those seed-cods that stand out in knobs.
 A Bundle, a parcel of things bound together.
 A Bong, a stopple for a vessel.
 To Bang up, to stop with a bung.
 To Bungle, to do a thing awkwardly, to botch.
 A Bunn, a sort of cake or wigg.
 The Bunt of a sail, the pouch or middle part of it that catches the wind.
 A Bunting, a kind of lark, a bird.
 A Buoy, a log of wood or barrel, &c. laid to float over an anchor.

BUR

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CAB

- To Buoy one up, to support or uphold him.
 Buoyant, any thing that is floating, or apt to float.
 A Burbot, a river weasel.
 A Burden, a load or weight of any thing.
 To Burden, to lay a load upon.
 A Burganet, a kind of helmet.
 To Burgeon, to grow big about, to bud.
 A Burgess, an inhabitant or a magistrate of a borough.
 A Burgh, a borough, a large village.
 A Burgher, a townsman.
 A Burghmaster, or Burgo-master, a chief magistrate in the towns of Holland, &c.
 A Burghmote, a court of a borough or town.
 A Burglar, a house-breaker.
 Burglary, the getting into a house in the night, with an intent to rob, &c.
 A Burial, the burying of a person deceased.
 Burin, a graver or engraving tool.
 To Burl cloth, to dress it as fullers do.
 Burlesque, comical, drolling, mock-poetry.
 Burlesque, turned into burlesque.
 Burly, big, gross, fat.
 A Burn, an impression of fire upon a part, with a great deal of heat, blisters, &c.
 To Burn wood, coals, &c. to consume them in the fire.
 Burnet, a fallet-herb.
 To Burnish, to polish or make bright, to spread the horns as the harts do after they are frayed.
 A Burnisher, one that burnishes, an engraver's tool to smooth his work.
- A Burr, a round knob of horns next a deer's head.
 The Burr or Lap of the ear.
 Burr, or Burr-dock, an herb.
 A Burrel-fly, an insect.
 The Burrel, or Red Butter-pear, a fruit.
 Burrel-shot, the same as Case-shot.
 Burrows, holes in a warren, that shelter hares, rabbits, &c.
 To Burrow, to run into such a hole.
 A Bursar, the treasurer of a college.
 To Burst, to break or crack.
 Bursten, broken-bellied.
 A Burt, a fish of the turbot kind.
 To Bury, to lay or put under ground.
 A Bush, a shrub; (among hunters) a fox's tail.
 A Bushel, a dry measure containing four pecks.
 Bushy, belonging to or partaking of the quality of bushes.
 Business, an affair or employment.
 A Busk for a woman's breast.
 Buskins, hose that come up to the calf of the leg.
 A Bus, a kiss, a kind of Dutch-built ship.
 To Bus, to kiss.
 A Bust, a statue representing one half of a human body.
 A Bustard, a great sluggish fowl.
 A Bustle, a stir, a noise or hurry.
 To Bustle, to make a stir.
 A Butcher, one that kills cattle, and sells the several joints of meat.
 To Butcher one, to murder him cruelly.
 Butcher's broom, a shrub.
 A Butchery, a great slaughter.
 A Butler, an officer that keeps the household stores.
- A Butt, a mark to shoot at, a kind of vessel to hold liquors, the end of a ship-stank.
 To Butt at, to push with the head or horns.
 Butter, made of cream churned.
 To Butter, to rub or spread over with butter.
 A Buttery, a place where butter, bread, &c. are kept.
 A Buttock, the breech or haunch.
 A Button of a coat; the bud of a plant.
 Buttons or Buttens (among hunters), the burrs or knobs of a deer's head.
 A Buttress, an arch or mass of stone to bear up the sides of a building.
 A Buttriss or Buttrice, a farrier's tool to pare horses hoofs, &c.
 A Butwin or Butwink, a bird.
 To Buy commodities with money, &c.
 To Buzz, to hum like bees, &c. to whisper into one's ear.
 A Buzzard, a kind of great hawk or kite, a senseless fellow.
 By-laws, laws made by particular corporations or companies.
 A Bylander, a small coasting ship.

CAB

- A Cab, a Hebrew measure containing 3 pints.
 The Cabal or Cabala (of the Jews), their traditions or mysterious doctrines.
 ACabal, a private consult, a particular party.
 To Cabal, to make parties, to plot privately.
 A Cabalist, one skilled in the Jewish Cabala.

Cabrick,

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CAM

Oabrick, or Haleworth, an herb.

A Cabbage, a well-known plant.

The Cabbage (of a Deer's head) that part where the horns take their rise.

A Cabbin, a cottage or hut; a little room in a ship.

A Cabinet, a closet in the king's palace, a chest of drawers.

A Cable, a great ship-rope.

The Cacao-nut, an Indian fruit, of which chocolate is made.

A Cackeral, a sort of fish.

To Cackle, to cry as a hen does.

The Cadbate fly, or Cad-worm, an insect.

A Cad (of red-herrings), the quantity of 500.

A Cade-lamb, a young lamb brought up by hand.

A Cadee or Cadi (among the Turks), a kind of justice of peace.

A Cadence, the end or fall of a period.

A Cadence or Close (in musick), a kind of conclusion in the tune.

A Cadet, or Cadee, a young gentleman volunteer that serves in the wars at his own charge.

The Cadew, or Straw worm, an insect.

A Cadge, a frame on which hawks are carried to be sold.

A Cag or Keg (of sturgeon), a vessel that contains from 4 to 5 gallons.

A Cage, a coop for birds or malefactors.

To Cajole, to flatter, coax, or soothe up.

Cajolery, a fawning-upon, flattery, vain praise.

A Califf, a miserable slave, a low wretch.

A Cake, made of fine flour, eggs, &c.

To Cake, to stick together as coals do.

Calabar, the furr of a little creature of the same name.

A Calamary, a fish.

The Calamine-stone, which being mixt with copper turns it into brass.

Calamint, or Mountain-mint, an herb.

Calamitous, miserable, wretched.

Calamity, misery, great trouble.

Calcination, the act of calcining.

To Calcine, to burn to a cinder.

To Calculate, to cast accounts, to reckon.

A Calculation, a calculating an account.

A Calendar, an almanack.

A Calender, one whose trade is to calender cloth, or the engine used for that purpose; a small insect that eats corn.

To Calender, to smooth or set a gloss upon linen, cloth, stuffs, &c.

Calenture, a burning, fever.

A Calesh, or Calash, a little open chariot.

A Calf, the young of a cow, a hart, or a hind, of the first year.

The Calf, or fleshy part of the leg.

Caliber (in gunnery), the bigness of a piece of ordnance, &c. at the bore.

A Caliver, or Calliver, a small sea-gun.

To Calk a ship, to drive in oakum, &c. between the plank-joints, to keep out the water.

A Call (in hunting), a lesson blown upon the horn.

Calls, or Bird-calls, arti-

ficial pipes, to imitate the notes of quails, partridges, &c.

To Call, as to call one by his name.

Callico, linen cloth brought from Calicut, a town of the East-Indies.

Callimanco, a sort of woollen stuff.

A Calling, a profession or trade.

Callosity, or Callousness, hardness or thickness of the skin.

Callous, that has a thick skin, hard, brutish.

Callow, unsledged, not covered with feathers.

Calm, still, quiet.

A Calm (at sea) is when there is no wind stirring.

To Calm, to make quiet, to appease.

Caltraps, irons with four spikes, cast in the enemy's way to stop their passage; also a flower.

To Calve, to bring forth young as a cow does.

Calvinism, the doctrine of John Calvin, a famous reformer of the church at Geneva.

A Calvinist, one who follows that doctrine.

Calvinistical, belonging thereto.

To Calumniate, to accuse or charge falsely, to slander.

A Calumniator, a false accuser, or slanderer.

A Calumny, a false imputation, a slander.

A Camarade, a chamber-fellow, a companion.

Cambrick, fine linen cloth made at Cambray, in the Low-countries.

A Camel, a beast of burden.

Camels-hay, a kind of sweet-scented rush.

A Camelion, a creature like a lizard, that often changes

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CAP

- changes colour, and liveth upon flies, &c.*
The Camery, or Frounce, a disease in horses.
A Camilado, a sudden assault or surprisal of the enemy by night.
Camlet, or Camblet, a sort of mix'd stuff.
Cammock, or Rest-harrow, an herb.
Camomile, a sweet-smelling herb.
A Camp, the place where an army is lodged.
A Campaign, or Campagne, a plain or open country, the space of time every year that an army stays in the field.
Camphire, an Indian gum or resin.
Campions, a plant bearing a pretty flower.
A Canal, an artificial river or water-passage.
Canal (in anatomy), any passages through which the humours of the body are conveyed.
The Canaries, certain islands in the Atlantick-sea, from whence we have the Canary wines.
A Canary-bird, an admirable singing-bird, first brought from those parts.
To Cancel, to raze or blot out, to make void.
A Cancer, a hard, painful, and ulcerous swelling.
Candid, sincere, upright, courteous, kind.
A Candidate, one that stands for an office or place, especially in an university.
A Candle, made of tallow or wax.
Candlemas-day, Feb. 2, the feast of the purification of the blessed virgin Mary, so called because candles formerly used to be consecrated on that day.
- Candour,** uprightness, plain-dealing, courtesy.
To Candy, to preserve comfits, &c. to grow mouldy, as stale sweet-meats do.
A Cane, a sort of Indian reed.
To Cane one, to beat him with a cane.
The Canel bone, the neck or throat-bone.
A Canibal, an Indian man-eater.
Canine, belonging to a dog, as a canine or dog-like appetite.
A Canker, an eating, spreading sore.
The Canker, or Rust of iron, brass, &c.
A Canker-worm, or Glass-worm, an insect.
Cankered, eaten with the canker or with rust.
A Cann, a kind of vessel to drink out of.
Cannel, an herb.
A Cannister, a cooper's instrument to rack wines with.
A Cannister of tea, a quantity from 75 to 100 pounds weight.
A Cannon, a great gun, or piece of ordnance.
Cannonade, cannon-shot.
To Cannonade, to batter with cannon.
A Canon, a rule, a church decree, a prebendary that has a living in a cathedral or collegiate church; a surgeon's instrument to sew up wounds.
The Canon (of the scripture), the body of the books of holy scripture, which serve as a rule of faith.
The Canon-law, a collection of ecclesiastical rules taken from the ancient councils, works of the fathers of the church, decrees of popes, &c.
- Canonical,** belonging to the canons, or church-laws.
Canonicalness, conformity or agreeableness to these canons.
A Canonist, a professor of the canon-law.
A Canonization, a canonizing, or sainting.
To Canonize, to enroll among the saints.
A Canonship, the title of a benefice enjoyed by a canon.
A Canoo, an Indian boat, made of a trunk of a tree.
A Canopy, a cloth of state set over a sovereign prince's throne, &c.
Cant, gibberish, nonsensical talk.
To Cant, to talk darkly like rogues, &c. to use an affected kind of speech.
The Canticles, or songs of Solomon, one of the books of holy scripture.
A Cattle, a piece or portion, as a cattle of bread, cheese, &c.
To Cattle out, to divide into parts and parcels.
A Canto, a kind of division in a poem.
A Canton, a division or part of a country, especially of Switzerland.
To Canton (in the art of war), to retire into a quarter.
To Cantonize, to divide into cantons or quarters.
A Cantred, a particular division of a county in Wales.
Canvas, a sort of coarse linen cloth.
To Canvas, to search diligently into, to scan or sift, to sue for an office.
A Cap, a kind of covering for the head.

CAP

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The Cap of maintenance, a cap of state, usually carried before the King, or the Lord Mayor of London, &c. at great solemnities.

To Cap one, to take off his cap.

Cap - paper, a sort of brown paper, to wrap up wares.

Capable, that is in a condition to do a thing.

Capacious, capable to receive or hold, spacious.

To Capacitate, to make capable.

Capacity, or Capableness, ability, skill, reach of wit.

Cap a-pee, as armed cap-a-pee, i. e. from head to foot.

A Caparison, a sort of horse-trappings.

A Cape, the neck piece of a cloak, &c. a tract of land running into the sea.

A Caper, a skip or jump; a kind of pirate ship.

To Caper, to skip or frisk. Capers, the fruit of a shrub of the same name.

Capital, principal, chief, heinous.

The Capital, a chapter of a pillar.

A Capitation, a tribute paid by the head, a poll-tax.

To Capitulate, to treat upon terms about the surrender of a place.

A Capitulation, the act of capitulating.

A Capon, a cock cut and fattened for the spit.

Capon-fashion, in archery, the same as bob-tail.

Capot, at picket, is when all the tricks of cards are won.

Cappadine, a sort of coarse silk.

A Capper, one that makes or sells caps.

A Caprichio, or Caprice, a foolish fancy, a freak.

Capricious, fantastical, whimsical, freakish.

A Capstan, or Capstein, a kind of draw-beam in a ship.

A Captain, the head-officer of a foot-company, troop of horse, or ship of war.

A Captainship, the office or quality of a captain.

Captious, apt to take pet, quarrelsome, cunning, deceitful.

To Captivate (in speaking of the passions), to take captive, to enslave.

A Captive, one that is taken by the enemy, a prisoner of war.

Captivity, the condition of a captive, slavery.

Capuchin capers, a plant.

A Carack, a great Portuguese ship.

A Carat of gold, the weight of 24 grains; of precious stones, the weight of 4 grains.

A Caravan, a company of merchants, &c. travelling together with a guide and a convoy.

A Caravel, or Carvel, a kind of light round ship.

Caraways, an herb with leaves like a carrot.

A Carbine, a short gun used by horsemen, or a trooper so armed.

A Carbonade, meat broiled on the coals.

A Carbuncle, a precious stone in colour like a burning coal; a fiery botch, or plague-sore.

A Carcase, a dead body; a kind of bomb filled with granado's, small pistol-barrels, &c.

A Card, an instrument to card or dress wool with.

Cards, or A pack of cards, to play with.

Cardamum, an Indian spice.

Cardinal, principal, chief; as the cardinal virtues.

A Cardinal, a chief dignity in the church of Rome.

A Cardinalship, the office or title of a cardinal.

Cardinal's flower, or American - throat - wort, a choice red flower.

A Cardoon, a plant like an artichoke.

A Cardoon, or Cardoon-thistle, an herb.

Care, trouble, diligence, regard, heed.

To Care, to be concerned for, to heed or mind.

To Careen a ship, to rixt or trim it.

A Career, a running full speed, a course.

Careful, that takes a great deal of care or heed, attended with trouble, thoughtful.

Careless, that has no care for, or regard to, loose.

To Carels, to make much of, to treat very obligingly.

Careless, great expressions of friendship, or compliments.

A Cargo, the freight or whole lading of a ship.

Carking, distracting; as a carking care.

A Cariket, a chain of jewels for the neck.

The Carline - thistle, a plant.

Carlings in a ship, timbers that bear up the ledges on which the deck planks are made fast.

A Carmouel, a Turkish merchant-ship.

Carnage, a great slaughter of people; the flesh that is given to dogs after the chase.

Carnal, belonging to the flesh, fleshly.

Carnality, fleshliness, a being given to fleshly lust.

A Carnation, a reddish white flower.

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The Carnation, the flesh-colour. In painting, such parts of the human body as are drawn naked.

The Carnival, Shrove-tide. A time of feasting and merriment among Roman catholics.

A Carnel, a little Spanish built ship.

A Carneol, a precious stone, a sort of onyx.

Carney, a disease in horses, when their mouths are much furred and clammy.

A Carob, a small weight, the 24th part of a grain.

A Carob, or Carob-bean, a fruit, in taste like a chestnut.

A Carolina-hat, a sort of cloth hat.

A Carolus, a piece of gold, coined by king Charles I. worth 23s.

A Carouse, a hard drinking-bout.

To Carouse, to drink band to fist, to quaff.

A Carp, an excellent fresh-water fish.

To Carp, to find fault with, to blame.

A Carpenter, one that works in timber for building houses, &c.

Carpentry, the carpenter's art or trade.

A Carpet, a covering for a table.

A Carr, or Cart, to carry coals, timber, &c.

A Carret, or Carrot, a root.

Carriage, the behaviour of a person; the carrying of goods, &c.

A Carriage, a kind of covered waggon, a furrow for the conveying of water.

Carriou, the carcase or flesh of a dead beast.

A Carrousel, a great festival solemnized with a course of chariots, horses, &c.

To Carry, to bear, to be- have one's self.

The hawk Carries, i. e. flies away with the prey.

A Cart, a sort of carriage.

To Cart, to draw in, or tie to a cart.

A Cart-wright, one that makes carts, waggons, &c.

A Cartel, an agreement between parties at war, for the exchanging of prisoners.

A Cartilage, in anatomy, a gristle or tendrel.

A Cartridge, Cartouch, or Cartoose, a charge of powder for a gun, put into a case of paste-board, &c.

A Carve of land, as much as may be tilled in a year by one plough.

To Carve, to cut in wood, stone, &c. to cut up fowl or fish at table.

A Carvel, or Sea-spider, an insect.

A Cascade, a fall of waters from a rock, an artificial water-fall in a garden.

A Case, a condition, a matter, a question; a bag or frame to hold any thing; as a pistol-case, a watch-case, &c.

Case-shot, small bullets, nails, &c. put into cases, to be shot out of a great gun.

A Casement, part of a window that opens to let in the air.

Cash, ready money.

A Cashier, a cash-keeper to a merchant, &c.

To Cashier, to disband a company or a private soldier, to turn out of service.

A Cask, a kind of vessel, a head-piece.

A Casket, a little cabinet or coffer.

A Cassaware, a large

fowl, with feathers like camel's hair.

Cassia, a kind of reed or shrub.

Cassidony, or French lavender, an herb.

A Cassock, a gown worn by clergymen, &c.

A Cast, a throw; in falconry, a set of hawks.

To Cast, to throw or sling, to shed, to vomit.

Castanets, a sort of snappers to dance with.

A Castle, a strong place in a city or elsewhere.

A Castling, in falconry, any thing given a hawk to cleanse her maw.

A Castling, the young of any beast untimely brought forth.

A Castor, a bat made most part of beaver-fur.

To Castrate, to geld a living creature; to take away part of an author's works.

A Castrel, or Kestrel, a kind of hawk.

Casual, happening by chance, accidental.

A Casualty, an accident that falls out merely by fortune.

A Casuist, one skilled in resolving cases of conscience.

A Cat, a well-known creature.

The Cat-pear, a pear shaped like an hen's egg.

Cat's tail, or Red-plum, a long round substance that grows in the winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.

A Catalogue, a list of names, titles of books, &c.

A Cataplasm, a poultice made of herbs, roots, &c.

A Cataract, a steep place in a river, from whence the water falls with great noise and force; also a disease in the eyes.

A Catarrh, a falling down of humours from the head

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head to the lower parts.
A Catastrophe, the last change in a stage-play, the issue of a business, the fatal conclusion of an action, &c.

A Catch, a prize or booty, a short and witty song, a kind of swift-sailing ship.

To Catch, to lay bold on, to take, to get.

Catechetical, that belongs to catechizing.

A Catechism, an instruction, by word of mouth, in the chief points of the Christian religion.

A Catechist, one that is employed in catechizing.

To Catechize, to instruct youth in the principles of Christianity.

To Cater, to provide victuals, &c. for a family.

The Cater-point, the number four at dice.

A Caterer, a purveyor in a nobleman's house.

A Caterpillar, an insect, and a plant.

A Cathedral, a church that is the seat of a bishop.

Catholick, universal, general; as the catholick church.

Catkins, a substance that grows on nut-trees, birch-trees, &c. in the winter.

A Catling, a kind of dismembering knife.

Catlings, the down that grows about walnut-trees.

Catlings, or Catlins, small cat-gut strings for musical instruments.

Cattel, or Cattle, all sorts of oxen, cows, sheep, &c.

A Cat or Catt-head (in a ship), a piece of timber that serves to hoist up the anchor from the

barrow to the top of the fore-castle.

To Catterwawl, to cry and range about as cats do.

A Cavalcade, a pompous riding on horse-back upon some solemn occasion.

A Cavalier, a sword gentleman, a brave warrior.

The Cavalry, the whole body of horse in an army.

A Caudebec, a sort of French light bat, first made at a town in Normandy of that name.

A Caudle, drink made of eggs, oatmeal, &c.

A Cave, a hollow place under ground.

A Caveat, a caution or warning; a bill entered in the spiritual court, to stop the proving of a will.

A Cavern, a natural cave or hollow place in a rock, &c.

Caviary, a dish made of surgeons spawn, &c.

A Cavil, a captious argument, a quirk.

To Cavil, to argue captiously, to wrangle.

The Caul, the skin that covers the bowels.

A Caul, part of a woman's head-dress.

A Cauldron, a kind of great kettle.

A Cause, a principle, a motive, a reason; in law any trial brought before a judge.

To Cause, to be the cause of, to occasion.

Causeless, that has no cause or ground.

Caustick (in surgery), that is of a burning quality.

A Caustick, a compound made in order to burn or eat a hole in the part to which it is applied,

Cautelous, wary, heedful.

To Caulterize, to burn with a searing-iron.

A Caution, the burning a part with a heated instrument, or by applying a caustick.

Caution, heed, heedfulness, warning.

Cautionary, given in pledge or pawn, as cautionary towns.

Cautious, circumspect, wary, heedful.

Cawking-time (among falconers), the hawk's treading-time.

To Cease, to leave off, to be at an end.

A Cedar, a large evergreen tree.

Celandine, or Swallowwort, an herb.

To Celebrate, to solemnize, to praise greatly, to spread abroad one's fame.

Celebrated, solemnized, highly honoured, renowned.

Celebration, the act of celebrating.

Celerity, swiftness, speed, dispatch.

Cellery, a sallet herb of a grateful taste.

Celestial, belonging to the heavens, heavenly.

The Celestial globe, an artificial globe, which shews the figures of the several constellations or clusters of stars, with the imaginary circles, &c. of the heavens.

Celibacy, or Celibate, the state of unmarried persons, single life.

A Cell, the dwelling-place or hut of a hermit.

A Cellar, the lowest apartment of a house.

Cellarage, cellar-room, or a duty paid for laying wine in a cellar.

A Cellarist, one that keeps the cellar or buttery in

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- a religious house.*
Cement, strong mortar or sodder.
To Cement, to sodder or join together.
To Cense, to perfume with incense.
A Censer, a perfuming-pan.
Censorious, apt to censure or reprove.
Censure, reproof, reflection, criticism.
To Censure, to find fault with, to judge, to check.
Cent, an hundred; as money lent at 5 per cent. i. e. five pounds for every hundred pounds.
A Centaur, a feigned monster, half a man and half a horse.
Centuary, or Centory, an herb.
A Center, or Centre, the middle point of any thing, a wooden mound to turn an arch upon.
To Center, to meet as it were in a point, to end in.
The Center-fish, a sea-fish.
Centinody, or Knot-grass, an herb.
A Centry, a private soldier, a mould for an arch.
A Centurion (among the Romans), a captain of 100 men.
A Century, a part of a thing divided by hundreds, the space of 100 years.
A Cerate, or Cere-cloth, a plaister made of wax, turpentine, oil, &c.
Ceremonial, belonging to ceremonies.
A Ceremonial, a book containing the ceremonies of the church of Rome.
Ceremonious, full of ceremonies, formal.
Ceremony, pomp or state, formal compliment.
- A Ceremony**, a sacred rite, or church-ordinance.
Certain, sure, undoubted, confident, fixed, settled.
Certainty, full assurance, sureness.
A Certificate, a testimony in writing of the truth of a thing.
To Certify, to assure, to acquaint with.
Ceruls, white lead, made of refined lead, &c.
To Cels, to assess or tax.
A Cessation, a ceasing or giving over.
A Cession, a yielding or giving up.
A Cessionary bankrupt, one that has yielded up his estate to his creditors.
A Cessor, an assessor or imposer of taxes.
Caterach, an herb somewhat like fern.
A Chace, a station for wild beasts of the forest; the pursuit of an enemy.
The Chace, or whole length of a piece of ordnance on the inside.
Chace-guns, or Chace-pieces, those guns that lie in the head or stern of a ship.
A Chad, a fish.
To Chafe, to beat or warm, to grow hot, or angry.
The Chafe-wax, a Chancery officer, who prepares the wax for writs, &c.
A Chaser, a kind of beetle, an insect.
The Chafery (in an iron mill), a forge where the iron is wrought into bars, and perfected.
Chaff, the refuse in winnowing corn.
To Chaffer, to traffick, to buy and sell.
A Chaffern, a vessel to beat water in.
- A Chaffinch**, a bird that feeds on chaff.
Chaffy, belonging to or full of chaff.
Chagrin, that is out of humour, vexed; vexation, trouble.
A Chain, of gold, silver or iron.
To Chain, to bind or fasten with chains.
A Chair, a seat to sit in, a sedan.
A Chair-man, the head of a committee or club; one that carries persons in a sedan.
A Chaise, a light open chariot with one horse.
A Chalcedony, a precious stone of the agate-kind.
A Chaldron, a measure of coals, &c. containing 36 bushels.
A Chalice, a communion-cup.
Chalk, a sort of white and soft stone.
To Chalk, to mark with such a stone.
Chalky, belonging to or full of chalk.
A Challenge, a summons to fight a duel, a pretension or claim. In law, an exception against persons, &c.
To Challenge, to make a challenge, to claim.
A Chamber, a room in a house. In gunnery, that part of a piece where powder and shot are lodged.
To Chamber a gun, to make a chamber in her.
Chambering, debauchery, Rom. xiii. 13.
A Chamberlain, one that waits in or looks to a chamber.
The Lord High Chamberlain of Great Britain, a great officer, who has the

C H A

the government of the whole palace of Westminster.

The Chamberlain of London, the keeper of the publick treasury of the city.

The Chambrel or Elbow of a horse, the bending of the upper part of the binder leg.

A Chamfer, or Chambret, a small gutter or furrow upon a pillar.

To Chamfer, to channel or make hollow.

To Champ, to chew, as a horse does the bit.

A Champain, a large open plain.

A Champion or Champion, open, plain; as a champian country.

A Champion, one that fights a duel for another.

Chance, hazard, fortune.

To Chance, to happen or fall out.

Chance medley, the accidental killing of a person without any evil intent.

The Chancel of a church, that part which is next the communion table.

A Chancellor, an officer of great dignity; as

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the chief person next the sovereign, for matters of justice in civil affairs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, an high officer, who qualifies extremities, and orders matters in that court.

A Chancellorship, the office or dignity, or time during which one has been a chancellor.

The Chancery, or Chancery-court, the court of equity, which moderates the rigour of other courts of justice.

A Chandler, one that sells

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necessary wares; as candles, butter, cheese, &c.

The Chandry, a place in a nobleman's house where the candles are kept.

Change, alteration, variety.

To Change, to alter, to turn.

Changeable, apt to change, uncertain.

A Changeling, a child put in the place of another; a silly person, a fool.

The Changer (in the Mint), an officer that exchanges coin for bullion.

A Changer, or Money-changer, one that deals in the receipt and payment of money.

A Channel, the middle of any sea or river; a straight between two lands; a gutter in a pillar, &c.

Channelled, wrought with gutters, as some pillars are.

To Chant, to sing.

A Chanter, the chief singer in a cathedral, &c.

A Chantry, a chappel where divine service is sung.

A Chaos, a rude mass of matter, a confused heap of things.

A Chap, a chink, or crack.

To Chap, to gape, as the ground does in a great drought.

A Chape, the case at the end of a sword-scarbard; among hunters, the tip of a fox's tail.

A Chapter, the head or crown of a pillar.

A Chaplain, one that performs divine service in a chappel.

A Chaplet, a wreath or garland; an ornament or fillet in architecture.

A Chapman, a buyer or customer.

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A Chappel, a building which is part of a church, or stands separate from it.

A Chappelry, the bounds or jurisdiction of a chappel.

A Chapter, a division in a book; the body of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church.

A Character, a mark or sign, a letter or figure, a title or quality.

To Characterize, to give a character of, to describe.

Charcoal, a sort of coal made of burnt wood.

A Chare, a job or small piece of work; a kind of fish.

Charge, expence, cost.

A Charge, a burden, an employ, a trust; an impeachment, a fight; an outward remedy for a horse, &c.

The Charge (in heraldry), that which is borne in the field of an escutcheon.

To Charge, to load, to give orders, to fall upon an enemy.

A ship of Charge, one that is unwieldy, or that swims deep in the sea.

Chargeable, burthensome, costly.

A Charger, a kind of great dish.

Charily, with a great deal of regard and care.

Chariock, an herb.

A Chariot, a light sort of coach.

A Charioteer, one that drives a chariot.

Charitable, loving, kind, bounteous.

Charity, love, affection, bounty to the poor.

To Chark, the same as to charr.

Charlock, a weed that bears a yellow flower.

A Charm,

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- A Charm, a spell, an allure-
ment, a bait.*
*To Charm, to bewitch, to
please extremely.*
*A Charnel house, a place
where skulls and other
bones of the dead are
laid.*
*A Charr or Chare, a fish
like a trout.*
*To Charr or Charik, to burn
wood for charcoal.*
*A Chart, a map or
draught of any place.*
*A Charter, a deed or writ-
ten evidence of things
done between parties; a
writing whereby the
king grants any privi-
lege to his subjects.*
*A Charter-party, an in-
denture of covenants be-
tween an owner of a
ship and the master.*
*To Chase, to pursue, to
drive away; to work
plate, as goldsmiths do.*
*Chaste, continent, modest,
undefiled.*
*The Chaste-tree, a kind
of willow.*
*To Chasten, a scripture
word for*
*To Chastise, to correct or
punish.*
Chastisement, punishment.
*Chastity or Chasteness, a
being chaste and pure.*
*Chat, prating or idle
talk.*
*To Chat, to prattle or
talk much.*
*Chatwood, little sticks for
fuel.*
*Chattles, all sorts of goods
but such as are in the
nature of a freehold.*
*To Chatter, to make a
noise as birds do; to
prattle.*
*A Chavender or Chevin,
the chub-fish.*
*Cheap, that is of a low
price.*
*To Cheapen, to ask, or to
beat down the price.*
Chear, gladness, joy,
- courage.*
*To Chear up, to encourage
or hearten, to take con-
rage.*
*Chearful, lively, pleasant,
brisk.*
*Cheary, somewhat cheer-
ful.*
*A Cheat, a deceit or
sham, a deceitful per-
son.*
*To Cheat, to cozen or
deceive.*
*A Check, a loss or mis-
hap, a reproof.*
*To Check, to curb or keep
in, to chide.*
*The Hawk Checks, i. e.
forsakes her natural
flight to follow other
birds.*
*Check-mate (at chess-
play), is when the king
is so close shut up, that
no escape can be made.*
*Checker-work, work that
is checkered or set out
with divers colours.*
*A Cheek, a part of the
face; the side-beam of
a press, &c.*
*Cheeked, as blub-cheeked,
that has the cheeks puf-
fed up.*
*Cheer, entertainment, diet,
fare.*
*Cheese, made of cows-
milk, &c.*
Cheese-bowls, a flower.
*A Cheesemonger, one that
sells cheese.*
*A Cheeslip or Hog-louse,
an insect.*
*To Cherish, to make much
of, to nourish.*
A Cherry, a fruit.
*A Cherub or Cherubim
(i. e. fullness of know-
ledge), one of the orders
of angels.*
*Chervil, an agreeable sal-
let-herb.*
*A Chessip, a small ver-
min that lies under
stones and tiles.*
A Chestnut, a fruit.
Chess, a kind of game.
- A Chest, a sort of coffer
or trunk.*
*The Chest, the breast or
bellow part of an hu-
man body, which con-
tains the heart and
lungs.*
*Chested, as bellow chest-
ed, having a large
breast.*
*Cheveril-leather, soft
leather made of goats-
skins.*
*A Chevin or Chub, a
fresh-water fish.*
*To Chew meat, to grind
it with the teeth.*
*A Chibbol, a kind of
small onion.*
*Chichlings or Everlasting-
pease, a pulse.*
*A Chick or Chicken, the
young of a hen.*
Chickling, an herb.
*To Chide, to rebuke, to
brave or scold.*
Chief, first, principal.
*A Chief, a commander in
chief, a general.*
*A Chilblain, a swelling
caused by cold.*
*A Child, brought forth by
a woman.*
*Childermas-day, the fes-
tival of the holy inno-
cent children, Decem-
ber 28.*
*Childing, child-bearing,
or bringing forth chil-
dren.*
*Childhood, the state or
condition of children.*
*Childish, belonging to chil-
dren, child-like.*
*Childless, that has no chil-
dren.*
*Chill or Chilly, cold, sen-
sible of cold.*
*To Chill, to cool, to make
cold.*
*A Chime, a tune set upon
bells or in a clock.*
*To Chime, to set a chime,
to ring.*
*A Chimera, a fabulous
fire-belching monster,
with a lion's head, a
goat's*

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goat's belly, and a dragon's tail; a whimsy, or idle fancy.

Chimerical, belonging to such a Chimera, imaginary.

A Chimney (in a house), to convey smoke.

The Chin, a part of the head.

The Chin-scab, a disease in sheep.

China, a large country of Asia, a kind of root.

China, or China-ware, a fine sort of earthenware brought from those parts.

A Chinch, or Bug, an insect.

The Chine, or back-bone of a living creature.

To Chine one, to cut him quite through the back.

The Chine-cough, or Chincough, a violent cough that seizes on young children.

A Chink, a cleft in a wall or in the earth.

To Chink, to gape like the parched earth, to ring as money does.

Chinned, as long-chinned, having a long chin.

A Chip, a shaving of wood, &c.

To Chip, to cut to chips, to pare the crust of bread.

Chint, a sort of Indian painted callico.

A Chiromancer, one that is skill'd in

Chiromancy, or Palmistry, the art of fortune-telling, by looking on the lines and marks of the hands.

To Chirp, to sing or warble as small birds do.

Chirurgical, belonging to the art of surgery.

A Chirurgeon, or Surgeon, one skill'd in that art.

A Chisel, or Chizel, a

tool used by carpenters, &c.

A Chit, a little sniveling child, a freckle in the face.

The seed (of a plant) Chits, when it first shoots out its small root into the earth.

A Chit-lark, a bird.

Chitterling, bogs-guts cleansed and boiled.

A Chitty-face, a puny child with a little face.

Chivalry, horsemanship, knighthood, the holding of lands by knights service.

Chives, or Chieves, the fine threads in flowers.

Chives, or Cives, a small sort of onion.

Chocolate, a compound and liquor, whose chief ingredient is the cacao-nut.

Choice, pick'd or cull'd out, fine, variety.

A Choice, a chusing of any thing.

A Choir or Quire of a church.

To Choke, to strangle, to stop up.

A Choke-pear, a rough pear, a rub in one's way.

Choky, that is apt to choke.

Choler, one of the humours of the body, anger, wrath.

Cholerick, full of choler, passionate, hasty.

To Choofe, to pick out.

A Chop, a cut of mutton, &c.

To Chop, to cut, to truck, to make an exchange.

The Chords, or Strings, of a musical instrument.

A Chorister, one that sings in a cathedral.

Chorography, a description of a particular country or province.

A Chorus, the company of singers and dancers in a stage-play, or of

persons that sing in concert.

A Chough, a chattering bird.

A Chouse, a cheat, a sham, a foolish fellow.

To Chouse, to cozen, or cheat.

To Chouter, to mutter and mumble.

Chrism, a kind of balmed ointment, used among Roman catholics at baptism, confirmation, &c.

A Chrism, or Chrism-cloth, a face-cloth put upon a child newly baptized.

Chrismos, or Crismos, infants that die within the month of birth, or the time of their wearing the chrism-cloth.

CHRIST (i. e. anointed), the proper name of the Saviour of the world.

To Christen, to admit into the christian church, to baptize.

Christendom, all countries throughout the world, where the Christian religion is professed.

Christian, belonging to Christ or his doctrine.

A Christian, a professor of Christianity, the christian religion or principles.

Christmas, a festival kept Decemb. 25. in remembrance of Christ's birth.

Chronical, belonging to time, being of long continuance.

Chronical diseases, those in which the patient lingers out for a considerable time.

A Chronicle, a history according to the order of time when the things happened or were done.

Chronicle, set down in a chronicle.

A Chronicler, a writer of chronicles.

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A Chronologer, or Chronologist, one skill'd in chronology.

Chronological, belonging to

Chronology, the art of reckoning time from the creation of the world.

A Chrysolite, a precious stone of a gold colour.

A Chub, a fish that has a great head; a joint-head, a meer clown.

To Chuck, to stroak under the chin, to cry as partridges do.

To Chuckle, to break out now and then into laughter.

A Chuff, a country clown.

Chuffy, clownish, rude, rough.

A Chump, a thick and short block of wood.

A Church, a place set apart for divine worship; a particular assembly of Christian people.

To Church a woman, to receive her in the church after her delivery from child-birth.

Church-wardens, officers yearly chosen to look to the church, church-yard, parish-affairs, &c.

A Churl, a country bumpkin, a covetous hunk.

Churlish, clownish, surly, ill-natur'd.

A Churn, a wooden vessel,

To Churn, to beat up cream for butter.

A Churr-worm, or Fencericket, an insect.

To Chuse or **Choose**, to pick or cull out, to appoint.

The Chyle, a white juice of digested meat, which after some mixtures is embodied with the blood.

Chymical, belonging to chymistry.

A Chymist, one that is skill'd therein.

Chymistry, an art which

separates the different parts of metals, minerals, &c. and reduces them to their first principles.

A Cibol, or **Chibbol**, a kind of small onion.

A Cicatrice (in surgery), a scar left after a wound or ulcer is healed.

To Cicatrize a wound, to close it up, or bring it to a scar.

Ciceley, or **Sweet-ciceley**, an herb.

Cich, or **Cich-pease**, a sort of pulse.

Cichlings, petty riches.

Cichory, or **Succory**, an herb.

Cider, a drink made of apples.

A Ciderist, one that sells or deals in cider.

Ciderkin, or **Purr**, a liquor made of the gross matter, after the cider is pressed out.

A Cieling, the uppermost part of a room.

Cilery, the drapery or branched work on the heads of pillars.

A Cimeter, a kind of broad back-sword.

Cinders, burnt coals.

Cingle, a girth for a horse.

Cinnabar, or **Cinoper**, red lead, a mineral.

Cinnamon, a sort of Indian spice.

Cinque, the number five at dice.

Cinque-foil, or **Five-leaved Grass**, an herb.

The Cinque-ports, five remarkable havens of England, viz. Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich.

A Cion, a young shoot or sucker of a tree.

Ciperous, a kind of bull-rush.

A Cipher, a well-known note in arithmetick, a

secret character in writing, a flourish of letters for a name.

To Cipher, to cast accounts.

A Circle, a round compass, a ring.

A Circlet, a roll to set and turn a dish on the table.

A Circuit, a going about, a compass.

The Circuit, or travelling of judges, to execute justice in several counties.

Circular, that is in form of a circle, round.

To Circulate, to go or move round.

Circulation, a circulating; as circulation of the blood.

Circulatory, that circulates or goes round.

Circulatory letters, such as are sent into all the parts of a kingdom or province.

To Circumcise, to cut off the fore-skin of a male child; as the Jews and Turks do.

Circumcision, the act of circumcising.

A Circumference, a circuit or compass.

Circumjacent, lying round about.

A Circumlocution, a fetch or compass of words.

To Circumscribe, to limit, bound, or stint.

Circumspect, considerate, wary, wise.

Circumspection, wariness, discretion.

A Circumstance, a quality that accompanies a thing; as time, place, &c.

Circumstanced, that is under or attended with circumstances.

Circumstantial, belonging to circumstances.

Circumvallation, or the line

A Line of Circumvallation (at a siege), a trench cut by the besiegers, and bordered with a breast-work, so as to surround their whole camp.

To Circumvent, to overreach, to cozen or deceive.

Circumvention, overreaching, deceit.

A Circumvolution, a rolling or turning about.

A Cistern, a place or a vessel to hold water in.

Cistus, or *Gum-cistus*, a shrubby plant.

A Citadel, a fort raised in or near a city.

A Citation, a citing or quoting, &c.

To Cite, to quote an authority or passage; to summon to appear in an ecclesiastical court.

A Citizen, a freeman or inhabitant of a city.

The Citrine-colour, the colour of

A Citron, a kind of great lemon.

A Citrull, a cucumber of citron colour.

A Cittern, a musical instrument.

A City, a great walled town, especially one that has a bishop's see.

Cives, a sort of wild leeks used in sallets.

Civet, a perfume made of the excrement of the civet-cat.

Civil, courteous, kind; belonging to a state, city, or citizens.

The Civil law, a body of laws composed out of the best ancient Roman and Grecian laws, which is still observed in several parts of Europe.

A Civilian, a doctor or student in the civil law.

Civility, courtesy, obligingness.

To Civilize, to make civil, to polish manners.

A Clack, or *Mill-clack*, a clapper for a mill.

To Clack, to snap, or make a kind of shrill noise.

To Clack wool, is to cut off the sheep's mark.

A Clack-goose, or *Barnacle*, a kind of fowl.

Clad, clothed; as, he was richly clad.

A Claim, the demand of a right or interest in any thing.

To Claim, to lay claim to, to challenge.

A Clam, or *Clamp*, a West-India shell fish.

To Clamber, or *Clamber up*, to climb or get up.

Clammy, gluish, sticking, clamorous, full of clamour, noisy.

A Clamour, a loud and tumultuous cry.

To Clamour, to cry out against, to make a noise.

A Clamp (in joiners work), a particular way of letting boards one into another.

Clamps (in a ship), timbers that lie under the beams of the uppermost deck.

A Clan, a tribe or family in Scotland.

Clandestine, done in private, or bugger-mugger.

To Clang, to sound as a trumpet does.

A Clap, a crack, a blow, a pocky dissemper.

The Clap, or nether part of a hawk's beak.

To Clap, to dash, to strike, or pat; to give one a pocky clap.

A Clap-net and Looking-glass, a device to catch larks with.

Clap-board, a board cut to make casks or vessels.

A Clapper, one that claps his hands for joy.

The Clapper of a bell,

mill, or door.

A Clapper (of conies), a place under ground, where rabbits are bred.

Clarencieux, the second king at arms, whose office is to order the funerals of all knights and esquires on the south-side of the river Trent.

Claret, any sort of red French wine.

The Claret-wine apple, an apple that yields a pleasant sharp juice.

Claricords, a musical instrument.

To Clarify, to make or to grow clear, with respect to liquors and juices.

A Clarion, a kind of shrill trumpet.

Clark, the same as Clerk.

Clary, an herb, and strong water made of it.

A Clash, a noise, as of arms, &c. struck one against another.

To Clash, to make a confused noise, to wrangle, to disagree.

A Clasp, a buckle, a young shoot of a tree.

To Clasp, to buckle, to embrace.

Claspers, the twisted threads with which some shrubs, &c. take hold of plants that grow about them.

A Clasp, a form in a school, a rank or order.

Classical, or *Classick*, as a classical author, i. e. one of good credit in the schools.

Classicks, books generally read in schools.

To Clatter, to make a noise, to brangle.

Claver, or *Clover-grass*, an herb.

A Clause, an article, a particular condition in any deed or writing.

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A Claw of a beast, bird, or shell-fish.

To Claw, to scratch with the claws, to flatter.

Clay, a kind of soil.

To Clay ground, to spread it over with clay.

Clayey, belonging to or full of clay.

Clean or Cleanly, pure, neat.

To Cleanse, to make clean.

Clear, fair, bright, free from guilt.

The Clear (in building), the inside work; as, a closet in the clear.

To Clear, to make clear.

Clear-sighted, that has a quick sight, or is of a sharp ready wit.

To Cleave, to cut asunder, to chop, to stick fast to.

A Cleaver, a kind of chopping-knife.

Cleavers, or Clivers, an herb.

A Cleft, a cleaving, a chink.

Clemency, gentleness, graciousness.

Clement, gentle, courteous, mild.

The Clergy, the whole body of church-men.

A Clergyman, a religious person admitted into holy orders.

A Clerk, a clergyman or church-minister; or any one that lives by the use of his pen.

A Clerkship, the office or time of one's being a clerk.

Clever, that has the knack of doing a thing, skilful.

Clever, or Cleverly, skilfully, neatly.

A Clew, a bottom of thread, silk, &c.

The Clew of a sail, the lower corner of it.

To Click, to make a noise as a watch does.

A Clicket, the knocker of

a door, a lizard's clapper.

A Client, one that retains a lawyer to plead his cause.

A Cliff, or Clift, the side of a hill, a broken rock on the sea-coast.

A Cliff, or Cleave, a particular mark in musick.

Climacterical, belonging to the steps of a ladder.

The Climacterical or Ascending years of man's life, viz. every 7th and 9th; especially the 63d and 81st, which are called Grand Climactericks, and thought to be attended by some notable change or accident.

A Climate (ingeography), a portion of the earth lying between two circles parallel to the equator, in which space there is half an hour's difference in the length of the day.

To Climb, or Climb up, to get up on high.

Climbers, or Climers, an herb.

A Clinch, a smart and witty expression.

The Clinch of a cable, that part which is made fast to the anchor-ring.

To Clinch, to close the fist, to rivet a nail.

A Clincher, a witty person; a small sea vessel, whose planks are laid one over another.

To Cling, to stick close to.

Clingy, that is apt to cling or stick.

To Clink, to ring or sound as metal does.

To Clip, to cut, or cut round, to shear, to embrace.

Clivers, an herb.

To Cloath, to furnish or cover with cloaths, to dress.

A ship-mast is Cloathed,

when the sail hangs down to the hatches.

Cloaths, all sorts of wearing apparel, linen.

A Clock, an instrument to measure time with; a kind of beetle, an insect.

A Clod, or Clot, a lump of earth.

Clodded, gathered together in clods.

Cloddy, belonging to or full of clods.

A Clog, a load, a lett, or hindrance.

To Clog, to load or stuff up, to binder.

Clogs, pieces of wood fastened about the necks or legs of beasts to confine them; a sort of pattens for women.

A Cloister, the piazza round a monastery, or the monastery itself.

To Cloister up, to shut or pen up in a place.

A Cloke, or Cloak, a garment, a pretence or blind.

To Cloke, to cover over and hide, to colour.

Close, thick, straight, dark, hidden.

A Close, a conclusion or end; a piece of ground fenced about.

To Close, to conclude or end; to heal up, or tend to healing.

A Closet, a little apartment in a room.

Closeting, the private consultations of a prince's cabinet-council.

A Clot, or Lump, of blood.

Cloth, either linen or woollen.

To Clothe, or Cloath, to furnish with apparel.

A Clothier, one that makes woollen cloth.

To Clotter, to curdle like cream or cold blood.

A Cloud, a mass of vapours drawn out of the earth,

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earth, which fall down again in rain.
 To Cloud, to cover or to be overspread with clouds.
 Cloudy, belonging to or full of clouds.
 A Clove (of wool), the quantity of 7 pounds.
 Cloves, a sort of spice.
 Cloven, cleft, or divided.
 Clover-grass, an excellent food for cattle.
 A Clout, for a young child, or to rub dishes or shoes.
 Clouted shoes, such as are patched and pieced.
 Clouterly, heavy, lumpish, dull.
 A Clown, a country-fellow.
 Clownish, belonging to or like a clown, rude.
 To Cloy one, to give him his fill, to glut.
 A cannon is Cloyed, when any thing is got into the touch-hole.
 A Club, a short staff, a company of friends, a share of a reckoning.
 To Club, to pay one's club or scat.
 To Cluck, to cry as a hen does in calling together her chickens.
 Clumsy, thick and short, awkward.
 Clung, stuck close together, withered as fruits may be.
 To Clung, to dry as wood does, when laid up after it is cut.
 A Cluster, a bunch of grapes, figs, &c.
 Clustery, belonging to or full of clusters.
 To Clutch, to clinch the fist, to hold fast.
 The Clutches or Claws of a bird of prey.
 A Clutter, a crowd, a bustle or stir.
 To Clutter together, to get together in throngs.

A Clyster, or Glyster, a medicine conveyed into the bowels through the fundament.
 A Coach, a well known-carriage.
 Coached, seated in a coach.
 A Coadjutor, a fellow-helper, an assistant.
 To Coagulate, to congeal, to thicken, to curdle.
 To Coaks, to scotch up, to sawn upon.
 Coal, or Pit-coal, a mineral used for fuel.
 A Coal-mouse, a bird.
 A Coast, the sea-shore, - a country lying on the sea.
 To Coast along, to sail along the sea-coast.
 A Coat, a garment; a cottage or hut.
 To Coat a child, to fit on or dress it in a coat.
 A Cob, a rich and covetous wretch.
 A Cob, or Sea-cob, a bird.
 Cobbs, round balls with which fowls are crammed.
 A Cob-iron, an iron upon which a spit turns.
 To Cobble, to mend shoes, to botch.
 A Cobweb, made by a spider.
 Cochineal, a grain much used in dying scarlet.
 A Cock, a bird, the pin of a sun-dial or gun, &c.
 Cock-brained, giddy-brained, rash.
 Cock-roches, an insect.
 A Cock-swain, or Cockson (in a ship), an officer that takes care of the cock-boat, &c.
 Cockal, a sort of play with buckle-bones.
 A Cockatrice, or Basilisk, a most venomous serpent, said to come of a cock's egg.

To Cooker, to dandle, or be over-fond of.
 A Cocket, a custom-house warrant for the taking up of goods.
 Cockle, a weed that grows among corn.
 A Cockle, a kind of shell-fish.
 To Cockle, to pucker or shrink, as some woollen cloth does.
 Hot-Cockles, a sort of sport.
 A Cockney, the usual nickname of a person born and bred in London.
 A Cockrel, a young cock kept for fighting.
 The Coco, a rare Indian-tree, whose nut is pleasing to the taste, and contains a sweet liquor like milk; the inner rind may be eaten as artichokes, and the outward rind serves to make cables.
 A Cod, a busk or shale of pease, &c. a sea-fish.
 The Cods, the organs of seed in men or beasts.
 Codded, that has cods or shales.
 A Codicil, an addition to a will, &c.
 To Coddle, to stew fruit, &c.
 A Codlin, a sort of apple, proper for stewing.
 Coequal, equal one to another.
 Coercion, restraint.
 Coercive, capable of restraining or with-holding.
 Coessential, that is of the same essence with another.
 Coeternal, being from all eternity with another.
 Coexistent, that has a being together at the same time.
 Coffee, a berry, and the liquor made of it.
 A Coffer,

- A Coffer, a trunk or chest.*
The Cofferer (of the king's household), a principal officer at court next to the comptroller, who has a charge over the other officers, and pays them their wages.
A Coffin, a case for a dead body.
The Coffin, or hollow part, of a horse's hoof.
To Cog, to foot up, to cheat at dice-play.
The Coggs, or Teeth, of a mill-wheel.
Cogent, pressing, enforcing, forcible.
A Cognizance, a badge of arms on the sleeve of a serving-man; in heraldry, the same as the cross.
The Cognizance, or judicial bearing of a cause.
To Cohabit, to dwell together as a man and his wife do.
Cohabitation, such a cohabiting.
A Coheir, a joint-heir with another.
To Cohere, to hang well together, to agree.
Coherence, or Coherency, a cleaving, hanging, or agreeing together.
Coherent, agreeing after such a manner.
A Coif, a kind of cap for the head.
Coifed, that wears or has a coif on.
A Coil, a noise, clutter or bustle.
The Coil, or Breech of a great gun.
To Coil a cable, to wind it about in form of a ring.
Coin, any sort of stamped money.
To Coin, to make money.
Coinage, the coining or minting of money.
Coincident, falling or meeting together.
- Coins, or Quines, the corners of walls.*
Coins, or Quoins, great wooden wedges to manage a piece of ordnance, or small wedges used by printers.
Coins, or Canting Coins (in a ship), short pieces of wood cut with a ridge to lie between the casks.
A Coist, or Queest, a bird of the dove-kind.
Coits, or Quoits, as to play at coits.
A Cokes, a meer fool or soft-head.
Cold, produced by the moistness of the air.
A Cold, a flux or rheum in the head, &c.
Coleworts, a plant.
The Colick, a violent pain in the belly.
To Coll, to embrace about the neck.
Collapsed, fallen to decay, ruined; as a collapsed estate.
A Collar, the upper part of a band, &c. a kind of harness for a cart-horse, a ring put about a slave's neck.
To Collar (in wrestling), to fix or hold on the adversary's collar.
To Collate, to bestow a benefice, to compare.
To Collate a book, to examine the letters of direction at the bottom of the pages, so as no sheets or leaves may be wanting.
Collateral, that depends on the sides, or comes sideways.
A Collation, a collating or comparing; an entertainment or banquet.
The Collation (of a benefice), the bestowing of a church-living by a bishop who has it in his own gift.
A Colleague, a companion
- in an office, a partner in a business.*
A Collect, a short prayer in the publick service of the church of England.
To Collect, to gather, to pick up.
A Collection, a collecting or gathering, a compiling.
Collective, apt to gather, comprehensive.
A Collector (of subsidies), one that gathers the publick taxes.
A College, a company or body of men, who are of the same profession.
A Colleger, or Collegiate, a fellow or student of a college.
A Collegiate-church, a church built and endowed for a dean and several canons.
A Collery, a store-house for coals.
The Collet (of a ring), that part of it in which the stone is set.
A Collier, one that works or deals in coals.
The hawk Collies, i. e. stretches out her neck forwards.
A Collision (in philosophy), a dashing or rubbing together.
To Collogue, to flatter or foot up.
A Collop, to cut or slice of meat.
A Collusion, a juggling or playing booty.
Colly, the black that sticks on the out-side of a pot.
To Colly, to dawb with colly, to smut.
A Colly-flower, the finest sort of cabbage-plant.
A Colon, the middle point of distinction between a comma and a period, marked thus, [:]
A Colonel, the chief commander

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- mander of a regiment of horse or foot.
- A Colony, a company of people removed from one country to another, a plantation.*
- Coloquintida, the fruit of a wild gourd.*
- A Coloss, or Colossus, a huge statue, as that of Apollo, or the Sun, at Rhodes, 70 cubits high, between whose legs ships passed with full sails.*
- A Colour, a quality of natural bodies, complexion, or looks.*
- A Colour, as black, white, red, &c. a pretence or shew.*
- Colours, the banners or ensigns of soldiers or ships.*
- To Colour, to give a colour, to cloke, to blush.*
- Colourable, that has some colour or shew.*
- A Colt, a young horse, mare, or ass.*
- The Colt-evil, a swelling in the fizzle and cuds of a horse.*
- Coltsfoot, an herb good for diseases in the lungs.*
- Coltish, colt-like, game-some, frolicsome.*
- Columbine, a plant that bears flowers of several colours.*
- A Column, a round pillar, a long file of troops on their march, half a page of a book.*
- A Comb, an instrument to cleanse hair, or to dress flax, &c.*
- The Comb in a ship, a small piece of timber under the beak head.*
- To Comb, to cleanse or to dress with a comb.*
- A Combatant, a fighting man or champion.*
- A Combate, or Combat, a battle or fight.*
- To Combate, to fight or engage in a fight.*
- A Combination, a combining or coupling together.*
- To Combine, to join or be joined together, to plot together.*
- Combustible, apt to burn or take fire.*
- A Combustion, a burning, an uproar, a burly.*
- To Come to or from a place.*
- A Come-off, a pretence or shift.*
- A Comedian, one that writes or acts comedies.*
- A Comedy, a stage-play, in which the actions of human life are agreeably represented.*
- Comely, becoming, handsome, fair.*
- A Comet, a blazing-star.*
- Comfits, sweet-meats, fruits, &c. preserved dry.*
- Comfort, help, ease, or relief in distress.*
- To Comfort, to afford comfort, to encourage.*
- Comfortable, full of comfort, agreeable.*
- Comfortless, void of all comfort.*
- Comfrey, an herb useful in diet and physick.*
- Comical, belonging to comedy, pleasant, merry.*
- A Comma, the shortest point of distinction, thus marked [,].*
- A Command, an order, the power of commanding.*
- To Command, to order, or give orders, to have the rule of.*
- A Commander, one that has any command, a paving-beetle or rammer.*
- A Commandment, a divine ordinance or law.*
- To Commemorate, to have a solemn remembrance of a worthy person or notable action.*
- A Commemoration, a commemorating.*
- To Commence, to begin, to enter upon, to take a degree in an university.*
- The Commencement, the time when degrees are taken at Cambridge.*
- To Commend, to praise, to commit to one's favour, to give in charge.*
- Commendable, fit to be commended, praise-worthy.*
- A Commendam in law, a void benefice commended to an able clerk, to be supplied till it may be otherwise disposed of.*
- Commendation, a commending, praise.*
- Commendations, respects or service conveyed to one.*
- Commendatory, that serves to recommend; as commendatory letters.*
- Commensurate, proportionable.*
- A Comment, an exposition of an author's text, a gloss.*
- To Comment, to write notes upon, to expound.*
- A Commentary, a continued interpretation of the difficult passages of an author.*
- A Commentator, a writer of commentaries.*
- Commerce, traffick or trade, converse or correspondence.*
- A Commination, a severe and vehement threatening.*
- To Commiserate, to take pity of.*
- Commiseration, compassion, pity.*
- A Commissary in the church, an officer that supplies the bishop's place in*

in the out-parts of his diocese.

A Commissary of war, one that has the charge of furnishing and distributing provisions in an army or garrison.

A Commission, a warrant for an office, or charge to do any act for another.

A Commissioner, one that has received a commission to act by virtue of it.

The king's high Commissioner in Scotland, a nobleman, who represents his majesty's person in North Britain.

Commissioners of sewers, persons appointed to see drains and ditches well kept and maintained.

To Commit, to act or do, to refer or leave a business to.

A Committee, one or more persons to whom the consideration or ordering of a matter is referred.

A Commode, a kind of bead-dress for women.

Commodious, convenient, useful, fit.

Commodities, merchandizes or wares.

A Commodore, a chief commander of a squadron of ships at sea.

Common, ordinary, usual, publick.

A Common, common pasture-ground for cattle.

The Common-bench, the court of Common-pleas, where causes are tried between common persons.

The Common-hunt, the chief huntsman to the Lord-mayor and city of London.

Common law, such laws as were generally recei-

ved before any statute was made to alter them.

A Commonwealth, any state or government, as distinguished from a monarchy.

A Commonwealthsman, a member of the commonwealth, or one that sticks for commonwealth government.

The Commonalty, the common people.

A Commoner, a member of the house of commons in parliament, or of an university-college.

Commons, a certain proportion of victuals, the regular diet of a college, &c.

The Commons of Great Britain, one of the three estates of the realm, consisting of the knights of shires, citizens, and burghesses.

A Commotion, a tumult, uproar, or burly-burly.

To Commune, to discourse or talk together.

Communicable, that may be communicated or declared.

A Communicant, one that receives the communion or the Lord's supper.

To Communicate, to partake of that holy sacrament, to tell or shew.

Communication, intercourse, converse.

Communicative, ready to communicate, fit for conversation.

Communion, fellowship, the union of many persons in the same faith.

The Communion, the blessed sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Community, the having things in common partnership.

A Community, a body of men joined together in

civil society for their common advantage.

Commutation, a bartering or changing one thing for another.

Commutative, belonging to the way of exchange.

To Commute a punishment in the spiritual court, to change it for a fine paid in money.

Compact, close, well set, brief and pithy.

A Compact, a bargain or agreement.

To Compact, to clasp close together.

A Companion, a fellow, a mate, a partner.

A Companion of the garter, a member of that most noble order of knightbood.

A Company, an assembly, a corporate body or fellowship; a small body of foot-soldiers commanded by a captain.

Comparable, that may be compared.

Comparative, capable of, or that implies a comparison.

To Compare, to examine one thing by another.

Comparison, a comparing, proportion, resemblance.

A Compartment, or Compartment, a proportionable division in a building, a border in a garden, an ornament about maps, &c.

A Compass, the extent of a thing round about.

The Compass, or Mariners compass, a round piece of pasteboard that has the 32 winds marked on it, and on which is fixed a needle touched with the lead-stone, continually pointing towards the North.

Compasses, or a Pair of Com-

Compasses, an instrument to draw circles, &c.

Compassion, fellow-feeling, pity, mercy.

Compassionate, apt to be moved with compassion.

Compatibility, agreeableness.

Compatible, that can agree or suit with another thing.

To Compel, to constrain or force.

A Compellation, a calling by name.

Compendious, abridged, brief or short.

A Compendium, an abridgment, or short draught.

To Compensate, to recompence or make amends for.

Compensation, recompence, satisfaction.

A Competence or Competency, a sufficient estate, stock of learning, &c.

Competent, convenient, sufficient, duly qualified.

Competible, suitable, fit, agreeable to.

Competition, a suing for the same thing that another does.

A Competitor, one that stands for an office, &c. with another.

To Compile, to gather or make up from several authors.

Complacency, a being well pleased or satisfied with.

To Complain, to make plaint or moan.

A Complainant, one that prefers a complaint.

Complaisance, pleasing behaviour, obliging carriage.

Complaisant, that is of a civil temper, courteous.

A Complement, a filling up or perfecting that which wants.

Compleat, or Complete,

perfect, accomplished; fine, neat.

To Compleat, to make compleat or perfect.

A Completion, an accomplishing, a fulfilling.

Complex, compound, gathered or joined together.

The Complexion, the colour of the face, the natural temperature of the body.

Complexioned, tempered, as a body well complexioned.

Compliance, a complying or yielding.

Compliant, submitting or yielding to.

Complicated, wrapt up together, intermingled with.

A Complicated wound, one that is accompanied with grievous symptoms; as a flux of blood, breaking of bones, &c.

A Complication, a collection or mass of things joined together.

A Complice, or an Accomplice, a partner in an ill action.

Complimental, belonging or given to

Compliments, kind obliging words and behaviour.

To Compliment one, to treat him with such civilities.

To Complot, to plot together.

To Comply, to submit or yield to.

To Comport, to demean or behave one's self, to agree or suit with.

Comportment, carriage or behaviour.

To Compose, to put together, to frame, to agree or make up, to quiet.

A Composition, a work composed, an agreement, a mixture of drugs in a medicine.

A Compositor (among printers), one that composes or sets the matter, and makes all ready for the press.

Compost, or Compas, soil or dung for improving land, &c.

A Composure, any thing that is composed, a quieting, calmness of mind.

A Compotation, a drinking one with another.

A Compote, a dish of stewed meat or fruit.

A Compound, a compounded word, a mixture of several ingredients, &c.

To Compound, to gather or make up several things; to agree with creditors.

To Comprehend, to contain or include, to perceive or understand.

Comprehensible, that may be comprehended.

Comprehension, the comprehending of a thing; a comprisal or taking in.

Comprehensive, that contains much, very significant.

A Compress (in surgery), a linen bolster to be laid on a wound, &c.

Compression, a pressing or thrusting close.

A Comprisal, a comprising.

To Comprise, to contain, include or take in.

A Compromise, a mutual promise of parties to refer a business to arbitration.

To Compromise, to consent to such a reference.

Compt, neat, fine; as a compt discourse.

Compulsion, constraint or force.

Compunction, remorse or trouble of mind for an offence committed.

A Com-

CON

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A Compurgator (in law), one that by oath justifies another's innocency.

A Computation, a computing or reckoning; an account.

Computable, that may be computed.

To Compute, to reckon or cast up.

A Comrade, a chambermate, a companion.

Concave, hollow on the inside, or vaulted like an oven, &c.

Concavity, the inside-hollowness of a round body.

To Conceal, to keep secret or close.

Concealment, the act of concealing.

To Concede, to yield, grant, or allow.

A Conceit, an opinion or fancy.

To Conceit, to imagine or fancy.

Conceited, affected, fantastical, proud.

Conceivable, that may be conceived.

To Conceive, to be with child, or to breed; to understand, to imagine.

To Concenter, to meet in the same center.

A Concept, a set form, a term used in publick acts.

A Conception, a conceiving with child, a notion or thought.

Concern, moment, weight, interest; a being concerned for.

A Concern, an affair, or business.

To Concern, to regard or belong to, to trouble one's self with.

Concerned, interested, troubled, affected with.

Concernment, consequence, weight; as a business of great concernment.

To Concert, to contrive or debate together, to lay a design.

A Concession, a conceding or yielding; an allowance or grant.

Concise, short, brief.

Concision, a word used scoffingly for Circumcision, Phil. iii. 2.

The Conclave, the room where the cardinals meet to chuse a pope.

A Conclavist, one that attends a cardinal during his stay in the conclave.

To Conclude, to finish, to infer, to resolve upon.

A Conclusion, the end or issue of a thing; a consequence or inference.

Conclusive, that serves to conclude.

To Concoct, to digest or dissolve meat in the stomach.

Concoction, the act of concocting or digesting.

Concomitant, accompanying, going along with.

Concord, agreement, union.

To Concord, to agree together.

A Concordance, a general table of all the words in the Holy Bible.

Concordant, agreeing together.

A Concourse, a resort of people to a place.

A Concert (in philosophy), a body made up of different principles.

Concubinage, the keeping of

A Concubine, a woman that lies and lives with a man, as if she were his wife.

Concupiscence, an over-eager coveting, an inordinate desire of the flesh.

The Concupiscible appetite, that affection of

the mind which stirs up to covet any thing.

To Concur, to agree with or to forward a thing with another.

Concurrence, a concurring, assistance, approbation.

Concurrent, jointly consenting or agreeing to.

A Concurrent, one that stands for a thing with another, a rival.

A Concussion, a violent shaking together.

To Cond or Conn a ship, to guide it in the right course.

To Condemn, to sentence one to die, to disapprove, to blame.

Condemnable, that deserves to be condemned.

A Condemnation, a condemning; a sentence passed upon an offender.

To Condense, to thicken, to make or to grow thick.

A Conder, one that gives directions to the steersman for the guiding of a ship.

Conders, or **Balkers**, those that from an high place make signs to the fishers which way the shoal of herrings passes.

To Condescend, to comply, to yield to.

Condescension, a condescending, compliance.

Condign, that is according to merit, suitable.

A Condition, the circumstances of a person or thing; a clause of a covenant, &c. a quality, a degree.

To Condition with one, to make an agreement with him.

Conditional, belonging to particular conditions.

Conditioned, endued with certain conditions or qualities.

To Condole with one, to express one's sorrow to another for some loss of his.

Condolence, the act of condoling.

To Conduce, to avail, to help, to further.

Conducible, or Conducive, that conduces, profitable.

Conduct, behaviour, management, discretion.

To Conduct, to guide, to lead or bring along.

A Conductor, or Conductress, he or she that conduces, a leader.

A Conduit, a passage or pipe for conveying water.

A Cone, a geometrical figure, like a sugar-loaf.

A Coney, or Rabbet, a little wild beast.

To Confabulate, to talk together, to tell stories.

A Confection, a physical compound of powders, syrups, gums, &c.

A Confectioner, one that makes or sells sweet meats.

A Confederacy, an entering into an alliance or league, or the league itself.

To Confederate, to join together in a league.

Confederates, or Allies, princes or states entered into a firm union one with another.

To Confer, to talk or advise together, to compare, to bestow upon.

A Conference, a discourse between several persons.

To Confess, to own, to allow, to declare one's sins.

A Confession, a confessing, an acknowledgment.

A Confessionary, the con-

fession-chair, or seat, where a priest sits to hear confession.

A Confessor (in the primitive-church) a person who constantly made profession of the faith.

A Confessor, or Father-Confessor, a popish priest that bears the confession of penitents, and gives them absolution.

To Confide, to put trust in, to rely upon.

Confidence, boldness, assurance, presumption.

Confident, bold, daring, presumptuous.

A Confident, a trusty bosom friend.

A Configuration (in astrology) the conjunction or mutual aspects of stars.

To Confine, to imprison, to restrain, to border upon.

Confinement, imprisonment, restraint.

The Confines, or Borders of a country.

To Confirm, to strengthen, to establish.

Confirmation, a confirming, &c. a church ceremony.

Confiscate, forfeited to the publick stock or treasury.

To Confiscate goods, to seize on them, as so forfeited.

Confiscation, the act of confiscating.

A Conflagration, a great fire or burning of houses.

A Conflict, a fight or skirmish, a dispute.

A Confluence, a concourse or resort of people; the meeting of two rivers, or the place where they meet.

A Conflux, or Flowing together of humours.

To Conform, to frame or

suit one's self to, comply with.

Conformable, that is of like form or fashion, suitable.

Conformation (in anatomy) the figure or disposition of the parts of a human body.

A Conformist, one that conforms, especially to the discipline, &c. of the church of England.

Conformity, conformableness, agreeableness; compliance with the orders of the established church.

To Confound, to jumble together, to disorder, to puzzle, to waste.

Confoundedly, horribly, after a dreadful manner.

To Confront, to bring face to face, to oppose.

Confused, mingled together, entangled, put out of order.

Confusion, a jumbling together, disturbance; a being out of countenance, ruin.

A Confutation, a confuting or disproving.

To Confute, to convince by reasoning, to disprove, to baffle.

To Congeal, to freeze or be frozen, to thicken.

Congeeable, that may be congealed.

A Congee, a low bow or reverence.

Congenial, that is of the same stock or kind.

A Conger, a large sort of eel.

To Congratulate, to rejoice with one for his good fortune.

A Congratulation, a congratulating.

A Congregation, an assembly or meeting together of people, especially for

- for the performing of
divine service.
- Congregational, belonging
to a congregation.
- Congregationalists, a sect
of independents.
- A Congress, a coming to-
gether, a meeting.
- Congruent, agreeable, suit-
able.
- Congruity, conformable-
ness, suitability, agree-
ableness.
- Congruous, convenient,
proper, fit.
- Conical, relating to the
figure of a cone.
- Conjectural, belonging to
conjectures.
- A Conjecture, a guess, a
supposition.
- To Conjecture, to judge or
guess at random.
- To Conjoin, to join or put
together.
- Conjugal, belonging to
marriage, or married
persons.
- Conjunction, a joining to-
gether, union.
- Conjunctive, that serves to
join together.
- A Conjuncture, the state
and posture of affairs.
- A Conjuraction, a conspi-
racy or plot; a conjur-
ing or dealing with spi-
rits.
- To Conjure, to charge up-
on the sacredness of an
oath.
- To Conjure, or Conjer, to
raise or lay spirits.
- To Conn, to learn or get
without book; to guide
a ship.
- Connatural, that is natu-
ral to several things
with others.
- Connected, joined or fa-
stened together.
- A Connexion, a bang-
ing, or being linked to-
gether.
- To Connive, to wink at,
to take no notice of.
- A Connivance, a wink-
ing at a fault.
- To Conquer, to get by
force of arms, to ma-
ster.
- A Conqueror, one that has
conquered.
- A Conquest, the act of
conquering, or the thing
conquered.
- Consanguinity, kindred by
blood or birth.
- Conscience, the witness of
one's own mind, the in-
ward knowledge of a
thing.
- Conscienced, as tender-
conscienced, that has a
scrupulous conscience.
- Conscientious, having a
good conscience, upright
in dealing.
- Conscionable, the same as
Conscientious; also e-
quitable, reasonable.
- Conscious, that knows
one's self to be guilty of,
or privy to.
- To Consecrate, to set apart
to an holy use, to bal-
low.
- A Consecration, a conse-
crating.
- A Consecratory, that which
follows upon the demon-
stration of an argument,
a consequence drawn
from a foregoing propo-
sition.
- Consecutive, immediately
following one after an-
other.
- Consent, approbation, ac-
cord or agreement.
- To Consent, to agree to, to
allow of.
- Consequence, concernment,
weight.
- A Consequence, an or-
derly following, an in-
ference, a result of any
thing.
- Consequent, following,
ensuing.
- A Consequent, that which
follows upon something.
- Conservation, a preserv-
ing, keeping, or main-
taining.
- A Conservator, a pro-
tector, or defender, a
keeper.
- A Conservatory, a store-
house for plants, fruits,
&c.
- A Conserve, a compound
made of sugar, the paste
of flowers, &c. so as to
be kept several years.
- To Conserve, to defend or
maintain, to preserve or
keep.
- To Consider, to mind, to
think of, to regard.
- Considerable, that deserves
to be considered.
- Considerate, wary, wise,
advised.
- Consideration, a bethink-
ing one's self, respect or
regard.
- A Consideration, a re-
flection, a motive or for-
cible reason.
- To Consign, to appoint, to
make over.
- A Consignation, a con-
signing, &c.
- To Consist, to be made up
of, to suit together.
- A Consistence, an essence,
or manner of being.
- The Consistence, or thick-
ness of liquid things.
- Consistent, that has such
a consistence; suitable or
agreeable to.
- Consistorial, belonging to
- A Consistory, an assembly
of the pope and cardi-
nals, or of ministers and
elders of the reformed
church; a justice-seat
in the spiritual courts.
- Consolation, comfort, an
easing of grief.
- Consolatory, affording
comfort, comfortable.
- To Consolidate (in surge-
ry) to make whole, to
close, to be strongly join-
ed together.
- Consolidation, a consoli-
dating, an uniting of
broken bones, or a clos-
ing

- ing the lips of a wound; in law, the joining of two benefices into one.
- Consonance, agreeableness or suitableness; in musick, an agreement of sounds, so as to make a pleasing harmony.
- Consonant, conformable, agreeable, suitable.
- A Consonant, a letter that only makes a sound when joined to some vowel.
- A Consort, the wife of a prince, &c. Concert, a harmony of musick.
- To Confort, to keep company with.
- Confound, or Confrey, an herb.
- Conspicuous, easy to be seen, clear, famous.
- A Conspiracy, a combination or plot.
- A Conspirator, one that is engaged in a plot.
- To Conspire, to plot or bandy together, to concur or tend to.
- A Constable, a parish-officer, that looks to the keeping of the peace, seizes offenders, and commands the night-watch, &c.
- The Lord High Constable (of England) an officer anciently of very great power, who sat as chief judge of the marshal's court.
- The Constables, or chief governors of the Tower of London, Dover-castle, &c.
- A Constableness, the office of a constable.
- Constancy, firmness, steadfastness, perseverance.
- Constant, continuing in one's purpose, steady, lasting, sure.
- A Constellation, a cluster of fixed stars.
- A Consternation, a great fright or amazement.
- To Constitute, to appoint, to establish, to make.
- A Constitution, an ordinance or decree; the temper of the body, a natural disposition.
- Constitutive, proper or fit to constitute.
- To Constrain, to force, or oblige by force.
- Constraint, violence or force.
- Construction (i. e. building or framing) a due joining together of words; an interpretation or meaning.
- Constructive, that tends to construction.
- To Construe, to translate, to interpret or expound.
- Consubstantial, that is of the same substance with another.
- Consubstantiation, (i. e. an union of substances) a doctrine of the Lutherans, who believe the body and blood of CHRIST to be substantially in the sacrament of the Lord's supper, together with the substance of bread and wine.
- A Consul (among the ancient Romans) a sovereign magistrate; now a resident for merchants in foreign parts.
- A Consult, a consulting; a secret cabal of plotters against the state.
- To Consult, to ask counsel, to advise with, to deliberate.
- A Consultation, a consulting about any matter.
- To Consume, to destroy, to spend, to waste, to decay.
- Consummate, compleat, accomplished, perfect.
- To Consummate, to accomplish, or finish, to make perfect.
- A Consummation, a consummating or fulfilling, perfection.
- A Consumption, a consuming of provisions, &c. an ill habit or wasting of the body.
- Consumptive, inclining to or that is in a consumption.
- A Contagion, an infection, a spreading or catching of a disease.
- Contagious, infectious, apt to infect.
- To Contain, to hold, to keep back or within bounds.
- To Contemn, to despise, scorn or slight.
- To Contemplate, to behold or view thoroughly, to muse or meditate upon.
- Contemplation, a contemplating, meditation.
- Contemplative, given to contemplation.
- Contemporary, that lives in one time, or is of the same standing with another.
- Contempt, despite, disdain, scorn.
- Contemptible, fit to be slighted, base, mean.
- Contemptuous, reprehensible, scornful, slighting.
- To Contend, to strive or quarrel, to dispute.
- Content, satisfied, well-pleased with what one has; contentedness or satisfaction.
- The Content, or compass of a thing.
- To Content, to please, to satisfy or give satisfaction.
- Contentation, or Contentment, contentedness, satisfaction of mind.
- Contentful, that affords great content.

Contention, *debate, dispute, strife.*

Contentious, *apt to contend, quarrelsome.*

The Contents, or matters contained in a book, chapter, &c.

A Contest, a debate or dispute.

To Contest, to quarrel for, or wrangle about.

A Context, a portion of holy scripture, which goes before the text.

A Contexture, an interweaving or joining together, the framing of a discourse.

Contiguity, or Contiguoufness, nearness or closeness, as of bodies that touch one another.

Contiguous, touching, or lying very near to.

Continencc or Continuity, a containing one's self within the bounds of moderation, chastity.

Continent, chaste, temperate, sober.

A Continent (in geography) a great extent of main land.

Contingency, a falling out by chance, an uncertain event.

Contingent, casual, accidental.

Continual, that lasts without intermission.

Continuance, lastingness length of time.

A Continuation, a continuing.

A Continuator, one that continues a work begun by another.

To Continue, to carry on or hold on, to abide or last.

A Contorsion, a wrestling or wrenching, a sprain.

Contraband goods, such as are forbidden to be brought in or carried out of the realm.

A Contract, a covenant,

bargain or agreement.

To Contract, to covenant or article, to draw together or shorten, to get an ill habit or disease.

A Contraction, a contracting or making short, &c. a shrinking.

To Contradict, to oppose what another asserts, to gainsay.

A Contradiction, a contrariety of terms, a gainsaying.

Contradictory, that implies a contradiction.

To Contradistinguish, to distinguish on the other side.

A Contramure, an out-wall, built before another to strengthen it.

Contrariety, a being contrary, opposition.

Contrary, that is quite different from, and destructive of another thing.

A Contract, a small dispute or difference.

Contravallation, or, the line of Contravallation, a trench guarded with a breast-work, which the besiegers cut round about a place, to secure themselves on that side.

To Contravene, to act contrary to an agreement, to break a law.

A Contravention, a contravening.

Contributory, that pays contribution.

To Contribute, to give something with others, to avail, to further.

A Contribution, a contributing, a joint giving of money.

Contrite, very penitent or sorrowful for sins.

Contrition, a true sincere sorrow on that account.

A Contrivance, ingenuity in contriving, a device.

To Contrive, to devise, to plot, to manage.

Controll, contradiction, censure, check.

To Controll, to call to an account, to oversee, to find fault with.

A Controller, one that keeps a roll of other inferior officers accounts; an overseer.

The Controller (of the king's house) an officer at court, that has the controlling of all the defaults of the inferior officers.

The Controller (of the Mint) an officer who is to see that the money be paid to the just assize, &c.

The Controller (of the navy) an officer whose business is to controll all payments of wages, to examine and pass the accounts of victuallers, store-keepers, &c.

Controverfial, belonging to controverfies.

A Controversy, a debate or dispute, variance.

To Controvert, to dispute of, to argue pro and con.

Contumacious, obstinate, stubborn, self-willed.

Contumacy, stubbornness, rebellion.

Contumelious, reproachful, spiteful, affrontive.

A Contumely, a reproach, an outrageous affront.

A Confusion, a bruise in the flesh or bones.

To Convene, to call together, to come or meet together.

Convenience or Convenience, advantage, ease, suitability, fitness.

Convenient, suitable, fit, seasonable.

A Convent, a monastery or religious house.

A Conventicle, a little private

- private assembly for religious exercises.*
- A Convention, a general meeting of the estates of the realm.*
- A Conventioneer, a member of such a convention.*
- Conventual, belonging to a convent.*
- Conversant, that keeps company with, well skilled in.*
- Conversation, free discourse among several persons; society, behaviour.*
- Converse, familiar correspondence.*
- To Converse, to keep company and be familiar with.*
- Conversion, turning or change, especially a true penitent's turning to GOD.*
- A Convert, a person turned to the true religion.*
- To Convert, to turn or change, to turn from ill courses or errors.*
- Convertible, that may be turned, changeable.*
- Convex, that bends down every way, like the outside of a globe.*
- Convexity, a being convex, the bowing of a thing downward on the out-side.*
- To Convey, to carry from place to place, to make over an estate.*
- A Conveyance, a conveying or carrying; a deed, by which lands, &c. are made over from one to another.*
- A Conveyancer, one well skilled in making such writings.*
- A Convict, a person found guilty of an offence.*
- To Convict one, to prove him guilty of some misdemeanour.*
- A Conviction, a convicting, a full proof.*
- Convictive, tending to convict.*
- To Convince, to make one sensible of the truth of a thing by plain proofs, &c.*
- A Convocation, (i.e. calling together) a general meeting of the clergy to dispatch church-affairs.*
- A Convoy, a guard to secure any thing from an enemy, or to defend merchant-ships.*
- To Convoy, to guard after such a manner.*
- A Convulsion, a drawing together, or loosening of the nerves, muscles, &c. against the will.*
- Convulsive, belonging to convulsions.*
- To Coo, to make a noise, as doves and pigeons do.*
- A Cook, one that dresses meat, &c. also a fish.*
- Cookery, the art of dressing victuals.*
- A Cooler, a kind of brewing vessel.*
- Coom, the foot gathered over an oven-mouth.*
- A Coomb (of corn) a measure of 4 bushels.*
- A Coop, a frame to keep poultry in.*
- To Coop up, to pen or shut up.*
- A Cooper, one that sets hoops on vessels.*
- To Co-operate, to work together, to act with another in producing some effect.*
- Co-operation, a co-operating or joint-working.*
- A Co-operator, one that co-operates.*
- Co-ordinate, that is of equal degree or rank.*
- A Coot, or Moor-hen, a water-fowl.*
- A Cop, the top of any thing, a tuft on a bird's head.*
- A Co-partner, one that is joined in partnership with another.*
- A Cope, a kind of priest's vestment.*
- To Cope, to jut out as a wall does, to pare a hawk's beak or talons.*
- To Cope with one, to make head against him.*
- A Coping, the top of a building, or the brow of a wall made sloping.*
- A Coping-iron, a tool used by falconers in paring a hawk's beak, &c.*
- Copious, plentiful, abounding.*
- Copped, that has a cop or tuft, as a copped lark.*
- A Coppel, a goldsmith's melting-pot.*
- Copper, a metal.*
- A Copper, a large vessel made of that metal.*
- Copperas, a mineral stone.*
- A Coppice or Copse, a wood of small trees.*
- Copulation, a coupling between male and female.*
- A Copy, that which is taken from any original piece; a pattern to write after.*
- To Copy out, to write after an original.*
- Copyhold, a holding land by a copy of the rolls, made by the steward of the lord's court.*
- A Coquet, a wanton girl, a frisking gossip.*
- Coquetry, skill in carrying on amorous intrigues, wantonness.*
- Corage or Buglose, an herb.*
- Coral, a shoot that grows on rocks in the sea.*
- Coralline, a kind of moss that sticks to rocks.*
- A Corbel or Corbet, a shouldering-piece on jutting-out in walls.*
- A Cor-*

A Corbel or Colbetel, a nich in the wall of a church, &c. to hold an image.

A Cord, a rope or line, a straight finew in a horse's fore-legs, that reaches to the gristle of the nose.

To Cord, to bind or tie with cords.

Cordage, stuff to make ropes with, ship tackle.

Cordial, good for the heart; hearty, sincere.

A Cordial, a physick-drink to comfort the heart.

Cordovan-leather, a sort of leather made of goat-skins in Cordoua, a city of Spain.

A Cordwainer or Cordiner, a shoe-maker.

A Corc, the harsh part of fruit or of a boil.

Coriander, an herb somewhat like parsley.

Cork, the bark of a tree of the same name.

To Cork a bottle, to stop it with a cork.

A Cormorant, a water-fowl like a raven.

Corn, several sorts of grain, as wheat, rye, barley, &c.

A Corn, a kind of wart on the toe; a grain of salt.

To Corn meat, to powder it with salt.

A Cornal-tree, a tree whose wood is used in wheel-work, pins, wedges, &c.

A Cornelian, a precious stone of a red colour.

A Corneol, a sort of cornelian-stone.

A Corner, of a street, room, &c.

Cornered, having corners, as a three-cornered cap.

A Cornet, a shell-fish, a musical instrument, a

farrier's tool to bleed a horse, an head dress for women, the standard or standard-bearer of a troop of horse.

A Cornet, (of paper) a small piece of paper to wrap up grocery-ware in, &c.

A Cornice or Cornish, a frieze on the top of a pillar, the uppermost ornament in wainscoting, &c.

A Cornute, a horned cuckold; a kind of chymical still.

To Cornute one, to make him a cuckold.

A Corollary, a consequent proposition or inference.

A Coronation, the crowning of a sovereign prince.

A Coronet, an officer, who being assisted by a jury of 12 men, sits on the bodies of such as are found dead, and inquires in behalf of the crown into the cause of their death.

A Coronet, a little crown or chaplet.

Corporal, belonging to the body, bodily.

A Corporal, an inferior officer of foot-soldiers; at sea, one that looks to the small-shot and arms, &c.

Corporate, united into one body, as a corporate town.

A Corporation, a company of men joined together into one fellowship.

Corpureal, belonging to a bodily substance.

A Corpse, a dead human body.

Corpulitory, fleshy or grossness of body.

Corpulent, big-bodied, gross, fat.

To Correct, to amend, to check, to punish, to alay.

Correction, a correcting or mending; punishment or reproof.

A Corrective, a medicine that serves to correct or temper.

A Corrector, one that corrects or amends.

A Corrector (of the staple) a clerk that records the bargains of merchants made there.

Correlative, that has natural relation one to another.

To Correspond, to answer or agree, to make suitable returns of good offices.

Correspondence, a holding intelligence, mutual commerce or familiarity.

Correspondency, answerableness, or proportion of one thing to another.

Correspondent, corresponding, suitable, agreeable.

A Correspondent, one that holds correspondence, or with whom it is kept.

Corrigible, that may be corrected or amended.

A Corrivall, one that makes suit in the same business, or courts the same mistress with another.

To Corroborate, to strengthen a weak part, to make out an argument.

Corroborative, that serves to corroborate.

To Corrode, to eat through, to fret or gall.

Corrosive, that has a gnawing or fretting quality.

A Corrosive, a corroding medicine.

Corrupt, tainted, rotten, stark naught.

To Corrupt, to spoil, to debauch, to bribe, to grow foul or rotten.

Corruptible, that may be corrupted, subject to corruption.

Corruption, a corrupting, spoiling, &c. rottenness, the rotten matter of a sore.

Corruptive, apt to corrupt, or spoil.

A Corsair, a rover, or robber by sea.

A Corslet, a kind of armour for a pike-man.

A Cosmographer, one skilled in cosmography.

Cosmographical, belonging thereto.

Cosmography, a science which shows the frame of the world, with its figure, bigness, &c.

A Cosslet, a cast lamb, colt, &c. brought up by hand.

Cost, charge, price.

To Cost, to come at a price; as it cost me 20 shillings.

A Coitard, a kind of apple.

A Coitard-monger, one that sells apples.

Costive, subject to be bound in body.

Costly, that costs much, chargeable.

A Cotquean, a man too busy in meddling with women's affairs.

A Cottage, a little house, or hut in the country.

A Cottager, one that lives in a cottage.

Cotton, a sort of stuff contained in the fruit of the cotton-tree.

To Cotton, to wear nappy, as some stuffs do; to hit right, to agree well together.

A Couch, to lie or sit on.

To Couch, to comprize or take in, to lie down.

To Couch a cataract, to take off a web in the eye.

Couchant (in heraldry) squatting close to the ground; as a lion couchant.

A Covenant, a bargain or agreement.

To Covenant, to make an agreement.

A Covert or Convent, a monastery.

A Cover for a dish or a book, &c.

To Cover, to put on a cover, to spread over, to hide.

A Coverlid, a covering for a bed.

A Covert, a thicket or shady place for deer, &c. a shelter.

Covertly, closely, privately.

To Covet, to desire eagerly, to lust after.

Covetable, that is to be coveted or desired.

Covetous, very desirous of, stingy, niggardly.

A Cough, a violent motion in the stomach.

A Coul, a kind of tub with two ears.

To Coul, (in archery) to cut the feather of a shaft high or low.

A Coulter, a ploughshare.

A Council, an assembly of the clergy, or of counsellors of state.

A Council or Counsel, a counsellor that pleads for his client in a court of justice.

Counsel, advice.

To Counsel, to give counsel or advice.

A Counsellor, an adviser, a skilful lawyer consulted in weighty matters.

Counsellors of state, the members of a prince's privy-council.

A Count, a foreign earl, an original declaration in a law-suit.

A Count-Palatine, a chief

officer in the palace of an emperor, &c.

The Count-Palatine of the Rhine, one of the electoral princes of the German empire.

To Count, to reckon, to tell over, to esteem.

Countenance, visage, looks, encouragement, favour.

To Countenance, to favour, to encourage.

Counter, as to run counter, i. e. to act contrary to.

A Counter, a counting-board in a ship; a piece of brass to count with.

The Counters, two prisons in London, so called.

Counter-approaches, (at a siege) trenches carried on by the besiegers, when they would hinder the enemy's approaches.

A Counter-balance, an equal weight.

To Counter-balance, to weigh one thing against another, to make of an even weight.

Counterband goods, the same as Contraband.

A Counter-battery, a battery raised to play against another.

A Counter-bond, a bond to save one harmless that is bound for another.

A Counter-change, a mutual exchange made between two parties by agreement.

A Counter-charge, a charge brought against an accuser.

A Counter-charm, a charm made use of to spoil the force of another.

A Counter-check, a refection made upon one that has reproved another.

Counter-cunning, craft used by the adverse party.

A Counter-

A Counter-distinction, a distinguishing with respect to the opposite side.

Counterfeit, forged, feigned, false.

A Counterfeit, a deceitful fellow, a cheat.

To Counterfeit, to forge or feign, to dissemble.

A Counter-foil, or Counter-stock, that part of a tally struck in the Exchequer which is kept there.

A Counter-lath, a lath laid in length between the rafters of a house.

A Countermand, a contrary order.

To Countermand, to recall a former command.

A Countermarch, a manner of drawing of soldiers, so as to change the face or the wing of the battalion.

A Countermine, a passage under ground, made in search of the enemy's mine.

To Countermine, to sink such mines to quash another's design.

A Countermore, the same as Contramure.

A Counterpain, a coverlid for a bed.

A Counter-part, a copy of any indenture or deed.

A Counter-plea, a cross or contrary plea.

A Counter-plot, a plot contrived to overthrow another.

A Counter-point, (in needle-work) quilt-stitch. In musical compositions, the setting of points or notes one against another.

A Counter-point, a quilt or coverlid for a bed.

A Counterpoise, an equal ballance.

To Counterpoise, to weigh one thing against another.

A Counter-poison, a medicine to binder the effect of poison.

A Counter-rail, a row of rails set opposite to another row.

A Counter-round, a set of military officers going to visit the rounds.

A Counter-scarp (in fortification), that outward slope of the moat which faces the body of the place.

Counter-security, security given to a party that has been bound for another.

To Counter-sign, to sign a superior's order, &c. as a secretary.

A Counter-sophister, one that holds an argument against another sophister.

A Counter-tally, one of the two tallies on which any thing is scored.

The Counter-tenor (in musick), one of the middle parts.

To Countervail, to be of equal value, or amount to as much in comparison of another thing.

To Counterwork (in the art of war) to raise works in order to ruin those of the enemy.

A Countess, the wife of a count or earl.

A Country, a certain extent of laund.

A County, a foreign earldom; as the county of Burgundy.

A County or Shire, one of the circuits or parts into which Great-Britain is divided.

A County - Palatine, a principal county, that enjoys large privileges; as those of Chester, Durham, &c.

A Couple, two things of the same kind set together, a pair.

To Couple, to join together.

Courage, valour. stoutness, mettle.

Courageous, full of courage, stout.

A Courant, a kind of dance; the title of some news-papers.

A Courier, a messenger that rides post to bring expresses.

Course or Coarse, thick, rough, clownish, rude.

A Course, a running or race, an order or turn; a service of meat, a ship's way at sea.

To Course, to chase wild beasts, to dispute in the university-school.

A Courser, a race-horse, a school disputant.

Courses, women's monthly flowers; among sailors, the main-sail and fore-sail of a ship.

A Coursey, (in a galley) a space on both sides of which the slaves sit.

A Court, a yard belonging to a house, a royal palace, a hall where justice is administered, a solemn meeting of judges, &c.

To Court, to woo or make love, to press or intreat earnestly.

Courteous, civil, obliging, kind.

ACourtesan or Courtezan, a court-lady, a lady of pleasure.

Courtesy, civility, kindness, a good turn.

A Courtesy or Cursey, reverence done by a woman.

A Courtier, one that belongs to a prince's court.

A Courin (in fortification) the form of the wall or rampart between two bastions.

A Court-

C R A

C R A

C R E

A Courtlafs, a kind of short sword.

Courtly, gallant, spruce, airy.

Courthip, fine amorous speech or carriage, gallantry.

A Cousin, a brother's or a sister's son or daughter.

A Covey, a flock of partridges.

A Cow, a very useful beast.

To Cow one, to put him out of heart.

A Coward, one that has no heart or courage.

Cowardice or Cowardliness, a cowardly temper, baseness.

Cowardly, coward-like, belonging to a coward.

A Cowl, a kind of hood worn by monks.

To Cowl, to kneel, to fall or squat down.

Cowring (in falconry) is when young hawks quiver and shake their wings.

A Cowslip, a flower.

A Coxcomb, a silly fellow, a conceited sap.

Coy, that makes great shew of modesty, shy, finical.

To Cozen, to bubble, cheat or chouse.

Cozenage, a cozening or cheating.

A Crab, a sea fish, a wild apple, an insect, an engine for lanching ships.

Crabbed, sour, rough, uneven, surly.

Crabbing (in falconry) when hawks stand too near, and fight one with another.

A Crack, a cleft, a flaw, a noise, as of a thing that is breaking; a boasting fellow, a light housewife.

To Crack, to make a noise, to burst, to brag.

A Cracker, a kind of squib, paper rolled up to curl hair.

To Crackle, to make a cracking noise.

A Cracknel, a cake that crackles under the teeth.

A Cradle, a bed for a young child, a frame of wood fixed to a scythe, a timber frame used in launching ships, a device to lay a broken leg in.

Craft, skill, cunning, slyness.

A Craft, or Handy-Craft, any mechanical art or trade.

Crafty, full of craft, wily, sly.

A Crag, the nape of the neck, the top of a rock.

Cragged or Craggy, rough, uneven, steep.

To Cram, to thrust close, to stuff.

Crambling - rocket, an herb.

The Cramp, a violent wresting or stretching of the sinews, &c.

To Cramp one, to pinch or squeeze him.

A Cramp-fish, a fish which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

A Crampern or Cramp-iron, an iron that fastens stones in a building, a grapple to lay hold of a ship.

Crampoons, hooked irons to draw timber, stones, &c.

Crantage, liberty to use a crane, or money paid for it.

A Crane, a bird, an engine to draw up any weight.

To Crane up wares, to draw them up with a crane.

Crank, lusty, jolly, brisk.

The Crank, or draw-beam of a well.

A Crank-sided ship, one

that cannot bear much sail, for fear of over-setting.

To Crankle, to go in and out.

Crannied, worked with or full of crannies.

A Cranny, a little chink or cleft.

Crape, a kind of stuff.

A Crash, a great noise, a scuffle.

To Crash, to make a noise, as a thing that is breaking.

A Cratch, a rack for hay or straw.

A Cravat, a sort of neck-cloth for men.

To Crave, to desire or beg earnestly.

The Crow or Crop of a bird.

To Crawl, to creep slowly.

The Cray, a disease in hawks when they do not mute freely.

A Cray-fish, a river-fish.

A Crayon, a small pencil of stuff made up into paste, to draw with in dry colours.

Crazed, distempered in the brain.

Crazy, sickly, weak, feeble.

Cream, the thicker part of milk, the best of a thing.

Creance, the same as Crance.

A Crease, a plait or fold.

To Crease, to fold in plaits.

To Create, to make out of nothing, to frame, to cause.

Creation, the making of being made out of nothing.

A Creator, a person that creates.

A Creature, a created being.

Credence,

C R E

C R I

C R O

- Credence, *credit or belief, name or reputation.*
- Credentials, *letters of credence or recommendation.*
- Credibility or Credibleness, *a being credible, likelihood.*
- Credible, *that is to be believed, worthy of belief.*
- Credit, *belief, trust, reputation, esteem, interest.*
- To Credit, *to give credit, to trust, to grace.*
- Creditable, *that is of fair credit, or that brings credit.*
- A Creditor, *one that lends or trusts another with money or goods.*
- Credulity, *readiness, or aptness to believe.*
- Credulous, *easy or rash of belief.*
- A Creed, *a short account of the chief articles of the christian faith.*
- A Creek, *a little bay or nook in a harbour.*
- To Creek, *to make a noise like a door that has rusty hinges.*
- To Creep on the ground, *as serpents, &c. do, to crawl.*
- A Creeper, *a creeping creature, a low and-iron, a dwarf apple-tree.*
- A Crescent, *the figure of a half-moon.*
- Cressan or Bergamot, *Cressan, a kind of pear.*
- Cresses, *an herb of several sorts.*
- A Cresset or Cresset-light, *a great lantern hung on a pole, a burning beacon.*
- A Crest, *a tuft on a bird's head, the main of a horse, the top of a helmet, a device set over a coat of arms.*
- Crest-marine or Rock-sampler, *an herb.*
- Crested, *that has a crest.*
- A Crevice, *a crack, a cleft, or chink.*
- A Crew, *a company or gang, as a crew of rogues.*
- Crewel, *a sort of worsted.*
- A Crewet, *a little vial, or a narrow-mouthed glass.*
- A Criance (in falconry) *a long line fastened to a hawk's leash when he is first lured.*
- A Crib, *a cratch or manger for cattle.*
- Cribbage, *a game at cards.*
- A Cribble, *a sieve to purge corn.*
- A Crick, *a pain or stiffness in the neck.*
- A Cricket, *an insect; a little low stool, a sort of play with a ball.*
- A Crime, *a heinous act, a great offence or sin.*
- Criminal, *guilty of some crime, or relating to the trial of such offences.*
- A Criminal, *a malefactor or offender.*
- Crimpling, *as to go crimpling, i. e. very gingerly.*
- Crimson, *a kind of fine red colour.*
- A Cringe, *a low bow.*
- To Cringe, *to make such bows, to shew great submission.*
- To Crinkle, *to go in and out, to run in folds.*
- A Cripple, *one that has lost the use of his limbs.*
- To Cripple one, *to lame him.*
- Crippings, *short wooden piles on the sides of a house.*
- Crisp, *turned brown by frying or roasting.*
- To Crisp hair, *to frizzle or curl it.*
- Critical, *that judges, or gives signs to judge by, apt to find fault with.*
- A Criticism, *a nice judgment, a critical reflection.*
- To Criticise upon, *to examine nicely, to censure.*
- A Critick, *a great scholar, a judicious person, a nice censor.*
- Critique, *the art of criticizing, a skill that consists in the curious examining of authors.*
- Croches (among hunters) *little buds about the top of a deer's horns.*
- A Crock, *a kind of earthen pot.*
- A Crocodile, *a ravenous creature, like a lizard, that lives both on land and water.*
- A Croe or Crow, *an iron bar or lever, with a flat end.*
- A Croft, *a little close or field lying near a house.*
- To Croke, *to cry like a frog or raven, to rumble as the guts do.*
- A Crony, *an intimate companion, a bosom-friend.*
- To Croo, *to make a noise like a dove or pigeon.*
- A Crook, *a hooked staff used by shepherds.*
- Crooked, *bended, bowed, cross-grained.*
- To Crookel, *the same as to Croo.*
- A Crop, *the gathering of corn or hay, or the whole stock of it on the ground; the claw of a bird.*
- To Crop, *to gather, to cut off short.*
- A Crozier, *a bishop's staff, shaped like a shepherd's crook.*
- A Croslet, *a frontlet or forehead cloth.*
- Cross, *athwart, contrary, peevish.*
- A Cross,

A Cross, a kind of gibbet; a disappointment, trouble.

Cross-grained, that goes against the grain; stubborn, peevish.

A Cross-trip, (among wrestlers) is when the legs are crossed one within the other.

A Crotchet, a conceit or whim, a musical note, a mark in printing [].

Crotchets, (among hunters) the chief teeth of a fox.

Crotels, the ordure or dung of a hare.

To Crouch, to bow down, to squat.

A Crow, a bird that feeds on carrion.

To Crow, as a cock does; to vapour or buff.

A Crow-net, a net to take wild fowl in winter.

A Crow's bill, a surgeon's instrument to draw bullets, broken bones, &c. out of the body.

A Crowd, a throng or press.

To Crowd, to throng, to thrust in.

Crowling (in cattle) the crying and the fretting of the guts.

A Crown, a cap of state for a sovereign prince; a silver coin worth 5 s.

To Crown, to set a crown on one's head, to reward, to make perfect.

Crown-imperial, a kind of daffodil, a flower.

The Crown-scab, a white scurf on a horse's legs.

To Croyn, to cry as deer do at rutting-time.

A Crucible, a vessel used for the melting of metals, minerals, &c.

A Crucifix, an image, or figure of Christ upon the cross.

Crucifixion, the act of

crucifying.

To Crucify, to nail or fasten to a cross.

Crude, undigested, raw.

Crudity, want of good digestion, rawness.

Cruel, fierce, merciless, painful, grievous.

Cruelty, fierceness, barbarous usage.

A Cruet or Crewet, a vial to hold vinegar, &c.

A Cruet or Cruset, a goldsmith's melting pot.

A Cruise or Cruising, the course of a ship.

To Cruise, to sail up and down the seas for prizes, &c.

A Cruiser, a ship appointed for that purpose.

Crumb, the soft part of bread.

To Crumb a mess of milk, &c. to put such crumb into it.

To Crumble, to break or to fall into crumbs.

Crump, bowed, crooked; as crump-footed.

To Crumple, to put out of the folds, to towze.

A Crumpling, a kind of apple.

To Crunk, to cry like a crane.

A Crupper, a buttock or rump, a roll under a horse's tail.

A Cruse, a small vial to hold oil, &c.

To Crush, to break or squeeze to pieces, to oppress.

The Crust, or hard part of bread.

To Crust, to grow into crust, as the bread begins to crust.

Crust-clung, a hard sticking together of the earth, so as nothing will grow upon it.

Crusted, worked in form of a crust, as crusted with marble.

Crusty, belonging to or that has a hard crust, fretful, peevish.

A Crutch, a staff to lean upon.

A Cry of people, bounds, &c.

To Cry, to call out aloud, to weep.

Crystal, a kind of mineral stone, as transparent as fine glass.

Crystalline, belonging to or as clear as crystal.

A Cub, the whelp of a bear, lion, &c. among hunters, a fox or martens of the first year.

A Cube (in geom.) a figure having six equal square sides, like a dye.

Cubebs, an Indian fruit that tastes like pepper.

Cubical or Cubick, belonging to a cube.

A Cubit, a measure counted from the elbow to the top of the middle finger.

A Cuckold, one whose wife's lewd pranks are said to graft horns on his head.

To Cuckold one, to make him a cuckold.

A Cuckoo, a bird and a fish.

A Cucumber, a fruit.

The Cud, or inner part of the throat in cattle.

A Cadden or Cuddy, a silly fellow.

A Cudgel, a stick made of osier, &c.

To Cudgel one, to beat him with such a stick.

A Cue, an item given to stage-players, a mood or humour.

Cuerpo (Span.) a body; whence to walk in cuerpo, i. e. without a cloak.

A Cuff, a foresleeve, a box on the ear.

To Cuff one, to box or buffet him.

A Cuirass,

CUN

CUR

CUS

- A Cuirass, a kind of armour for the back and breast.*
A Cuirassier, a horseman so armed.
To Cull, to pick and chuse, to pick out.
A Cullander, a vessel to drain off hot liquors.
Collers, the worst sheep drawn out of a flock.
Collions, an herb.
Collions or Stone-roots, the round roots of plants.
A Cullis, a strained liquor made of dressed meat, &c.
A Cully, one that may be easily put upon.
To Cully one, to make a fool of him.
Culpable, blame-worthy, faulty.
Culrage or Arse-smart, an herb.
To Cultivate, to till the ground, to improve, to manage.
Culture, tillage, improvement, good education.
A Culver, a dove or pigeon, as a wood-culver.
Culver-tail, (incarpentry) the fastening of boards, by letting one piece into another.
A Culverine, a piece of ordnance.
To Cumber, to stop, to burden, to trouble.
Cumberfome, troublesome, over-heavy, unwieldy.
Cumin, an herb like fennel.
To Cunn a ship, to direct the steersman how to guide.
A Cunner, a fish.
Cunning, skillfulness, craftiness.
A Cunning-man, one that pretends to tell where things are that were lost, &c.
- A Cup, a vessel to drink out of.*
The Cups (of flowers) the short bushes out of which they grow.
To Cup one, to apply the cupping glass to him.
A Cup-board, a frame to set cups or glasses in, &c.
A Cupola, a round-arched tower in a building.
A Cupping-glass, a glass-vial set to the body, with burning tow, to draw out corrupt blood, &c.
Curable, that may be cured or healed.
A Curacy or Curateship, the office of
A Curate, a parson that has the cure of souls.
A Curb, the chain of a bridle; a swelling in a horse's hoof.
To Curb, to keep in, to check.
The Curd, of milk; possedrink, &c.
A Cure, the healing of a disease or wound; a spiritual living or benediction.
To Cure, to restore to health; to heal.
Curiosity, a being curious, niceness.
A Curiosity, a curious thing, a rarity.
Curious, eager to see and know every thing; fine, rare, neat.
To Cul or Curdle, to turn to curds,
A Curl, or curled lock of hair.
To Curl, to make or to run up into curls.
A Curlew, a water-fowl.
Curlings (among hunters) the small spotted curls on the burr of a deer's back.
A Curmudgeon, a covetous bunk, a niggardly wretch.
A Curnock, the quantity of four bushels of corn.
- A Cur, a common or ugly dog.*
Curran or Currants, a fruit.
Currency, a being current, a course.
Current, that goes or is passable.
A Current, a running stream.
A Currier, one that dresses tanned leather.
Curlish, dog-like, churlish, ill-natur'd.
To Curry, to dress leather, to rub down a horse; to screw one's self into favour.
A Curry-comb, a tool to dress horses with.
A Curse, an ill wish.
To Curse one, to wish he may come to mischief.
A Curstior, a Chancery clerk, that makes out original writs for a particular county.
Curfory, slight, hasty; as a curfory view.
Curst, cursed, fierce, mischievous.
Curtness, fierceness, a crabbed humour.
To make a Curtsey, to bend with the knees, as women do, in token of respect.
A Curtail, a drab or nasty slut.
A Curtail, or Double-curtail, a musical instrument.
To Curtail, to cut off the tail, to dismember, to diminish.
A Curtain, for a bed or window, &c.
A Curtlax or Curtlex, a kind of weapon.
A Curvet, a gait or prancing of a manag'd horse.
To Curvet, to prance after such a manner.
A Cushion, to sit or kneel upon.

C Z A

D A M

D A R

A Custard, a dish made of milk, eggs, sugar, &c.

Custody, ward or keeping, safe-hold or prison.

Custom, use, way or fashion: a duty paid to a prince or state for goods brought in or carried out; the practice of a tradesman's shop.

Customable, that is according to custom.

Customary, accustomed, ordinary, usual.

Customed, having customers, as a shop well customed.

A Customer, one that uses to buy any thing of another.

A Cut, a slice, a chop, an engraved picture.

To Cut, to chop with a knife, sword, or edged-tool.

A Cutler, one that makes or sells knives, swords, &c.

Cutlets, a dish of meat cut into slices.

Cutted, sharp, braving; as a cutted housewife.

A Cutter, one that cuts or pinks silk, cloth, &c.

A Cuttle or Cuttle-fish, a sea-fish.

A Cygnet, a young swan, a bird.

A Cylinder, a roller or rolling stone for a garden; a geometrical figure of that shape, a long roll of salve.

A Cymbal, a musical instrument.

Cynical, curriish, dogged, crabbed.

The Cynicks, a sect of philosophers, so called from their scurlish behaviour,

Cypress, a tree, a sort of fine curled stuff.

Czar, (q. d. Caesar) the title of the emperor

or great duke of Muscovy.

D A M

A Dab, a blow on the chops, a splash of dirt; a sea-fish.

A Dab-chick, a water-fowl.

To Dabble, to stir about in the water.

A Dace, a river-fish.

A Daffodil, a flower of a yellow or white colour.

A Dag, a kind of handgun.

To Dag sheep, to cut off the skirts of the fleece.

Dag-locks, the wool that is so cut off.

A Dagger, a weapon, a sea-fish.

To Draggel one's cloaths, to draw them in the dirt.

Daily, belonging to the day, every day.

Dainties, dainty dishes, tit bits.

Dainty, delicate, curious, fine.

A Dairy or Dairy-house, a place where milk, &c. is kept.

A Daisy, a flower of several colours.

A Daker-hen, a fowl.

A Dale, a little valley, a low place.

Dalliance, wantonness, toying.

To Dally, to play wanton tricks, to trifle.

A Dam, a female beast that breeds, a flood-gate in a river.

To Dam up, to stop or shut up.

Damask, a kind of fine silk or linnen, wrought into flowers, &c. so called from Damascus, a city of Syria.

To Damask, to imprint such figures on silk,

to stamp rude marks on paper.

To Damask wine, to warm it a little.

A Dame, a lady, a mistress.

Damage, loss, hurt, prejudice.

To Damn, to condemn, to curse.

Damnable, that tends to damnation, wicked.

Damnation, a being condemned.

To Damnify, to damage, to hurt, to prejudice.

Damp, moist, wet.

A Damp, a vapour that arises in mines, moisture.

To Damp, to make damp, to put a damp upon, to chill.

Dampish, somewhat damp or moist.

A Damfin or Damson, a kind of plum.

To Dance, to move the body in measure and time, according to a tune.

Dandelion, an herb that provokes urine.

A Dandiapat, a meer dwarf, or very short person.

To Dandle, to fondle, to make much of.

Dandriff, a scurf on the skin of the head.

The Danes, the people of Denmark.

Danger, hazard, jeopardy.

Dangerous, full of danger, hazardous.

To Dangle, to hang, or swing to and fro.

A Dapper-fellow, a little tight man.

The Dapple-grey colour, a light grey spotted with a deeper grey.

A Dar or Dart, a fish in the river Severn.

A Dare, a small river-fish.

To Dare, to be so bold as to challenge.

A Daring-

DAY

DEB

DEC

A Daring-glass, a device to catch larks with.

Dark, as a dark place, dark weather, &c.

The Dark-bay colour, a deep-coloured brownish red.

To Darken, to make dark.

A Darling, a beloved child, a favourite.

To Darn or Dearn, to mend holes in linen.

Darnel or Cockle, a weed that is hurtful to corn.

Darnick, cloth made at Dornick or Tournay, a town in Flanders.

A Dart, a kind of weapon.

To Dart, to lance or throw, to spread about.

The Darters, a scabby disease in sheep.

A Dash, a blow or stroke, a scratch with a pen.

To Dash, to strike, to sprinkle with water.

A Dastard, a coward, a faint-hearted fellow.

A Date, a fruit of the date-tree.

The Date (of a writing, &c.) a mark expressing the time when it was made.

To Date, to set such a date to.

A Daughter, a female child.

To Daunt, to put out of heart, to frighten.

Dauntless, that cannot be daunted, void of fear.

A Daw or Jack-daw, a chattering bird.

To Dawb, to dirty, to foul; to flatter, to bribe.

To Dawn, to begin to grow light as the day goes.

A Day, a space of time from the sun's rising to its setting; the space of 24 hours.

A Day's-man, a labourer that works by the day; an umpire or judge.

To Dazzle, to offend the eyes with too much light.

A Deacon, (i. e. minister) a clergyman, whose office is to administer baptism, read divine service in the church, &c.

A Deaconness (in old times) a widow admitted to the order of a deacon.

A Deaconship, the office of a deacon.

Dead, that has lost all life and motion.

To Deaden, to make dead, to benumb.

Deadly, causing death, destructive, grievous.

Deaf, that cannot hear, or has lost the sense of hearing.

To Deafen, to make deaf.

Deal, the timber of the fir-tree.

To Deal, to act, to part or share, to trade.

A Dean, a dignified clergyman, who has power over 10 or more canons.

A Deanry, the jurisdiction of a dean.

A Deanship, the dignity or office of a dean.

Dear, that bears a high price; well-beloved.

To Dearn, to sew or stitch fine.

Dearth, great scarcity of provisions.

Death, a separation of the soul from the body.

To Debar, to shut out, to keep from.

To Debase, to bring down, to humble, to spoil.

Debate, dispute, quarrel, strife.

To Debate, to dispute, to discourse or reason about.

Debauch, riotous banqueting and revelling.

To Debauch one, to corrupt his morals.

Debauchery, corruption of manners, lewdness.

A Debenture, a bill given to a servant in the king's household for payment of his salary.

Debility, weakness, feebleness, decay of strength.

A Debauchee, a debauched lewd wretch.

A Debt, whatever is due from one person to another.

A Debtor, one that is in debt.

The Decads (of Livy) the ten books of that historian.

The Decalogue, the ten commandments, or chief rules of the divine law.

To Decamp, to remove the camp, to march off.

A Decampment, a decamping.

To Decant, to pour out of one vessel into another.

A Decanter, a bottle for holding wines, &c. to be poured off into a glass.

Decay, failure, ruin.

To Decay, to fail, to waste, to wither.

Decease, natural death.

Deceased, dead.

Deceit, cheating, a wily trick or shift.

Deceitful, altogether given to deceit, crafty.

Deceivable, that may be deceived.

To Deceive, to cozen, cheat or chouse.

December, the tenth month of the year, in reckoning from March.

Decency, comeliness, seemliness, becomingness.

Decent, becoming, seemly, handsome.

Deception, a deceiving, deceit, fraud.

To Decide, to put an end to business, to bring it to an issue.

To Decimate, to put to death

DEC

DEE

DEF

death every tenth soldier by lot.
A Decimation, such a punishment; a sequestering the tenth part of a man's estate.
To Decipher, to unfold the contents of a writing expressed in ciphers or secret characters.
A Decision, the deciding or ending of a business.
Decisive or Decisory, that is apt or proper to decide.
A Deck (of a ship) a planked floor on which the guns lie, and the men walk.
To Deck, to trim or trick up, to set off.
To Declaim, to make public speeches, to inveigh against.
A Declamation, a declaiming, a speech made upon a particular subject.
Declamatory, belonging to the exercise of declaiming.
A Declaration, a declaring or shewing.
Declarative, or Declaratory, that serves to declare.
To Declare, to publish, to shew, to open one's mind.
The Declension (of a disease), is when it sensibly abates.
A Declination, a declining or decaying.
To Decline, to avoid or shun, to abate, to decay.
The Declivity (of a hill) its steepness downward.
A Decoction, a diet-drink, made of herbs, roots, seeds, &c.
The Decorations or ornaments of the stage.
A Decorum, decency, good grace, order.
A Decoy, a place made

fit for catching wild fowl.
To Decoy, to allure, to entice or draw in.
A Decrease, or growing less.
To Decrease, to grow less, to decay.
A Decree, a statute or ordinance, a resolution or purpose.
To Decree, to ordain or appoint, to determine or resolve.
Decrepit, worn out with age, very old and crazy.
Decretal, belonging to decrees.
The Decretals, the ordinances made by popes, bishops, &c.
Decretory, that serves to decree or decide absolutely.
To Decry, to cry down, to speak ill of.
To Dedicate, to set a-part for holy use; to address a book to some person.
A Dedication, a dedicating.
Dedicatory, belonging to a dedication.
To Deduce, to gather one thing from another, to infer.
Deducible, that may be deduced or inferred.
To Deduct, to abate, or take away from a sum.
A Deduction, a deducing, a conclusion or inference.
A Deed, an action, a thing done.
Deeds, (in law) writings drawn between parties.
A Deed-poll, a single plain deed, not indentured.
To Deem, to judge or think.
Deemsters (in the Isle of Man), judges, who decide all controversies without any process or charge.

Deep, as a deep well or ditch, &c.
A Deer, a wild beast of the forest.
Deer-hays, engines to catch deer with.
To Deface, to ruin, to spoil, to blot out.
A Defamation, a defaming, slander.
Defamatory, that tends to defame, slanderous.
To Defame, to slander, to speak evil of.
A Default, an imperfection or flaw, an omission.
A Defaulter, one that has failed in his duty.
A Defeat, an overthrow of the enemy's forces.
To Defeat, to rout or beat, to disappoint.
A Defect, a want, a failing, a blemish.
A Defection, a falling away from church or state.
Defective, full of defects, faulty, imperfect.
Defence, protection, guard, opposition or resistance.
Defences, (infortification) all those parts that flank other works.
To Defend, to support or uphold, to maintain, to justify.
A Defendant (in law) he that is sued and defends himself in a personal action.
Defensatives, medicines that divert humours from the parts affected.
Defensible, that may be defended.
Defensive, that serves to defend.
To Defer, to delay or put off.
Deference, submission, respect, compliance.
Defiance, challenge, outdaring.
A Deficiency, a defect, failure or want.

Deficient,

D E H

D E L

D E M

Deficient, failing, wanting.

A Defile, a narrow lane, through which a company of soldiers can only pass in file.

To Defile, to mureh file by file, to make filthy, to daub or stain.

A Defilement, a defiling or staining, &c.

To Define, to declare the quality of, to explain.

Definite, certain, limited or bounded.

A Definition, a short and plain description or explication of a thing.

Definitive, that serves to define or decide.

To Despoil or Desflower, to ravish a virgin, to take away the grace of a thing.

A Diffusion, a falling down of humours to any part of the body.

To Deform, to spoil the form or fashion of, to disfigure.

Deformity, ugliness, ill-favour'dness.

To Defraud, to cozen or cheat, to deceive.

To Defray, to discharge expenses.

To Defy, to challenge, to out-brave.

Degeneracy, a being in a degenerate condition.

Degenerate, grown worse, corrupted.

To Degenerate, to fall from a more noble to a baser kind; to turn cold, as some plants do.

Degenerous, that degenerates, scandalous, base.

To Degrade one, to put him from his dignity or office.

A Degree, any state, which is, as it were, going up or down, a step.

To Dehort, to dissuade, to

advise to the contrary.

To Deject, to cast down, to afflict.

A Dejection, a being dejected or dispirited; a voiding by stool.

To Deify one, to make him a god.

Deism, the belief of those that own one GOD, without a distinction of persons.

A Deist, one that holds such an opinion.

The Deity, the Godhead, the nature or essence of GOD.

A Deity, a fabulous god or goddess.

A Delay, a put-off, a stay or stop.

To Delay to put off from day to day.

Delayed wine, is when it is mingled with water.

Delectable, delightful, pleasant.

Delectation, delight or pleasure.

A Delegate, or Judge-Delegate, a person commissioned to execute judgment in the place of a judge.

To Delegate, or appoint judges for bearing and determining a particular cause.

A Delegation, an appointment of Delegates.

Deliberate, prudent, advised, wary.

To Deliberate, to weigh in mind, to consult or debate.

Deliberation, the act of deliberating.

Deliberative, apt to consider or consult.

Delicacy or Delicateness, daintiness, niceness.

Delicate, dainty, nice, neat.

Delicious, pleasant to the taste, sweet, charming.

Delight, pleasure, joy,

content.

To Delight, to please, to take pleasure in.

Delightful, that affords much delight.

To Delineate, to make the first draught of a thing.

A Delineation, a delineating.

Delinquency, a failing in one's duty, an offending.

A Delinquent, one that has done amiss, an offender.

Delirious, raving, doating, light-headed.

To Deliver, to put into one's hands, to free from, to utter in discourse, to lay a woman with child.

A Deliverance, a release, setting free, a riddance.

Delivery, the delivering a thing, utterance, the laying of a woman in child-birth.

To Delude, to play the fool with, to deceive or beguile.

A Delve (of coals) a certain quantity digged in the pit.

To Delve, to dig.

A Deluge, an overflowing of waters, a great flood.

Deluged, drowned, as deluged in tears.

A Delusion, a deceit, a cheat.

A Demand, a request, a suit, a claim.

To Demand, to ask, to require, to claim.

A Demandant (at law), the prosecutor in a real action for lands, &c.

To Demean one's self, to carry or behave himself.

Demeanour, manner of demeaning, behaviour.

Demeans or Demesne, an estate or land, which one holds originally of himself.

DEN

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DES

A Demerit, what makes one worthy of blame or punishment.

Demi, in composition, signifies half; as a demi-god.

A Demi, or Demy, a half fellow at Magdalen College in Oxford.

Demi-chace boots, a sort of summer riding-boots.

A Demi-culverine, a piece of ordnance.

A Demi-gantlet, a bandage used in the setting of disjointed fingers.

A Demise, a making over lands, &c. by lease.

To Demise, to farm or let.

Democracy, a government where the people bear rule.

Democratical, belonging to such a government.

To Demolish, to ruin or pull down a building.

A Demon, an evil spirit, the devil.

A Demoniac, one possessed with a demon.

Demonstrable, that may be demonstrated.

To Demonstrate, to shew plainly, to prove evidently.

A Demonstration, a demonstrating, a clear proof.

Demonstrative, that serves to demonstrate.

Demure, affectedly grave, reserved.

To Demurr, to put in doubts or objections.

Demurrage, an allowance to the master of a ship for staying in a port longer than the time first appointed.

A Demurrer, a stop upon a difficult point in any law-suit.

A Den, a cave for wild beasts.

A Denial, a denying or refusal.

A Denizen, or Denison, a

foreigner made free on capable of bearing any office, of purchasing, &c. but not of inheriting lands by descent.

To Denominate, to give name to.

A Denomination, the original of a name, or the name itself.

To Denote, to shew by a mark, to signify.

To Denounce, to proclaim or publish.

A Dent, a notch about the edges.

To Dent, to notch,

A Dental, a small shell-fish.

To Deny, not to admit of, to disown, to gainsay.

To Depaint, to make a lively representation of a thing.

To Depart, to go away from a place, to die.

Departers (of gold and silver) they that cleanse and part these metals from the coarser sort.

A Departure, a going away, death.

To Depend, to hang or rely on, to proceed on.

Dependance, or Dependence, subjection, relation to.

A Dependant, one that depends on another.

Dependent, depending.

Deplorable, to be deplored.

To Deplore, to lament or bewail.

A Deponent, one that gives information of any matter upon oath before a magistrate.

To Depopulate, to unpeople, to lay waste.

A Depopulation, a depopulating.

To Deport, to demean or behave one's self.

Deportment, carriage, behaviour.

To Depose, to lay down, or to witness a fact upon

oath; to turn out of office.

A Depositary, the keeper of a thing in trust.

To Deposit, to trust a thing with one.

A Deposition, an information upon oath.

A Depravation, a depraving.

To Deprave, to make lewd, to corrupt, to spoil.

To Deprecate, to pray or wish against.

A Deprecation, a deprecating.

A Depredation, a preying upon, a robbing.

To Depress, to press or weigh down, to bumble.

A Depression, a depressing.

A Deprivation, a depriving.

To Deprive, to bereave or strip one of a thing.

Depth, or Deepness, a being deep.

A Deputation, a deputing, a sending with a special commission.

To Depute, to appoint another to act in one's stead.

A Deputy, a person so appointed.

To Deride, to laugh, to scorn, to mock.

Derision, a deriding, mocking.

The Derivation (of a word) a tracing it from its original.

Derivative, that is derived from another.

To Derive, to draw from, or to proceed from the original.

To Derogate, to disparage, to lessen.

A Derogation, a derogating or disparaging.

D rogatory, that tends to derogate.

A Desit, a large and wild part of a country.

A De-

DES

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DEV

A Descant, the composing of parts in musick; a continued discourse on a subject.

To Descant, to run a musical descant; to explain by enlarging the discourse.

To Descend, to go or be carried down, to come of a family.

A Descension, a descending.

A Descent, a going down the steep side of a hill; parentage or birth.

To Describe, to set down in writing, to draw a figure.

A Description, a describing.

To Descry, to discover or spy out afar off.

Desert, merit, worth.

A Desert, a service of sweet-meats and fruits.

To Desert, to forsake, to run away from one's colours.

A Deserter, a soldier that goes over to the enemy; or quits the service, &c.

Desertion, a deserting or forsaking.

To Deserve, to be worthy of reward or punishment.

A Design, a purpose, a contrivance; the first draught of a picture.

To Design, to purpose, to contrive, to draw a sketch.

A Designer, one skilled in making draughts.

Desire, wish, longing.

A Desire, a request or entreaty.

To Desire, to covet, to wish for, to entreat.

Desirable, that is to be desired.

Desirous, passionately desiring or wishing for.

To Desist, to cease or leave off.

A Desk, a frame for books or to write on.

Desolate, left alone, ruined, laid waste.

Desolation, a making desolate.

Despair, a passion which casts off all hopes.

To Despair, to have no hopes.

A Desperado, a desperate fellow.

Desperate, that is in despair, or despaired of; dangerous, furious.

Desperation, a despairing.

Despicable, or Despisable, fit to be despised, base.

To Despise, to look upon with scorn, to slight.

Despite, scorn, hatred, grudge.

To Despond, to despair, to lose courage.

Despondence, or Despondency, a failing of courage, a being quite dishearten'd.

Despondent, desponding, despairing.

A Despot, a kind of prince in the Turkish empire.

Despotical, or Despotick, absolutely supreme, arbitrary.

A Dessert, or Desert, the last course at a table.

Destiny, the disposal of things by divine providence, fate, death.

Destitute, forsaken, bereaved of.

Destitution, an utter abandoning or forsaking.

To Destroy, to throw down, to lay waste, to kill.

Destruction, a destroying, overthrow, ruin.

Destructive, apt to destroy or ruin.

Desultory, wavering, inconstant, fickle.

To Detach, to send a party of soldiers for the ex-

cuting of some warlike enterprize.

A Detachment, a party sent out upon such a design.

To Detain, to withhold, to stop, to binder.

To Detect, to lay open, to reveal or discover.

Detection, a detecting, a discovery.

Detention, a detaining or withholding, confinement.

Determinable, that may be determined.

Determinate, that is determined, positive.

A Determination, a determining, a deciding on.

To Determine, to decide or judge, to design or purpose.

To Deterr, to fright or discourage from.

Deterfise, that is of a cleansing quality.

To Detest, to abhor or loath.

Detestable, that is to be detested, vile.

Detestation, a detesting or loathing.

To Dethrone, to put a prince from his throne.

To Detract, to take off from, to backbite.

Detraction, a detracting, slander.

Detractive, apt to detract or take off.

Detriment, damage, loss, hurt.

Detrimental, belonging to damage.

Devastation, a laying waste or spoiling.

To Devest, to strip, to dispossess or deprive of.

To Deviate, to go from, to swerve, to vary.

Deviation, a deviating.

A Device, a contrivance, a conceit, a motto.

A Devil, a fallen angel, an evil spirit.

Devilish,

D I A

D I E

D I L

Devilish, *belonging to devils, wicked.*

A Devise, whatever is bequeathed by will.

To Devise, to invent, to contrive, to give by will.

Devoir, duty.

To Devolve, to fall from one to another, as an estate does.

A Devolutary, one that has got a fallen benefice.

A Devotee, or Devoto, a superstitious person.

To Devote, to give up by vow, to set apart for holy use.

Devotion, religious zeal, vowed service.

To Devour, to eat greedily, to eat up, to waste.

Devout, full of devotion, godly.

Deuteronomy (i. e. a second law) the title of the fifth book of Moses.

Dew, a meteor.

A Dewce, or Duce, the number two at cards or dice.

A Dewing, a falling of dew.

Dewy, belonging to or full of dew.

Dexterity, aptness, readiness, skill.

Dexterous, or Dextrous, skilful, bandy.

A Diabetes (i. e. a spigot) a continual passage of the urine, a disease.

Diabolical, belonging to the devil, devilish.

A Diadem, a linen wreath, antiently worn by kings instead of a crown.

A Diæresis, the division of a vowel, marked with two tittles, as an \ddot{e} , \ddot{o} or \ddot{u} Diæresis.

A Diagram, a scheme with lines for laying down a proportion; in music, a proportion of measures distinguished by notes.

A Dial, a device to shew the hour of the day.

A Dialect, a manner of speech in any language peculiar to a province.

Dialling, the art of making dials.

A Dialogue, a feigned discourse between several persons.

A Diameter, a line that passes thro' the middle of any geometrical figure.

Diametral, or Diametrical, belonging to a diameter.

A Diamond, the most valuable of precious stones.

Diaper, linen-cloth wrought with figures.

The Diaphragm, (i. e. a sense or partition) the midriff that parts the chest from the belly.

A Diarrhœa, a loak or looseness of the belly.

A Diary, an account of daily passages, a day-book.

Discordium, a well known electary.

A Dibble, a forked stick to set herbs in a garden.

Dice, or a pair of dice, to play with.

A Dicer, a dice-player.

A Dicker, (of leather) i. e. ten hides or skins.

Dictates, precepts, instructions, rules.

To Dictate, to tell one word by word what he is to write.

A Dictionary, a collection of the words of a language explained in alphabetical order.

A Didapper or Dap-chick, a bird.

To Die. See to Dye.

Diet, food, nourishment.

The Diet, or general meeting of the estates in Germany, Poland, &c.

To Diet one, to give him his food, or to keep him to a regular diet.

To Differ, to be unlike, to disagree.

A Difference, a differing, a quarrel or falling-out.

To Difference, to make a difference between.

Different, differing, unlike.

Difficult, hard to be understood, uneasy, crabbed.

Difficulty, uneasiness, hardness.

A Difficulty, a difficult point, a rub.

Diffidence, distrust, misgiving, doubting.

Diffident, distrustful, suspicious.

To Diffuse, to spread here and there.

Diffusive, spreading itself far.

To Dig, to cut the ground with a spade, &c.

To Digest, to dissolve in the stomach, to set in order, to cleanse a sore.

Digestible, that may be digested.

Digestion, the digesting of meat in the stomach.

Digestive, that helps the digestion, or prepares for cleansing.

To Dignify, to advance to a dignity.

A Dignitary, a dignified clergyman; as a dean, an archdeacon, &c.

Dignity, merit, worth, high station.

To Digress, to go aside from the subject in hand.

A Digression, that part of a discourse which does not hold to its main design.

A Dike, a ditch or furrow.

Dilapidation, a wasteful destroying, or letting a building run to ruin for want of repairing it.

To Dilate, to make or to grow wide, to enlarge upon a subject.

DIP

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DIS

A Dilater, a surgeon's widening instrument.

Dilatory, making delays, full of shifts.

A Dilemma, an argument that catches and convinces both ways; as, If he be a good man, why do you bespatter him? If naughty, why do you converse with him?

Diligence, great care, carefulness.

Diligent, careful, painstaking, watchful.

Dill, an herb like fennel.

A Dilling, a beloved child, born when the parents are old.

To Dilute, to temper or mingle with water.

Dim, having a defect in the sight, dark.

To Dim, to make dim.

A Dimension, the just measure or proportion of any thing.

To Diminish, to abate, to lessen, to decrease.

A Diminution, a diminishing, a decrease.

Diminutive, that diminishes or makes less.

Dimissory-letters, letters sent from one bishop to another, about the conferring holy orders.

Dimitty, a fine sort of fussian.

A Dimple, a little dent in the face.

Dimpled, that has one or more dimples.

A Din, a noise, a bustle.

To Dine, to eat one's dinner.

To Ding, to throw or dash against.

A Dinner, a meal taken at noon.

Dint, a mark, the edge of a sword or discourse.

A Diocesan, a bishop of or an inhabitant within

A Diocese, the bounds of a bishop's jurisdiction.

To Dip, as to dip one's

bread in the sauce.

A Diphthong, two vowels sounded together in one syllable; as ai, oi, &c.

Direct, straight, right.

To Direct, to rule or guide to manage.

Direction, a directing or an over-seeing, management.

A Director, a guider, overseer, or manager.

Directory, serving to direct or guide.

The Directory, a form of divine service, sometime used instead of the common-prayer book.

Direful, cursed, dreadful, fierce.

A Dirge, a popish office for the dead, a lamentation sung at a funeral.

Dirt, mire, filth.

Dirty, belonging to or full of dirt.

Disability, a being unable or unfit.

To Disable, to make unable or incapable of.

To Disabuse, to undeceive.

A Disadvantage, a loss or damage.

Disadvantageous, tending to disadvantage.

Disaffected, bearing no good-will to.

To Disagree, not to agree, to fall out, or be at strife.

Disagreeable, that does not please, unsuitable.

A Disagreement, a disagreeing.

To Disallow, not to allow, to dislike.

To Disannul, to repeal, to abolish or make void.

To Disappear, to appear no longer, to vanish.

To Disappoint, to deceive, to fail, to quash.

A Disappointment, a disappointing, a failure.

To Disapprove, not to approve, to dislike.

To Disarm, to take away

arms or warlike stores.

A Disaster, a great misfortune, ill luck.

Disastrous, unfortunate, unlucky.

To Disavow, to disown, to deny.

To Disband, to put out of the band or company.

Disbelief, mistrust, doubt.

To Disbelieve, not to believe, to doubt of.

To Disburden, to take off the burden, to ease.

To Disburse, to lay out or spend money.

A Disbursement, a disbursing or laying out.

To Discard, to lay out at cards, to turn out of service.

To Discern, to distinguish, to perceive.

Discernible, that may be discerned.

A Discharge, an acquittance for money; a dismissing or sending away.

To Discharge, to release, to free, to put out of office.

A Disciple, a scholar or learner.

Disciplinarians, sectaries that pretend to a stricter discipline than others.

Discipline, instruction, strict order, correction.

To Discipline, to instruct, to rule, to scourge one another as friars do.

To Disclaim, to quit all claim or title to.

To Disclose, to discover or reveal.

To Discolour, to spoil the colour of.

Discomfort, trouble or grief.

To Discomfort, to afford no comfort, to afflict.

To Discommend, to dispraise, to blame.

To Discompose, to disorder or trouble,

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Discomposure, disorder, trouble of mind.	Discussive, that serves to dissolve humours.	A Dish of silver, pewter, or earth.
Disconsolate, deprived of consolation, comfortless.	Disdain, scorn proceeding from pride.	To Dish up, to serve up in a dish.
Discontent, a not being content, trouble.	To Disdain, to despise or scorn.	To Dishearten, to put out of heart.
Discontented, displeased, troubled.	Disdainful, scornful, proud.	Dishonest, void of honesty, unchaste, lewd.
A Discontinuance, a not continuing, a breaking off.	A Disease, a want of health, sickness.	Dishonesty, a being dishonest, knavery.
To Discontinue, to leave or break off for a time.	Diseased, troubled with a disease.	Dishonour, loss of honour, disgrace.
Discord, disagreement, variance, strife.	To Disembark, to go off from on ship-board, or from an undertaking.	To Dishonour, to disgrace or disparage.
Discordant, untuneable, jarring.	To Disembogue, to roll into the sea, as a great river does.	Dishonourable, not tending to honour, shameful.
To Discover, to make manifest, to find out, to spy.	To Disengage, to free from an engagement.	To Disinchant, to free from an incantment.
A Discovery, a discovering, &c.	To Disentangle, to untwist, to rid out of.	Disingenuity, want of ingenuity or sincerity.
A Discount, an abatement.	Disesteem, want of esteem, slighting.	Disingenuous, false-hearted, unfair.
To Discount, to abate or set off from an account.	To Disesteem, to have no regard to, to slight.	Disinhabited, void of inhabitants, desolate.
To Discoutenance, to put out of countenance, to stop or check.	Disfavour, a being out of favour, an ill turn.	To Disinherit, to deprive of an inheritance.
To Discourage, to put out of courage.	To Disfigure, to spoil the figure or shape of.	Disinterested, void of self-interest, unbiassed.
A Discouragement, a discouraging.	A Disfigurement, a disfiguring.	To Disinvite, to recall an invitation.
Discourse, talk, reasoning.	To Disforest, to cut down the trees of a forest.	To Disjoin, to separate or part, to loosen.
To Discourse, to talk together,	To Disfranchise, to turn out of the number of free-men.	To Disjoint, to put out of joint.
Discourteous, uncivil, unkind.	A Disfranchisement, a being disfranchised.	A Diskindness, an ill office or turn.
A Discourtesy, a displeasure, an ill turn.	To Disgarnish, to take away the garniture.	A Dislike, a not liking.
Discredit, disgrace or reproach.	To Disgorge, to cast up by vomiting.	To Dislike, not to like, to blame.
To Discredit, to take off from one's credit or reputation.	Disgrace, dishonour, disfavour.	A Dislocation of bones, the putting them out of joint.
Discreet, wise, wary, sober.	To Disrace, to turn out of favour, to put to shame.	To Dislodge, to turn out of lodging or harbour.
Discretion, a discerning, judgment, pleasure or will.	Disgraceful, that brings disgrace, shameful.	Disloyal, unfaithful to a sovereign or husband.
To Discriminate, to distinguish.	A Disguise, a counterfeit habit, a pretence.	Disloyalty, such unfaithfulness, treachery.
A Discrimination, a discriminating.	To Disguise, to put into another guise or fashion.	Dismal, terrible, dreadful, hideous.
To Discuss, to examine, scan or sift.	Disgust, distaste, dislike.	To Dismantle, to pull down the walls and fortifications of a place.
A Discussion, a strict examination.	To Disgust, to dislike or be averse from.	Dismayed terrified, astonished.

To

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To Dismember, to cut off the members, or limbs.

To Dismiss, to send or put away.

A Dismission, a dismissing.

To Dismount, to unhorse, to alight from on horseback.

Disobedience, undutifulness.

Disobedient, undutiful, stubborn.

To Disobey, not to obey, to act contrary to order.

A Disobligation, a disobliging, an offence.

To Disoblige, to do an ill office to, to displease.

Disorder, confusion, riot, trouble.

To Disorder, to put out of order, to confound.

Disorderly, confused, unruly.

Disordinate, irregular, extravagant.

To Drown, not to own, to deny.

To Disparage, to decry or speak ill of.

A Disparagement, a disparaging or undervaluing; an unequal match in marriage.

Disparity, inequality, unlikeness, difference.

To Dismark, to take away the inclosures of a park.

Dispatch, the speedy doing of a thing.

To Dispatch, to rid, to send away in haste, to kill speedily.

Dispatches, letters sent abroad about public affairs.

To Dispel, to drive away.

Dispensable, that may be dispensed with.

Dispensation, a dispensing, distribution, management.

A Dispensation, an indulgence from the pope.

A Dispenlatory, a book that shows the quantity,

and manner of making up medicines.

To Dispense, to bestow, to dispose of.

To Dispense with, to excuse, or free from the obligation of a law.

To Dispeople, to destroy the people of a country.

To Disperse, to scatter or spread abroad.

Dispersedly, here and there.

A Dispersion, a scattering into several parts.

To Dispirit, to dishearten, or discourage.

To Displace, to turn out of place, to remove.

To Displant, to root up that which was planted.

A Display, a particular explication.

To Display, to spread wide, to explain at large.

Displeasant, displeasing, unpleasant.

To Displease, not to please, to offend.

Displeasure, discontent, a shrewd turn.

Disport, divertisement, pastime.

To Disport one's self, to divert himself.

Disposal, or Dispose, the power of disposing, management.

To Dispose, to set in order, to fit, to make ready.

To Dispose of, to put to some use.

Disposition, an inclination, the temper of mind or body.

To Dispossess, to put out of possession.

Disposure, a disposing or disposal.

Dispraise, reproach, blame.

To Dispraise, not to praise, to find fault with.

Disproof, damage, loss, prejudice.

A Disproof, a disproving.

A Disproportion, a not

holding proportion, inequality.

Disproportionable, or Disproportionate, bearing no proportion to, unequal.

To Disprove, to prove the contrary.

Disputable, that may be disputed.

A Disputant, a disputer, one that holds

A Disputation, a disputing, reasoning, or debating.

Dispute, debate, contest, quarrel.

To Dispute, to debate, to discourse, to wrangle.

Disquiet, uneasiness, trouble.

To Disquiet, to disturb one's quiet, to trouble.

A Disquisition, a diligent search or examination of a thing.

To Disrank, to put out of rank or order.

To Disregard, to have no regard to, to slight.

To Disrelish, not to relish well, to dislike.

Disrepute, ill name, discredited.

Disrespect, want of respect, incivility.

To Disrespect, to shew no respect, to slight.

Disrespectful, that shews much disrespect.

To Disrobe, to pull off the robe or gown, to strip.

Dissatisfaction, disgust, discontent.

Dissatisfactory, giving no satisfaction, displeasing.

Dissatisfied, not satisfied, displeased.

To Dissect, to cut open a dead body.

A Disssection, a dissecting or cutting up.

To Disseise, to turn out of seisin or possession.

A Disseisin, an unlawful dis-

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dispossessing one of his lands, tenements, &c.

A Disseisor, or Disseisors, he or she that so puts another out of possession.

To Dissemble, to pretend or feign.

Dissent, contrariety of opinion.

To Dissent, to differ in opinion, to disagree.

A Dissenter, one that is of a different opinion; one that dislikes the discipline of the established church.

Dissention, discord, variance, division.

A Dissertation, a discourse upon a subject.

To Disserve one, to do him an ill-turn.

A Disservice, an ill office, a prejudice.

Diserviceable, prejudicial.

Diserved, separated or parted.

Dishevelled, banging loose; as the hair may do.

Disimilitude, unlikeness.

Disimulation, a dissimbling or disguising.

To Dissipate, to disperse or scatter.

A Dissipation, a dissipating.

Dissoluble, that may be dissolved.

To Dissolve, to melt, to spoil the force of.

A Dissolvent, a medicine to dissolve humours.

Dissolute, debauched, riotous, loose.

A Dissolution, a dissolving, especially by death.

Dissonance, discord in tunes, difference in opinion.

Dissonant, untuneable, disagreeable.

To Dissuade, or Disswade, to put off from, to advise to the contrary.

A Dissuasion, a dissuading.

Dissuasive, serving to dis-

suade.

A Dissuative, a discourse proper for dissuading.

A Distaff, an instrument for spinning.

Distance, the space between one thing and another.

Distanced, set at a distance, out-stripped.

Distant, being far asunder, differing.

Distaste, dislike.

To Distaste, to give or to take offence.

Distasteful, that gives much offence.

A Distemper, a disease or sickness; a painting when the colours are mixed with size.

To Distemper, to put out of temper, to trouble.

A Distemperature, a being out of temper.

To Distend, to stretch or stuff out.

A Distention, a distending or stretching out.

A Distich, a pair of verses in a poem making a complete sense.

To Distil, to drop down by little and little, to draw off the moist parts of bodies by heat.

Distillable, that may be distilled.

A Distillation, a distilling, &c. a flowing of humours.

Distinct, separate from another, clear, plain.

A Distinction, a distinguishing, a separation.

Distinctive, that serves to make a distinction.

To Distinguish, to note or mark, to put a difference between.

To Distort, to wrest aside, to pull awry.

A Distortion, or Distortion, a wrestling several ways.

To Distract, to perplex, to put one out of his wits.

Distract, distractedness, madness.

To Distrain, to seize upon one's goods for the payment of a debt, &c.

A Distress, a distraining or seizing, a great straight or calamity.

Distressed, brought into distress, reduced to misery.

To Distribute, to divide, part or share.

A Distribution, a distributing, sharing, &c.

Distributive, serving to distribute.

A District, a particular territory or jurisdiction.

Distrust, a not trusting or relying upon, jealousy.

To Distrust, to be jealous, or suspicious of.

Distrustful, very apt to distrust.

To Disturb, to let or hinder, to trouble or vex.

A Disturbance, a disturbing, trouble.

Disunion, division, disagreement.

To Disunite, to divide, to separate or disjoin.

A Disusage, or Disuse, a being out of use.

To Disuse, or forbear the use of.

A Ditch, a furrow or cut to carry off water.

To Ditch, to cast up or to cut ditches.

Dittany, or Pepper-wort, an herb.

Ditto, the aforesaid, or the same.

A Ditty, a song set in music.

The Divan, the great council or high court of justice among the Turks.

To Dive, to go under water, to sift a business.

A Diver, one that dives; also a water-fowl.

Divers, sundry, several.

Diverse,

DIV

DOG

DON

Diverse, unlike in circumstances, different.	Diuretical, or Diuretick, that provokes urine.	Dogged, that is of a dog-gish humour, sullen.
To Diversify, to make diverse, to vary.	Diureticks, medicines that cause urine.	A Dogger, a kind of small light ship.
A Diversion, a turning aside, a pastime.	Diurnal, belonging to the day, daily.	Doggerel or Rhime-dog-grel, pififul poetry.
Diversity, a being diverse variety.	To Divulge, to publish, to spread abroad.	Dogmatical, instructive, positive, wedded to his own opinion.
To Dvert, to turn aside, to take off from, to deligit.	A Dizzard, a doting foolish fellow.	A Dogmatist, one that brings in any new opinion or sect.
Diverting, pleasant, agreeable.	Dizziness, giddiness or swimming of the head.	To Dogmatize, to speak peremptorily, to give precepts, to broach strange opinions.
To Divertise, to afford diversion, to recreate.	Dizzy, giddy.	A Doit, a small coin in the Low-Countries, of less value than a farthing.
Divertisement, diversion, pastime.	Docible or Docile, teachable, apt to learn.	A Dole, a share, a dealing of alms.
To Divide, to put asunder, to set at variance, to part or share.	Docility, teachableness, tractableness.	Doleful, mournful, woe-ful, sad.
A Dividend, an equal share of the profits of a stock, salary, &c.	A Dock, a place fit for building or laying up ships, the tail of an horse, &c. also an herb.	A Dollar, a foreign coin of different value.
Divination, a divining or foretelling things that are to come.	To Dock, to cut off the tail.	Dolorous, painful, grievous.
Divine, belonging to God, heavenly.	Docked, as strong-docked, that has large limbs.	A Dolphin, a sea-fish.
A Divine, a professor of divinity.	A Docket, a little bill of paper or parchment.	A Dolt, a blockhead, a meer sot.
To Divine, to foretell, to discover by guesses.	A Doctor, one that has taken the highest degree in any art or science.	Doltish, blackish, sottish, dull.
A Diviner, a person that divines, a conjurer.	Doctorship, the office or degree of a doctor.	A Dome, a vaulted roof or tower of a church, a round cupola.
Divinity, a noble science, that has God and divine mysteries for its objects.	Doctrinal, relating to a point of doctrine.	Domestick, belonging to the household or family.
The Divinity or Deity, the Divine Nature, the Godhead.	Doctrine, learning, knowledge, a maxim or tenet.	To Domineer, to bear rule, to vapour, to lord it over.
Divisibility, aptness to be divided.	A Document, an instruction, an admonition.	The Dominical letter, that letter of the alphabet which shews the Lord's day in almanacks.
Divisible, that may be divided.	Dodder, a weed.	Dominion, government, rule, the extent of a kingdom, &c.
Division, a dividing or parting, separation. In arithmetick, a rule to discover how often one number is contained in another.	To Dodge, to run here and there, to be off and on.	A Don, a Spanish lord or master.
A Divorce, a separation between man and wife.	A Doe, a female deer; a beast of chase.	A Donation, a deed of gift, a grant.
To Divorce, to put away one's wife.	A Dog, a well known creature.	A Denative, a largess, a dole or present made by a prince, &c.
Dvorcement, the act of divorcing.	The Dog-days, the time when the dog-star rules, from July 30, to September 8.	
	To Dog one, to follow him close.	
	A Dair of dogs, or Andirons.	
	The Doge, the duke or chief magistrate of Venice, &c.	

DOT

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A Donor, giver, a benefactor.

A Doom, a sentence or judgment.

Doomsday, the day of judgment, in the future state.

Doomsday-book, king William 1's tax-book, in which all the lands and revenues of England were registered.

A Door of a house.

A Dor, or Drone-bee, an insect.

A Dorado, a sea-fish.

A Doree, a fish, otherwise called St. Peter's fish.

Dormant (i. e. sleeping), as money is said to lie dormant, when put to no use.

A Dormer, or Dormer-window, a window in the roof of a house.

A Dormitory, or Dorter, a sleeping-room, especially in a monastery.

A Dormouse, a wild rat that sleeps all winter in the hollow of a tree.

Dornick, a kind of stuff.

A Dorset, a pannier to carry things on horse-back.

A Dose, a set quantity of a medicine given at once.

To Dose one, to give him a dose.

A Dofel, or Dorsel, a rich canopy; the curtain of a chair of state.

A Dossil, a kind of tent for wounds.

A Dot, a small point.

Dotage, a doting, a being blockish or dull.

A Dotard, a dotting fellow.

To Dote, or Doat, to grow dull or senseless.

To Dote upon, to be extremely fond of.

A Dotterel, a silly bird

that imitates the fowler till it be catched.

Double, two-fold, twice as much.

A Double, a printer's mistake in setting the same thing twice.

To Double, to make double, to fold up, to run up and down.

Doubles, folds of cloth, &c.

A Doubler, a large plate.

A Doublet, a garment, a false stone or jewel.

Doublets, the doubling of a hare that winds up and down to deceive the dogs; also a throw at dice-play.

Doublings (in heraldry) the linings of robes, mantles, &c.

A Doubt, an uncertainty about any thing; a hard or nice point.

To Doubt, to be in doubt.

Doubtful, that doubts, or that may be doubted.

Doubtless, not to be doubted, without doubt.

A Doucet, a kind of custard.

Doucets, or Doulcets, the stones of a deer or stag.

A Dove, a female pigeon.

Dough, paste made of flour, water, &c.

A Dowager, an endowed widow of a prince, or nobleman.

A Dowdy, a swartby gross woman.

A Dower, a wife's portion, a jointure.

Dowlas, a sort of linen-cloth.

Down, the finest feathers of geese.

Downs, billy plains, hills of sand or gravel.

The Downs, the sand-banks on the coast of Kent.

Downy, belonging to or

full of down.

A Dowry, a marriage-portion brought by a wife to her husband.

A Dowse, a smart blow on the chops.

To Dowse one, to give him a dowse.

A Doxy, a she-beggar, a sorry wench.

To Doze, to make or to grow sleepy or heavy.

A Dozen, twelve, as a dozen of eggs, &c.

Dozens, straight cloths, made in Devonshire.

A Drab, a common strumpet, a nasty slut.

A Drabler (in a ship), a small top-sail.

Draff, wash for bogs.

A Drag, a book, a fox's tail, a kind of grain, a fishing-net.

To Drag, to draw by force, to draw after one.

Dragant, a sort of gum.

To Draggel, to draw or trail in the dirt.

A Dragon, a kind of flying serpent.

A Dragoon or Dragoonier, a soldier that fights both on foot and on horse-back.

A Drain, a water-course, a sink, a trench.

To Drain, to draw away waters by ditches, &c.

Drainable, that may be drained.

A Drake, a male duck, a sort of great gun.

A Drachm, the weight of 60 grains of wheat, the 8th or tenth part of an ounce.

Dramatick, belonging to the acts of a stage-play.

Drap de Berry, woollen-cloth, first made in Berry, a province of France.

A Draper, one that sells woollen or linen cloth.

Drapery, cloth-ware; also

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DUC

- also the representation of them in carving or painting.
- A Draught**, the copy of a writing, an allowance in the weighing of commodities, the water a ship draws.
- Draughts**, a game; harness for drawing-horses.
- To Draw**, to pull, to pull out, &c.
- Drawk**, an herb.
- To Drawl** out one's words, to speak dreamingly.
- A Dray**, a brewer's cart, a sledge without wheels.
- Dread**, great fear.
- To Dread**, to fear extremely.
- Dreadful**, that causes dread.
- A Dream**, to fall into a dream.
- A Dream**, in one's sleep, an idle fancy.
- Dredgers**, oyster-fishers.
- Dreg**, a kind of grain in Essex.
- Dregs**, the settlings of beer, oil, &c.
- Dreggy**, b. longing to, or full of dregs.
- A Drench**, a physick-drink for a horse.
- To Drench** to give such a drench, to bathe or soak.
- A Dress**, a garb.
- To Dress**, persons, victuals, &c.
- To Dribble**, to let one's spittle drip.
- A Dribblet**, a small portion or sum of money.
- A Drift**, a driving, purpose or aim, any thing that floats on the water.
- The Drift** (of a forest) a view of the cattle there.
- A Drill**, an over-grown ape, a boring tool.
- To Drill**, to bore holes, to draw in or entice.
- To Drill one on**, to baffle or sham him with false pretences.
- Drink**, made of malt, &c.
- The Drip** or Eaves, the most advanced part of a cornice.
- To Drip**, to fall in small drops.
- Dripping**, the fat that drops from meat in roasting.
- Dripping** or **Dropping** (in falconry), is when a hawk dungs straight down.
- To Drive**, to guide or lead, to put on, to force.
- Drivel**, slaver, foam.
- To Drivel**, to let one's spittle fall on the chin.
- A Driver**, one that drives, a cooper's tool.
- To Drizzle**, to fall in small drops, as the rain.
- Drizzly**, full of small drops or dew.
- A Droll**, a merry companion, a mock-play.
- To Droll**, to play the droll, to joke or jest.
- Drollery**, a merry pleasant way of speaking.
- A Dromedary**, a kind of camel, a beast.
- A Drone**, a bee or wasp without a sting; a stolid fellow.
- To Droop**, to fade as flowers do, to grow faint.
- A Drop** of water, wine, oil, &c.
- Dropsical**, belonging to or troubled with
- The Dropsy**, a disease proceeding from watery humours.
- Dross**, the scum of metals.
- Drossy**, belonging to or full of dross.
- A Drove**, or herd of beasts.
- A Drover**, one that drives cattle.
- Drought**, an over-dryness of the earth, an excessive thirst.
- Drousy**, or **Drowsy**, sleepy, sluggish.
- To Drown**, to cover with or to sink in water.
- To Drub** one, to beat him on the soles of his feet, to bang him soundly.
- A Drudge**, one that does all mean services.
- To Drudge**, to toil and moil, to fish for oysters.
- A Drudger**, or **Dredger**, one that fishes for oysters after a particular manner.
- Drudgery**, drudging, slavery.
- Drugs**, all sorts of simples, &c. used in physick, especially dry ones.
- Drugget**, a sort of woollen stuff.
- A Druggist**, or **Druggster**, one that sells drugs.
- A Drum**, a warlike musical instrument; a fine sieve.
- To Drum**, to beat the drum.
- A Drum-major**, the chief of the drummers.
- Drunk** or **Drunkten**, overcharged with drink.
- A Drunkard**, a person given to drunkenness.
- Dry**, that has no moisture or juice, empty, flat.
- To Dry**, to make dry.
- To Dry-stave**, to chawse or cheat notoriously.
- To Dub** a knight, to confer the order of knighthood upon one.
- Dubious**, doubtful, uncertain.
- Ducal**, belonging to a duke, as a Ducal coronet.
- A Ducat** or **Ducket**, a foreign silver coin, worth 4s. 4d. or 5s. 6d.
- A Ducat** (of gold) is valued at 9s. 6d.
- A Ducatoon**, a coin of Flanders, &c. worth 6s. 3d.

6s. 3d. 3-5ths sterling.

A Duck, a water-fowl.

To Duck, to dive, to stoop, to bow.

A Duckling, a young duck.

Ductile, that may be drawn or hammered out into thin plates.

Dudgeon, stomachfulness; ravenous to take a thing in dudgeon, i. e. heinously.

Due, owing; as there is so much due to one.

A Duel, a single fight between two persons.

A Dueller or Duellist, one that fights a duel.

Duelling, an engaging in duels.

A Dug, the teat of a beast.

The Dug-tree, a shrub.

A Duke, the highest title of honour next to the prince of Wales; which is also born by sovereign princes in some foreign countries.

A Dukedom or Dutchy, the dominions or territories of a duke.

A Dulcimer, a musical instrument.

Dull, blunt, heavy, lumpish.

To Dull, to make dull.

A Dump, a sudden astonishment, a melancholy fit.

A Dumpling, a kind of pudding.

The Dun-colour (in horses) a light-hair colour next to white.

To Dun, to press one to pay a debt.

A Dunce, a blockhead, a dull fellow.

Dung, soil, filth.

To Dung land, to cover it with dung.

A Dungeon, the darkest and closest part of a prison.

Dunny, somewhat deaf or thick of hearing.

A Duodecimo, or a book

in Duodecimo, a book that has twelve leaves in every sheet.

A Duplicate, any counter-part or copy of a writing.

Durable, that is of long continuance, lasting.

Durance, imprisonment, confinement.

Duration, continuance.

A Durgin, a little thick short person.

During, as during that eclipse, i. e. as long as it lasted.

Dusk, dark, cloudy.

The Dusk, or close of the evening.

Dusky, or Dusky, somewhat dark.

The Dust or sweepings of a house.

To Dust, to cast upon or to shake off dust.

A Duster, a clout to wipe off dust.

Dusty, belonging to or full of dust.

A Duchess, a duke's wife.

A Duchy, the territory of a duke.

Dutiful, that shows much duty or respect.

Duty, any thing that one is obliged to do; money paid for the custom of goods.

Dwale, or Deadly nightshade, an herb.

A Dwarf, a person exceeding low in stature.

To Dwell, to continue, or abide in a place.

To Dwindle, or Dwindle away, to decay or waste, to shrink.

A Bye, to play with.

To Dye, or Die, to give up the ghost; to strike colours into silk, stuff, &c.

Dyers-weed, an herb used in dying of a yellow colour.

The Dysentery, a bloody flux, a disease.

E A

EACH, either of two; as each of us.

Eager, sharp, tart, vehement, earnest.

The Eager, or swift course of a river.

An Eagle, a bird of prey.

An Eaglet, a young or little eagle.

To Ean or Yean, to bring forth young, as a female sheep does.

An Ear, the instrument of hearing, the handle of a cup, &c.

To Ear, to shoot out ears, as corn does.

Eared, as lap-eared, that has hanging ears.

An Earl, a nobleman next in dignity to a marquis.

An Earldom, the dignity or jurisdiction of an earl.

Early, forward, betimes.

To Earn, to get by one's employment or work.

Earnest, diligent, hot upon pressing, weighty.

Earnest, or Earnest-money, that which is given in hand to bind a bargain.

The Earth or ground.

To Earth, to go under ground, as foxes do.

Earthen, made of earth.

Earthing, the covering of trees or herbs with earth; the lodging of a badger.

Earthly, belonging to the earth.

Earthy, partaking of the nature of earth.

An Earwig, an insect.

Ease, rest, pleasure, comfort.

To Ease, to give ease. In sea language, to slacken, to let loose.

E C L

E F F

E L B

An Easel, a frame for a painter's cloth.

An Easement, an easing, a refreshment.

The East, one of the chief points of the compass.

Easter, a festival celebrated in remembrance of Christ's resurrection.

Easterly or Eastern, belonging to the east.

Eastward, towards the east.

Easy, void of trouble, gentle, good natured.

To Eat victuals.

Eatable, that may be eaten, good to eat.

The Eaves, the edges on the top or sides of a house.

An Eaves-dropper, one that listens at the house-eaves, to cause strife among neighbours.

An Ewe, a female sheep.

An Ebb, the going out of the tide, a low point of one's fortune.

To Ebb, to flow back, as the sea does.

An Ebonist, one that works or deals in

Ebony, a sort of black wood.

An Ebullition, a boiling or bubbling up; as an Ebullition of the blood.

An Echo, the reflection of a sound or voice.

To Echo again, to return an echo, to ring again.

Ecclesiastes, (i. e. the preacher) one of king Solomon's books so called.

Ecclesiastical, belonging to the church.

An Ecclesiastick, a churchman or clergyman.

Ecclesiastics, a book in the Apocrypha.

An Eclipse, a failing of the light of the sun or moon.

To Eclipse, to darken, to draw a veil over.

An Ecstasy, or Extasy, a trance, or rapture of spirit.

An Edder, a fish somewhat like a mackerel.

The Eddish, or Eadish, the latter crop of grass that comes after mowing.

An Eddy, the turning round in a stream.

An Eddy-tide, is when the water runs back contrary to the stream.

An Edge, the brink of any thing, the sharp end of a knife, &c.

To Edge, to make an edge or border.

Edged, as a two-edged sword, one that has two points.

Edible, fit to be eaten, good to eat.

An Edict, a proclamation, a publick ordinance.

Edification, a building up in faith, instruction.

An Edifice, a building or house.

To Edify, to instruct, to improve in godliness, &c.

An Edition, the putting forth or publishing of a book.

To Educate, to train or bring up children, &c.

Education, an educating, good breeding.

To Eke out, to lengthen.

An Eel, a well-known fish.

An Eel-powt, a kind of young eel.

E'en for Even; as I was e'en dead when he came.

An Effect, any thing made or procured; an end or issue.

Effects, the goods of a merchant.

To Effect, to perform or bring to pass.

Effective, bringing to ef-

fect, real.

Effectless, that is of no effect.

Effectual, that necessarily produces its effect, powerful.

Effeminacy, womanish, softness.

Effeminate, woman-like, delicate.

To Effeminate, to make womanish or wanton.

Efficacious, that can do or prevail much.

Efficacy or Efficaciousness, ability, virtue, power.

Efficient, producing its effect, causing.

An Effigies, an image, a picture of a person.

An Effort, a strong endeavour.

An Effusion, a pouring-out, a spilling of blood.

An Est, or Evet, a venomous creature like a lizard.

An Egg of a bird.

To Egg on, to set on or stir up to.

Eglantine, or honey-suckle, a shrub.

Egregious, choice, rare, notorious, manifest.

An Egrefs, a going-forth.

An Egret, a bird of the heron kind.

An Ejaculation, a short fervent prayer.

Ejaculatory, belonging thereto, spurting out.

To Eject, to cast or throw out.

Ejection, or Ejection, the art of ejecting.

To Eke out, to make larger by adding a piece.

Elaborate, done with great pains and exactness.

Elapsed (in time), gone or slipped away.

The Elbow, a part of the arm.

To Elbow one, to jostle him with the elbow.

Elder,

E L E

E M B

E M E

Elder, farther advanced in years, more aged.

An Elder, or gravechurch-officer.

The Elder, or Elder-tree, a shrub.

Eldership, the state of one that is older, or of an elder.

Elecampane, an herb.

Elect, chosen, appointed.

The Elect, the elected saints.

To Elect, to chuse or make choice of.

Election, an electing or chusing, choice.

Elective, that is done by or depends upon election.

The Electors (of the empire) German princes who have a right to chuse the emperor.

Electoral, belonging to an elector.

An Electorate, the dignity or dominions of an elector.

An Electores, the wife of an elector.

An Electorship, the office of an elector.

An Electary, a kind of medicinal composition.

Eleemosynary, belonging to or given as alms.

Elegance, or Elegancy, fineness of speech.

Elegant, handsome, neat, fine.

An Elegy, a mournful poem upon one's death.

Elementary, belonging to one or more elements.

The four Elements, the first principles of which all bodies are composed, viz. fire, air, earth, and water.

The Elements or grounds of any art or science; also the letters of the alphabet.

An Elephant, a beast.

To Elevate, to raise or lift up; to make cheerful.

Elevation, an elevating or lifting up.

An Elevatory, a surgeon's instrument to raise up pieces of the skull bone, that are sunk.

An Elf, an hobgoblin, a fairy.

Eligible, fit to be elected or chosen.

An Elixir (among chymists) a quintessence, a very precious liquor.

An Elk, a wild beast, shaped like a hart.

An Ell, a measure containing 3 feet and 9 inches.

An Elm, a tree.

Elocution, fit and proper speech, good utterance.

An Elogy, a commendation of a person.

To Elope, to leave one's husband and live elsewhere with an adulterer.

Elopement, the act of eloping.

Eloquence, the art of well speaking.

Eloquent, that has a gift or good grace of speaking.

To Elude, to shift off, to waver.

Elvers, a kind of very small eels.

Elusory, that serves to elude or shift off.

The Elysian fields, a paradise for the souls of just men after death, according to the notion of the ancient heathens.

An Emanation, a flowing or issuing from.

To Embale, to make up into a bale or pack.

To Embalm (a dead body) to dress it with balm, spices, &c. in order to keep it long from putrefying.

To Embark, to get or put on ship-board, to enter upon a design.

To Embarrass, to incumber, to pester, to clog.

An Embarrassment, an incumbrance, confusion.

An Embassy, or Embassy, the commission or employ of an ambassador.

To Embellish, to beautify or grace.

An Embellishment, an embellishing or setting off.

Embers, the ashes in which fire is raked up.

The Ember-weeks, four seasons in the year set apart for devotion; so called from the ancient custom of eating nothing on those days till night, and then only a cake baked under the embers, which was termed ember bread.

To Embezel or Embezzle, to waste or spoil such goods as one is intrusted with.

An Emblem, a picture or device with a motto, representing some moral notion.

An Emblematist, one skilled in making emblems.

To Embolden, to make bold, to encourage.

To Embois plate, to chase or cut it.

To Embowel, to take out the bowels.

To Embrace, to compass or take about in one's arms.

To Embroil, to disturb, to set at variance.

An Embryo, a child not yet thoroughly shaped in the womb; any thing before it comes to perfection.

An Emendation, an amendment or correction.

An Emerald, a precious stone of a green colour.

E M P

E N D

E N G

A Emergency, a thing
that happens suddenly or
unexpectedly.

Emergent, that so happens
or appears, as an emer-
gent occasion.

An Emeril, a stone to
burnish gold with.

Eminence, or *Eminency*,
big quality; rising
ground.

His Eminency, the title of
a cardinal.

Eminent, appearing above
others, noted, big.

An Emissary, one sent a-
broad privately to get
intelligence.

To Emit, to send or dart
forth, as the sun emit-
ted his rays.

An Emmet, or *Pismire*,
an insect.

Emollient, mollifying or
softening.

Emolument, gain proper-
ly by gift; profit got
by labour and cost.

The Anemony, or *Wind-
flower*.

An Emotion, a moving
forth, a disturbance.

To Empannel a jury, to
set down their names in
a roll called the pan-
nel.

An Emperor, a sovereign
who bears rule over ma-
ny countries of a large
extent.

An Emphasis, a stress
laid upon a word in
speaking it.

Emphatical, uttered with
a grace, very signifi-
cant.

An Empire, the dominion
of an emperor.

Empyrical, belonging to

An Empyrick, a physi-
cian by bare practice, a
quack-salver.

To Employ, to set one at
work, to make use
of.

Employ, or *Employment*,
work, business, trade.

An Empress, an emperor's
wife.

Empty, void, vain, light,
shallow.

Empyrean, or *Empyrean*,
belonging to the highest
heaven.

An Emrod, or *Emry*, a
glazier's diamond to cut
glass with.

The Hæmorrhoids, vulg.
Emrods, or *Piles*, a disease.

An Emrose, a flower.

To Emulate, to vie with,
and strive; to match, to
master.

Emulation, an emulat-
ing.

An Emulsion, a kind of
physick-drink.

To Enable, to make able
or capable.

To Enact, to establish an
act or law.

Enamel, a composition used
by painters, goldsmiths,
&c.

To Enamel, to set off with
such matter, to engrave
with fire.

To Enclose, to shut in or
up.

An Encomium, a speech
or song in one's praise.

To Encompass, to compass
or stand about.

An Encounter, a meeting,
a fight.

To Encounter, to meet, to
engage in fighting.

To Encourage, to give
courage, to hearten.

An Encouragement, that
which serves to encour-
age.

To Encrease, to grow, to
cause to grow, to go for-
ward.

To Encroach, to get
wrongfully, to usurp.

An Encroachment, an
encroaching.

The End of a street, book,
speech, &c.

To End, to make an end
of.

To Endeavour, to strive,

to go about, to try.

To Endew, to digest meat,
as an hawk does.

To Endite, to pen or de-
liver the matter of a
writing.

Endive, a salad-herb.

Endless, that has no end.

To Endow, to bestow a
dower or portion, to
settle revenues upon a
college, &c.

An Endowment, an en-
dowing, &c. a natural
gift or quality.

To Endue, to qualify, to
furnish with.

To Endure, to suffer or
bear, to continue or
last.

An Enemy, a back-friend,
an adversary.

Energetical, full of ener-
gy, very forcible.

Energy, effectual working,
efficacy.

To Enervate, to take away
the strength and vi-
gour.

An Enervation, in sur-
gery, a weakness about
the nerves or sinews.

To Engage, to bring over
to, to pass one's word,
to fight hand to hand.

An Engagement, a prom-
ise or tie, a close
fight.

To Engender, to beget, to
breed.

An Engine, an instrument
for the bearing or lift-
ing up of any weight.

An Engineer, a person
well skilled in managing
warlike engines, build-
ing forts, &c.

England, the southern part
of Great-Britain, so
called from the Angles,
a people of Denmark,
who, with the Jutes
and Saxons, made them-
selves masters of this
kingdom.

English, belonging thereto,
as the English tongue.

English.

English-roman, a sort of large printing-letter.

To Engrave, to cut any figure in wood or metal.

To Engross to write a deed fair, to buy up a commodity in the gross.

An Engrossment, an engrossing.

To Enhance, to advance or raise the price.

An Enhancement, an enhancing.

Enigmatical, belonging to riddles or dark speech.

To Enjoy, to have the use or profit of.

Injoyment, an enjoying or possessing, pleasure.

To Enjoin, to charge, order or bid.

To Enlarge, to discourse at large upon a subject, to allow a prisoner some liberty.

An Enlargement, an enlarging, &c.

To Enliven, to put life into, to make lively.

Enmity, hatred, grudge, strife.

To Ennoble, to make noble or renowned.

Inornity, beinousness, high misdemeanor.

Enormous, that is out of the rule or square, exceeding great, beinous.

Enough, as enough and to spare.

To Enquire, to demand or ask, to search into.

An Enquiry, an enquiring.

To Enrage, to put into a rage, to make mad.

To Enscam or Enscam (a hawk), to purge her of her glut and grease.

An Enseled hawk, one that has a thread drawn through the upper eyelids, and made fast under the beak.

An Ensign, an officer that bears the colours in a

foot-company of soldiers, or the colours so borne.

To Ensnare, to follow.

An Entail, a right of possession, whereby the heir is tied up to certain conditions.

To Entail (an estate) to make it over in such a manner.

To Entangle, to twist together, to confound.

An Entanglement, an entangling, confusion.

To Enter, to go into, to set down in writing.

An Entermewer, an hawk that changes the colour of her wings.

The Hawk enterpenns, i. e. entangles her wings.

An Enterprize, an undertaking, a design.

To Enterprize, to undertake, to take in hand.

To Entertain, to keep or lodge, to receive, to treat.

An Entertainment, an entertaining, &c. treatment.

Enthusiasm, a making shew of divine inspiration, fanaticism.

An Enthusiast, one that pretends to be inspired, a fanatic.

Enthusiastical, or Enthusiastick, belonging to enthusiasm.

To Entice, to draw in cunningly, to tempt.

An Enticement, an enticing.

Entire, whole, compleat, perfect.

The Entrails, the bowels or guts.

Entrance, a going in, admittance.

To Entreat, to beg earnestly, to beseech.

Entreaty, supplication or request.

To Entrust, to put in trust with,

An Entry, an entering or coming in, a passage, a setting down in writing.

To Entwine, to twist or wind about.

To Envelope, to cover, to wrap up, to hem in.

To Envenom, to infect with poison.

Envious, that bears envy, spiteful.

To Environ, to encompass or surround.

To Enumerate, to number or reckon up.

An Enumeration, an enumerating.

An Envoy, a person of a lower degree than an ambassador, sent from one prince or state to another.

Envy, an uneasiness upon account of another's good qualities or fortune.

The Epact, the number of 11 days, by which the solar year of 365 days exceeds the lunar of 354.

An Ephra, an Hebrew measure of 9 gallons or about a bushel.

Ephemerides, astronomical tables, shewing the daily motions, aspects, &c. of the planets throughout the year.

An Ephemerist, a maker of ephemerides, almanacks, &c.

An Ephod, a linen garment worn by the Jewish priests.

An Epicure, a sensual man, a glutton, so called from Epicurus, an Athenian philosopher, who held pleasure to be the chiefest good.

An Epicurean, a follower of Epicurus's sect.

Epicurism, the doctrine of Epicurus, the practice of an epicure.

To Epicurize, to live voluptuously,

- luptuously, like an epure.*
An Epidemical disease, one that spreads or is rife among the people.
An Epigram, a short and witty poem.
An Epigrammatist, a maker of epigrams.
Epileptick, belonging to the falling sickness.
An Epilogue, a speech made at the end of a play.
The Epiphany, the manifestation of CHRIST to the Gentiles, by the miraculous appearing of the star to the wise men; a festival celebrated Jan. 6. and commonly called Twelfth-day.
Episcopacy, church government by bishops.
Episcopal, belonging to bishops.
Episcoparians, those of the episcopal party.
An Epistle, a letter that is sent.
An Epistler, he that reads the epistles in a cathedral.
Epistolary, or Epistolary, belonging to epistles.
An Epitaph, an inscription or writing on a tomb.
An Epithalamium, a wedding-song or poem.
An Epithet, a word added to another, to express some quality of it; as a noble person, a stately building, &c.
An Epitome, an abridgment, a short abstract.
To Epitomize, to abridge or shorten.
An Epoch, or Æra, a solemn date of time counted from some remarkable event; as the creation of the world, Noah's flood, the birth of our Lord, &c.
Equal, alike, just.
- An Equal, one that is upon the same level with another.*
To Equal, to make equal, to be agreeable to.
Equality, a being equal or like, agreeableness.
To Equalize, to make shares equal.
Equanimity, evenness of mind, contentedness.
Equiangular, that has equal angles or corners.
Equidistant, being of an equal distance.
Equilateral, that has equal sides.
An Equilibrium, an equality of weight and poise.
The Equinoctial line, or equator, an imaginary circle that divides the heaven into two equal parts, north and south, which when the sun passes through it, makes the equinoxes, or days and nights of an equal length, which happens March 10. and September 12.
To Equip, to furnish, to set or fit out.
Equipage, furniture, attendance, &c. for a journey or voyage.
Equitable, just, righteous, reasonable.
Equity, the virtue of treating all men according to the rules of justice.
Equivalent, that is of equal value or worth.
An Equivalent, as to give an equivalent, i. e. to grant something of an equal value with another.
Equivocal, having a doubtful or a double signification.
To Equivocate, to speak doubtfully.
An Equivocation, an e-
- quivocating, a double meaning.*
To Eradicate, to pluck up by the roots, to root out.
Erased (in heraldry) when any thing is torn off from its place.
Ere, before that, as, ere I could go.
Erect, raised upright.
To Erect, to raise or set up, to build.
Erection, an erecting, a making to stand upright.
Eringo, or Sea holly, an herb.
Ermine, a northern weasel, and its fur so called, which is very costly.
To Err, to go out of the way, or mistake.
An Errand, a message.
Errant, wandering, going up and down; a word applied to justices, &c. that go the circuits.
Errata, faults that escape in printing.
Erroneous, subject to error, false.
An Error, a mistake, an oversight.
Ers, bitter wetch, a sort of pulse.
Erudition, a bringing up in learning, scholarship.
An Eruption, a breaking forth with violence.
An Escape, a flight, a fault.
To Escape, to get away or out.
An Eschar, a crust brought over a sore.
An Escheat, a falling of lands to the lord of the manor, by forfeiture, &c.
To Escheat, to fall in such manner to the chief owner.
An Escheater, an officer that takes notice of escheats

E S T

E V E

E X A

eschews due to the king.
 To *Eschew*, to avoid or shun.
An Escutcheon, the coat on which any arms are borne.
Especially, particularly, chiefly.
Espousals, marriage-ceremonies.
 To *Esouse*, to betroth, to assure in wedlock; to maintain a cause, opinion, or doctrine.
 To *Espy*, to perceive or discover, to watch.
An Esquire, a title of honour next below a knight.
An Essay, a trial or a proof; a short discourse upon a subject.
The Essay or Brisket of a deer.
 To *Essay*, to make an essay, to try.
Essence, the substance, nature, or being of a thing.
An Essence, (in chym.) a spirit drawn out of certain substances.
Essential, belonging to the essence, natural.
The Essentials (of religion) the fundamental articles of it.
 To *Establish*, to make stable or firm, to settle.
An Establishment, an establishing, or a settlement.
An Estate, the posture of affairs, revenues, or means.
The Estates (of the realm) the three distinct orders of this kingdom, viz. the king, the lords, and the commons.
Esteem, value, respect, reputation.
 To *Esteem*, to value, to suppose, to reckon.
An Estimate, a set price or value.
 To *Estimate*, to value,

rate, or set a price on.
Estimation, a pricing or rating, account.
 To *Estrange*, to draw away the affections, to take off from.
An Estrangement, an estranging.
An Estridge or Ostrich, a bird.
 To *Etch*, to engrave with aqua fortis.
Eternal, that is without beginning or end.
Eternity, an eternal state, everlastingness.
 To *Eternize or Eternalize*, to make eternal.
Ethics, moral philosophy.
Etymological, belonging to
Etymology, the skill of discovering the true original of words.
 To *Evacuate*, to empty, to discharge or void.
An Evacuation, an evacuating.
 To *Evade*, to escape, to shift off.
Evangelical, belonging to the gospel.
The Evangelists, the penmen of the gospel.
 To *Evaporate*, to dissolve into vapours, to steam out.
An Evaporation, a breathing or steaming out.
An Evasion, an escape or flight, a shift or trick.
The Eucharist (i. e. Thanksgiving) the blessed sacrament of the Lord's supper.
Eucharistical, belonging thereto.
An Eve, the day before a holy-day.
An Eve-churr or Churroworm, an insect.
An Eveck, a beast like a wild goat.
Even, like, equal, smooth, plain.

To *Event*, to make even; as to Even accounts.
The Even or Evening, the close of the day.
An Event, a chance, an issue or end of a thing.
Ever, at any time, always.
Everlasting, always continuing.
An Eit, a kind of serpent.
An Eviction, a convincing by argument or law.
Evidence, the being evident, plainness, a proof by testimony.
An Evidence, a witness that makes proof against a malefactor.
 To *Evidence*, to make evident, to prove.
Evidences, deeds or authentic writings.
Evident, manifest, apparent, clear.
Evil, bad, naught; ill, mischief.
The Evil or King's Evil, a disease.
 To *Evince*, to overcome or prove by argument.
Evitable, that may be avoided or shunned.
An Eunuch, a man that is gelded.
Europe, one of the four parts of the world.
The Europeans, the inhabitants of Europe.
An Ewe, a female sheep, a kind of tree.
An Ewer, a vessel to hold water, to be poured into a basin.
Exact, punctual, strict, nice.
 To *Exact*, to require more than is due.
An Exaction, an exacting, an unreasonable demand.
An Exaggeration, an amplifying or aggravating.
 To *Exalt*, to raise up, to praise

EXC

praise highly.
An Exaltation, an exalting.
Exalted, raised or lifted up, lofty, excellent.
An Examination, an examining, a trial.
To Examine, to search or inquire into.
An Example, a pattern, model or copy.
To Exasperate, to provoke, to tease, to anger.
An Exasperation, an exasperating.
To Exceed, to go beyond, to suppose.
Exceeding, that exceeds, immoderate, extreme.
To Excel, to out-do, to be eminent.
Excellence or Excellency, eminence, prebeminence.
His Excellency, the title of an ambassador, &c.
Except, saving, unless.
To Except, to take out of the number of others.
An Exception, an excepting.
To take Exception at, to be unsatisfied or displeased with.
Exceptionable, that may be excepted against.
To Excerpt, to pick out; as to excerpt fine notions out of a book.
An Excerption, a culling or chusing out.
An Excess, that which exceeds, debauchery, riot.
Excessive, that goes beyond the due bounds or measure.
An Exchange, a changing or trucking; a place where merchants meet.
To Exchange, to barter or truck.
Exchangers, they that return money beyond sea by bills of exchange.
The Exchequer, a court where all pleas are belated relating to the crown-

EXC

revenues; also the place where the king's cash is received and paid.
Exciseable, that may be charged with the duty of
Excise, a tax laid upon beer, ale, cyder, &c.
An Excision, a cutting off, a destroying.
To Excite, to stir up or egg on, to cause.
An Excitement, an exciting.
To Exclaim, to bawl or cry out.
An Exclamation, an exclaiming, an out-cry.
To Exclude, to shut out or keep from.
Exclusion, an excluding, a barring from.
Exclusive, that has the force of excluding.
To Excommunicate, to turn out of church communion.
An Excommunication, an excommunicating; a debarring from the sacraments and civil privileges.
Excoriated (in surgery) having the skin scald or fretted.
An Excoriation, such a fretting or galling.
An Excrement, any kind of dregs put forth out of the body; as spittle, sweat, urine, ordure, &c.
Excrementitious, belonging to excrements.
An Excrescence, superfluous flesh that grows upon any part of the body.
An Excursion, a running out or going from the subject in hand; an inroad upon an enemy's country.
Excusable, that may be excused.
An Excuse, a reason given to justify a fault, &c.

EXH

To Excuse, to clear from blame, to bear with.
Execrable, cursed, abominable, hateful.
An Execration, a dreadful oath or curse.
To Execute, to perform or accomplish; to put to death by authority.
An Execution, an executing or doing; the capital punishment of a malefactor.
An Executioner, a common hangman.
An Executor (in law) one appointed by a last will to dispose of the deceased person's estate.
Executory or Executive, that serves to execute.
An Executrix, a female executor.
An Exemplar, a model or pattern.
Exemplary, that serves for an example.
An Exemplification, an exemplifying.
To Exemplify, to prove by an example, to copy out a writing.
Exempt, free from.
An Exempt, a life-guard free from duty.
To Exempt, to discharge or free from.
An Exemption, a privilege or freedom.
Exercise, labour or pains; the performance of an office.
To Exercise, to train up to, to practise, to employ.
An Exercitation, a frequent, exercising, a critical discourse on any subject.
To Exert, to put forth, to shew.
An Exhalation, a fume or vapour.
To Exhale, to send forth fumes,

EXP

EXP

EXP

sumes to breathe out.
 To Exhaust, to drain or empty, to waste.
 To Exhibit, to produce or show.
 An Exhibition, an exhibiting, &c. an allowance to an university-scholar.
 To Exhilarate, to cheer up or make merry.
 To Exhort, to encourage, to stir up to.
 An Exhortation, an exhorting.
 Exhortative, or Exhortatory, that serves to exhort.
 Exigence or Exigency, necessity, need, occasion.
 An Exigency or Exigent, a straight or pinch.
 Exile, banishment.
 An Exile, a banished person.
 Exiled, banished.
 To Exist, to be or have being.
 An Existence, a being.
 An Exit, a going out, a departure.
 Exodus, the title of the second book of Moses, touching the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt.
 Exorable, easy to be entreated.
 Exorbitancy, irregularity, extravagance.
 Exorbitant, irregular, extravagant.
 An Exorcism, an abjuring, a conjuring.
 An Exorcist, one that casts out devils.
 To Exorcise, to conjure out or lay evil spirits.
 Ezotick, foreign, outlandish.
 To Expend, to stretch out, to spread abroad.
 Expanded (in heraldry) displayed or set out.
 An Expansion, an opening, or spreading abroad.

To Expatiate, to enlarge on a subject.
 To Expect, to look for, to stay or wait for.
 Expectation, an expecting or looking for.
 Expedient, necessary, convenient, fit.
 An Expedient, a device, means or way.
 Expedite, being in a readiness, nimble.
 To Expedite, to dispatch or rid.
 Expedition, quick dispatch.
 An Expedition, a setting out upon a journey or warlike enterprize, &c.
 Expeditious, tending to dispatch, quick.
 To Expel, to drive, thrust or turn out.
 Expence, cost or charge.
 Expended, disbursed or laid out.
 Expensive, that causes expence, chargeable.
 Experience, skill got by use and practice.
 To Experience, to try or find by experience.
 Experienced, tried, well skilled or versed.
 An Experiment, an essay, trial or proof.
 To Experiment, to make a trial of.
 Experimental, belonging to experience or experiments.
 Expert, skilful, cunning.
 Expiable, that may be atoned for.
 To Expiate, to atone or make satisfaction for.
 An Expiation, an expiating, an atonement.
 Expiatory, serving to expiate or atone.
 An Expiration, an expiring, the end of a set time.
 To Expire, to give up the ghost, to come to an end, as time does.

To Explain, to make plain or clear.
 An Explanation, an explaining.
 Explanatory, that serves to explain.
 An Explication, an explaining or unfolding.
 Explicit, plain, express, formal.
 To Explode, to throw out to disuse absolutely.
 An Exploit, a brave warlike action, a noble deed.
 An Exploration, a diligent searching out.
 To Export, to carry or convey out goods, &c.
 An Exportation, an exporting.
 To Expose, to set abroad in view, to hazard.
 An Exposition, an expounding.
 An Expositor, an expounder.
 To Expostulate, to argue or reason the case by way of complaint.
 An Expostulation, an expostulating.
 Expostulatory, that serves to expostulate.
 To Expound, to explain or unfold.
 Express, manifest, plain, clear.
 An Express, one sent on purpose about a particular errand.
 To Express, to declare in words or writing, &c. to squeeze out.
 An Expression, a manner of uttering; a word.
 Expressive, that is proper to express.
 An Exprobation, an upbraiding or twitting.
 An Expulsion, a thrusting or driving out.
 Expulsive, having a power to drive out.
 To Expunge, to raze or blot out.

EXT

EXU

FAC

Exquisite, curious, choice, exact.

Extant, that is in being or to be seen.

An Extasy, a trance or swoon.

Extemporal or **Extemporary**, made, done or spoke in an instant, without study or thinking beforehand.

Extempore, all on a sudden, immediately.

To Extend, to stretch out, to enlarge.

Extendible, that may be extended.

Extension, the act of extending.

Extensive, that serves to extend, that reaches far.

Extent, the reaching of a thing in length, breadth, depth, &c.

An Extend (in law) a writ to seize and value lands, tenements, &c. or the sheriff's act upon that writ.

To Extenuate, to lessen or take off from the heinousness of a crime, &c.

An Extenuation, an extenuating.

Exterior, more outward.

To Exterminate, to destroy utterly.

External, that is on the outside, outward.

Extinct, dead, or ceasing to be.

An Extinction, an extinguishing.

To Extinguish, to quench or put out, to destroy or abolish.

An Extinguisher, an instrument to put out a candle.

An Extinguishment, the act of extinguishing.

To Extirpate, to root out or destroy utterly.

Extirpation, an extirpating. In surgery, the cutting off a cancerous part.

An Extirpator, one that extirpates; as an Extirpator of heresies.

To Extol, to praise highly, to cry up mightily.

To Extort, to wrest or waring out of one by force.

Extortion or **Extorsion**, an unlawful or violent wringing of money from any person.

An Extortioner, one that practises extortion.

An Extract, part of a writing, &c. copied out; also birth or pedigree.

To Extract, to draw out or to copy out.

An Extraction, an extracting; a being descended of a particular family.

Extrajudicial, done out of the ordinary course of law.

Extraordinary, that is beyond the common order or fashion, unusual.

Extravagance or **Extravagancy**, impertinence, folly.

Extravagant, foolish, idle, expensive, prodigal.

Extreme, last or utmost, very great.

An Extreme, the utmost bounds or point of a thing.

Extremity, utmost rigour, great distress.

The Extremity (of a thing) the end, skirt or border of it.

To Extricate, to disentangle or disengage.

Extrinsic, that is on the outside, outward.

Exuberance or **Exuberancy**, an over-abounding, great plenty.

Exuberant, abounding, plentiful.

To Exulcerate, to make an ulcer or sore, or to turn to one.

An Exulceration, an ulcerating.

An Exultation, a leaping for joy, a great rejoicing.

An Eye, the instrument of seeing, the bud of a plant.

An Eye (of pheasants) a nest of those birds.

To Eye one, to cast an eye upon him.

Eyed, as black-eyed, i. e. having black eyes.

An Eyels, a young hawk newly taken out of the nest.

An Eyet or **Eyght**, a small island.

The Eyre or **Eire**, the court of justices going their circuit.

An Eyte, a place where hawks build, and hatch their young.

FAC

A Fable, a story for instruction, a feigned tale.

A Fabrick, a building.

Fabulous, belonging to fables, feigned.

A Face, a part of the body; looks, appearance.

To Face, to look in the face.

Faced, as plump-faced, having a full face.

Faceless, a kind of pulse.

Facetious, wittily, merry, pleasant.

Facile, easy to be done, easy of belief.

To Facilitate, to make facile or easy.

Facilitation, a facilitating.

Facility, easiness, readiness or quickness.

A Fact, an action or deed.

A Faction, a division among the people, a separate party.

Factionous, that follows a particular faction, seditious.

A Factor

F A L

F A N

F A R

A Factor, one that acts for a merchant beyond sea.

Factorage, the wages allowed to a factor.

A Factorship, the office of a factor.

A Factory, a place beyond sea, where merchants factors have their abode.

A Faculty, the power of doing any thing, a particular profession, a licence.

The Faculty-office, a place where marriage-licences are taken out.

To Faddle a child, to tend or make much of it.

To Fade, to fall away, to decay, to wither.

A Faggot, a bundle of cut wood for fuel.

To Faggot one, to bind him hand and foot.

To Fail, to do amiss, to disappoint, to miscarry, to faint.

A Failure, a failing.

Fain, forced to do a thing; also willingly, as I would fain travel.

Faint, weak, feeble, weary, slack.

To Faint, or faint away, to fall into a swoon.

Fair, beautiful, large, clear, just.

A Fair, a great sort of market.

A Fairing, a present made at a fair.

A Fairy, a kind of apparition or spirit.

Faith, belief, credit, promise.

Faithful, trusty, honest.

The Faithful, believers endowed with a saving faith.

Faithless, not believing, treacherous.

A Falchion, a kind of short sword.

A Falcon, a large sort of hawk, also a piece of

ordnance.

A Falconer, one that looks after hawks.

A Falconet, a small piece of cannon.

Falconry, the part of managing hawks.

To Fall on the ground, to abate.

Fallacious, deceitful, crafty.

A Fallacy, a deceit or cheat.

Fallible, that may fail or err.

Fallow, that is of a palish red colour, as a fallow deer.

Fallow-ground, land that has lain long untilld.

To Fallow, to prepare land before it is ploughed for seed.

False, untrue, wrong, counterfeit, treacherous.

A Falshood, an untruth, a forgery.

To Falsify, to forge a writing, to break one's word.

A Falsity, an untruth, a sham.

To Falter, to fail in one's speech, legs, or design.

To Famble, to flammer in speech.

Fame, preort, reputation.

Familiar, intimately acquainted with, usual.

A Familiar or Familiar spirit, a devil that attends upon forcerers, witches, &c.

Familiarity, a familiar way, intimacy.

A Family, an household, a lineage, a stock.

A Famine, a general want of provisions.

To Famish, to starve out, to perish with hunger.

Famous, that is set forth by fame, noted.

A Fan, to cool the face, or to winnow corn.

Fanatical, belonging to

Fanaticism, the tenets or opinions of fanaticks.

Fanatick, inspired, possessed, frenck.

A Fanatick, one that pretends to revelations and inspirations.

Fanciful, grounded only on

The Fancy, a faculty of the soul.

A Fancy, a thought, a conceit; humour, pleasure.

To Fancy, to conceive a thought, to have an inclination for.

A Fane, a weather-cock.

A Fang, a claw.

The Fangs, the fore-teeth.

New Fangles, new devices, conceits or opinions.

A Fantasm, an apparition or ghost.

Fantastical or Fantastick, conceited, humoursome, whimsical.

A Fantasy or Fancy, an humour or whim.

A Farce, a mock comedy, a compound made of chopped meat, herbs, &c.

Farced, stuffed with a farce.

Farcin or Farcy, a foul creeping ulcer in horses.

A Fardingdale, a wobble-bone circle, which ladies used to wear on their hips.

Fare, diet, cheer; the hire of a coach or boat.

To Fare, to have one's diet, to feed.

Farewell, as to bid one farewell.

A Farm, a house with land let upon lease, or the rent of it.

To Farm, to take to farm. To Farm out, to let to farm.

A Farmer, the tenant

F A T

F E A

F E L

Of a farm-house, or one that takes any thing to farm.
A Farrier, one whose business is to shoe horses, and cure them when diseased.
To Farrow, to bring forth pigs, as a sow does.
To Fart, to break wind backward.
A Farthing, the least of English coins, the fourth part of a penny.
A Fashion, a particular manner, way, or custom.
Fashionable, that is according to the fashion.
Fashioned, shaped.
The king's Fashioner, i. e. his tailor.
The Fashions, a horse's dress, the same as Farcy.
Fast, firm, close, swift.
A Fast, an abstaining from meat, drink, &c.
To Fast, to keep a fast.
To Fasten, to make fast or firm.
Fat, gross, plump.
A Vat, a large brewing-vessel.
The Fat of living creatures, or of meat, &c.
Fatal, belonging to fate, deadly.
Fatality, a being liable to
Fate, a perpetual and unchangeable disposition of things; the decree or Providence of G O D.
Fated, ordered or appointed by fate.
A Father, a man that has begotten a child.
To Father a thing upon one, to lay it to his charge.
Fatherhood, the condition of a father.
Fatherless, bereaved of or that has lost a father.
Fatherliness, fatherly affection.
Fatherly, belonging to a father.

A Fathom, a measure of six feet.
To Fathom, to measure by fathoms, to sound the depth of water.
Fatigue, toil, hardship, weariness.
Fatted, made fat; as to kill the fatted calf.
To Fatten, to make fat; as to fatten cattle.
Fatty, belonging to or full of fat.
A Faucet, a tap, a peg.
A Fault, an offence, a mistake.
Faultless, free from faults.
Faulty, that is in fault.
Favour, kindness, good turn.
A Favour, a knot of ribbands.
To Favour, to shew kindness, to resemble or be like one.
Favourable, apt to favour, good, kind.
Ill-favoured, misshapen, ugly.
Well-favoured, well featured, handsome.
A Favourite, one that has the good-will of another.
A Fausen, a sort of large eel.
A Fawn, a buck or doe of the first year.
To Fawn or Fawn upon, to flatter or soothe up.
Fealty, loyalty, faithfulness; also the tenant's oath to be true to the lord of whom he holds lands, &c.
Fear, awe, terror, dread, fright.
To Fear, to be afraid of.
Fearful, that fears or is to be feared.
Fearless, void of fear.
Feasible, that may be done.
A Feast, a noble entertainment.
To Feast, to live upon good cheer.

A Feat, a noble action or deed.
A Feather of a bird.
Feathered, covered with feathers; as feathered fowl.
Featherless, that has no feathers.
A Feature, a particular mark of the face.
Well-featured, that has good features.
A Fever, a disease caused by too great heat in the blood.
Feverish, somewhat inclining to a fever.
February, the month so called, from februis, i. e. the atoning sacrifices that used to be offered up among the ancient Romans.
A Fee, a reward for executing an office. In law, lands held by perpetual right.
A Fee-simple, an estate made over in these words, to us and our heirs for ever.
A Fee-tail, that of which we are possessed to us and our heirs with limitation, i. e. the heirs of our body.
A Fee-farm, land held of another in fee, i. e. to himself and heirs for ever, for certain yearly rent.
Feeble, weak.
The Feeble or small of a sword.
To Feed, to give food, to eat.
To Feel, to touch, to be sensible of.
To Feign, to pretend, to make a shew of.
A Feint, a disguise, a false shew.
Felicity, happiness, blessedness.
A Fell, the skin of a beast.

F E O

F E T

F I E

- To Fell, to cut or strike down.
- A Fell-monger, one that deals in fells or skins.
- Fellable, that may be felled.
- A Fellow, a companion, a partner, a sorry person.
- To Fellow, to match.
- The Fellies (of a wheel) pieces of wood joined together to make the circle.
- Fellowship, company, partnership.
- A Felon, one that has committed felony; a kind of sore on the finger.
- Felonious, belonging to Felony, any crime next to petty-treason; as murder, theft, sodomy, &c.
- Felt, stuff used by saddlers, batters, &c.
- A Felt, a hat made of that stuff.
- A Felt-monger, one that deals in felts.
- A Felucca, a kind of barge used in Italy.
- Female, as the female sex.
- A Female, a woman.
- Feminine, belonging to the female kind.
- A Fen, a marsh or boggy ground.
- A Fence, a hedge, or inclosure.
- To Fence, to inclose with hedges or buttarks, &c. to exercise with a sword.
- A Fender, an iron set before a fire-grate.
- Fennel, a sweet-scented herb.
- Fennigreek or Fenugreek, an herb.
- Fenny, belonging to or full of fens.
- A Fessiment, the gift of lands, &c. to a person and to his heirs for ever.
- Ferment, leaven or yeast.
- To Ferment, to rise or puff up as yeast does, to work like beer, cyder, &c.
- Fermentation, a fermenting or working.
- Fern, a wild plant that grows in barren places.
- Ferny, belonging to or full of fern.
- A Ferrel or Ferrule, a piece of iron or brass at the end of a cane.
- Ferret, a kind of ribband.
- A Ferret, a little creature that drives rabbits out of their burrows.
- To Ferret, to search out narrowly, to tease or vex.
- Ferriage, money paid for crossing a river.
- A Ferry, a place from whence coaches, horses, &c. are conveyed over a river.
- To Ferry over, to pass in a ferry-boat.
- Fertile, fruitful, plentiful.
- Fertility or Fertileness, fruitfulness.
- Fervency or Fervour, great zeal, earnestness.
- Fervent, burning hot, vehement, zealous.
- A Ferula, a flat stick made use of to chastise school boys.
- A Fescue, a wire with which children are taught to spell.
- To Fester, to corrupt, to wrangle.
- A Festival, a day of solemn feasting or rejoicing.
- A Festoon, a border of fruits and flowers in intossed works, &c.
- Vetches, a kind of pulse.
- A Fetch, a cunning trick.
- To Fetch, to go for, to bring, to take.
- The Fetlock or Fetterlock (of a horse) the hair that grows behind on his feet.
- Fetters, irons to bind the feet of malefactors, &c.
- Fettered, bound with fetters.
- To Fettle to, to begin to set about a business.
- Feud, deadly hatred or grudge.
- The Feuille-mort or Fille-mot colour.
- Few, a small number of any thing.
- Fuel, any thing that is fit to burn.
- Fewments or Fewmething, the dung of a deer.
- Fewness, a being few in number.
- Fiants or Fuants, the dung of a fox or badger.
- A Fib, an untruth, a smart lye.
- To Fib, to tell a lye.
- Fibres, the hair-like strings of muscles, veins, herbs, vines, roots, &c.
- Fibrous, belonging to or full of fibres.
- Fickle, inconstant, wavering, light.
- A Fiction, a device, a feigned story.
- Fictitious, fabulous, feigned, forged.
- A Fiddle, a musical instrument.
- To Fiddle, to play upon the fiddle, to trifle.
- To Fiddle up and down, to run here and there.
- Fidelity, faithfulness, uprightness, honesty.
- To Fidge about, to be continually stirring up and down.
- A Field, a piece of ground for pasture, tillage, &c.
- A Field-fare, a bird.
- A Field-piece, a cannon used in the field of battle.
- A Fien, a fury, or evil spirit.

Fierce,

FIL

FIN

FIS

Pierce, cruel, wild, boisterous.	Filletted, bound or tied with a fillet.	measure of two barley-corns in length.
Fiery, belonging to fire, passionate, hasty.	A Fillip, a stroke with the finger's end.	Fingered, as light-fingered.
A Fife, a sort of musical pipe.	To Fillip one, to give him a fillip.	Finical, spruce, nice, affected, conceited.
A Fig, a fruit, a disease in horses.	A Filly or Filly-foal, a mare-colt.	To Finish, to end or make an end.
A Vagary, a frolick or freak.	A Film, a thin skin within the body, dividing the parts of the flesh.	Finite, that has an end, that has bounds set to its power, extent, &c.
To Fight, as to fight a duel.	Filosella, a kind of coarse silk, flurt-silk.	Finned, beset with fins, as fishes are.
A Figment, a fiction or feigned tale.	To Filtre, to Filtrate, to strain through a felt or bag, &c.	Fir, the fir-tree, or wood of it.
Figurative, belonging to or spoken by a figure; as figurative expressions.	Filth, any thing that is foul; as dirt, dung, &c.	Fire, one of the four elements.
A Figure, a fashion or shape, a mark for a number, an ornament in speech, &c.	Filthy, full of filth, base, lewd.	To Fire, to set on fire, to let off a gun.
To Figure, to represent, to draw figures or flowers upon.	Filtration, a filtrating or straining.	A Fire-drake, a fiery meteor, or an artificial fire work.
Figuretto, a kind of flowered stuff.	A Fin, of a fish.	To Firk, to jerk or whip.
A Filazer, a filer of wrights in the Common-pleas court.	Finable, liable to be fined.	A Firkin, a measure of 8 or 9 gallons.
Filanders, small worms in a hawk's reins.	Final, that ends or is last, or that makes an end.	Firm, fast, sure, steady.
Filberds, the best sort of small nuts.	A Finary, the second forge in an iron-mill.	The Firmament, the heaven of the fixed stars.
To Filch, to steal privily or cunningly.	To Find, as to find what one looks for.	Firmed, we'll fledge; as a firmed hawk.
A File, a tool to polish iron, &c. a wire to bang papers on, a straight row of soldiers.	Fine, spruce, neat, excellent, pure, clear.	The First, in number.
To File, to polish with a file.	A Fine, money paid as a penalty for an offence, or for the lease of a house, &c. a formal conveyance of lands, &c.	First-fruits, one year's profits of a spiritual living, given to the king.
To File off, to march in length by files.	To Fine, to set a fine upon, or to pay a fine; to clear from dregs.	Firslings, the young of cattle first brought forth.
Filial, belonging to a son.	To Fine-draw cloth, to sew it so fine that the stitches cannot be seen.	A Fish, of the sea or river, &c.
Filipendula or Drop-wort, an herb.	Finery, a being fine or spruce, gallantry.	To Fish, to catch fish.
To Fill, as to fill one's belly, &c.	Finew or Vinew, moul-diness, or hoariness.	A Fish-monger, one that sells fish.
Fillemot or Feuille-mort, the colour of a dead leaf.	Finewed, grown mouldy.	Fishery, the art or trade of fishing.
A Fillet, a hair lace, a band of cloth; a particular joint of veal.	A Finger of the hand.	Fishy, belonging to fish.
The Fillets (in a horse) the fore-parts of the shoulders.	To Finger, to touch with the fingers, to handle.	To Fisk the tail, to wag or stir it often.
	A Finger's-breadth, a	To Fisk about, to rove up and down madly.
		A Fissure, a cleft or opening, the breaking of a bone in its length.
		The Fist, the hand closed.
		Fitted, as club-fitted, i. e. that has a thick fist.

F L A

F L A

F L E

*A Fiftick-nut or Piffa-
chio, a fruit.*

*A Fiftula. a deep narrow
ulcer like a pipe.*

*Fifty-cuffs, a boxing or
fighting with the fists.*

Fit, agreeable, becoming.

To Fit, to make fit.

A Fit of an ague, &c.

*Finch, the fur of a pole-
cat.*

A Fitch or Vetch, a pulse.

Pitchlings, small fitches.

A Fitchow, a pole-cat.

*Fitters, as to cut to fit-
ters, i. e. into small
pieces.*

Five in number.

*A Fivefinger, a fist like
a spur-rowel.*

*The Five-foot, or star-fish,
a sea-insect, shaped like
a star.*

*To Fix, to fasten, to settle,
to appoint.*

*A Fixen or Vixen, a fox's
cub.*

*A Fiz-gig, a top for boys,
a fishing-dart, a gad-
ding gossip.*

A Fizzle, a silent fart.

*To Fizzle or foist, to break
wind backwards with
little noise.*

Flabby, soft and moist.

*Flag or Sedge, a sort of
rush.*

*A Flag, an ensign set out
on the tops of ships.*

*To Flag, to bring down, to
hang down, to grow tim-
ber.*

*A Flagelet, a musical in-
strument.*

*Flaggy, apt to flag or hang
down.*

*Flagitious, very wicked,
villainous, lewd.*

A Flagon, a kind of pot.

*Flagrant, very hot or
eager; notorious, infa-
mous.*

*A Flail, a device to thresh
corn with.*

*A Flake of fire, snow,
or ice.*

A Flam, an idle story, a

put-off.

*To Flam one, to put him
off with a trick.*

*A Flambeau, a waxen
kind of torch.*

*Flame, the more subtle
part of fire.*

To Flame, to burn bright.

*A Flammant, a large
water-fowl.*

*The Flank, the side of cat-
tle; also of an army,
battalion, or rampart.*

*To Flank, to discover and
fire upon the side.*

*To Flank a place, to
strengthen it with flanks.*

*Flankards, the knots in a
deer's flank.*

*Flannel, a kind of wool-
len stuff.*

*A Flap, a little blow, a
strip of leather.*

*To Flap, to strike, to bang
down as an old hat
does.*

*To Flare, to melt away fast,
as a candle does with the
wind.*

*A Flash of fire, light-
ning, water, &c. a sud-
den spurt.*

To Flash, as fire does, &c.

*Flashy, sudden, fresh-tast-
ed, unfavoury.*

*A Flask, a box of gun-
powder; a bottle for
Florence wine.*

*A Flasket, a sort of large
basket.*

Flat, even, plain.

*A Flat or Flat sound, in
musick.*

To Flat, to make even.

*Flats, shallows, shelves,
or sand banks in the
sea.*

*To Flatter, to praise exces-
sively.*

*Flattery, a base flattery
or wheedling.*

*Flatulent, windy, that
breeds wind.*

*To Flaunt, to spread, as
stiff-starched linen
does.*

To Flaunt it, to strut along,

to take state upon one.

*A Flavour, a pleasant re-
lish in wine, &c.*

*A Flaw, a defect in pre-
cious stones, metals,
&c.*

*A Flawn, a kind of
dainty.*

Flawy, full of flaws.

Flax, a well known plant.

*Flaxen, belonging to or
made of flax.*

A Flea, an insect.

*To Flay, to pull off the
skin.*

*The Flea-bitten colour (in
horses) white spotted
with sad-reddish spots.*

*A Fleam, an instrument
to lance the gums, or to
let a horse blood.*

*Fledge or Fledged, that
begins to be well covered
with feathers.*

A Fleece, of wooll.

*To Fleece one, to strip
him of his substance.*

*To Flee, to cast a saucy
or scornful look.*

Fleet, swift, as fleet dogs.

*A Fleet, a certain num-
ber of ships joined toge-
ther.*

*The Fleet, a noted prison
in London.*

*To Fleet, to move from
place to place, to skim
off the cream.*

*Fleeting, passing or fading
away.*

Flegm. See Phlegm.

*The Flesh of living crea-
tures, &c.*

*To Flesh one, to egg or set
him on.*

Fleshless, that has no flesh.

*Fleshly, belonging to or gi-
ven to the flesh.*

Fleshy, full of flesh.

*A Fletcher, a maker of
arrows.*

*A Flew, a kind of fish-
ing-net.*

*Flexibility, aptness to bend
or be pliable.*

*Flexible, that may be bow-
ed, apt to be persuaded.*

F L O

F L U

F O I

To Flicker, to flutter with the wings; to laugh wantonly or scornfully.

A Flight, a flying, an escape.

Flimsy, limber, slight.

To Flinch, to start or give over.

All in Flinders, i. e. broke into small pieces.

A Fling, a throw.

To Fling, to throw, to kick as horses do.

Flint, a sort of stone.

Flip, drink made of ale, brandy and sugar.

Flippant, nimble of tongue.

A Flirt, a stroke, a jeer.

A Flirt or Jill-flirt, a light housewife.

To Flirt at one, to jeer him.

A Flitter, a torn rag; as all to flitters.

A Flitter-mouse or Rear-mouse, a bat.

Flitting, moving as a staked horse does, to eat up the grass within his reach; uncertain.

The Float (of a fishing-line) the quill that swims above water.

Floats, pieces of timber joined together to convey goods down a river.

To Float, to lie upon the water.

Floating (in husbandry) the drowning of meadows.

A Flock, a company of people, birds, sheep.

To Flock or get together.

The Flook or Flauk, (of an anchor) that part which takes hold of the ground.

The Floor of a house, ship, &c.

To Floor, to lay a floor.

Floramour or Flower-genteel, a flower.

Floree or Florey, a blue colour used in painting.

Florences, a sort of cloth brought from Florence in Italy.

A Florentine, a kind of tart or pudding.

Floret, ferret or coarse silk.

Florid, full of rhetorical flowers.

A Florin, a French coin, worth about 1s. 6d.

A Florist, one skilled in the knowledge of flowers.

Flotten-milk, fleet or skim-milk.

A Flood, an overflowing of waters.

The Flood, the tide of the sea or of rivers.

To Flounce, to roll about in the water, to be in a toss with anger.

A Flounder, a sea fish.

Floundering, rustling or making a noise with its fall.

A Flourish, a set-off in writing, &c. a flower-work in masonry.

To Flourish, to be at one's prime, to prosper.

A Flout, a scoff.

To Flout, to mock or jeer.

To Flow, to run, as the sea or tide does.

Flower, meal ground fine. A Flower of a plant, &c.

To Flower, to blossom or bloom, to smile, as fresh drink does.

The Flower-de-luce, a kind of lily.

Flowered, embroidered with flowers.

Flue, a rabbit's soft hair, flocks that stick to one's cloaths.

Fluellin, an herb.

Fluency or Fluentness, a being.

Fluent, i. e. ready or graceful in speech.

Fluid, that easily flows or runs.

Fluidity or Fluidness, aptness to flow.

A Fluke, a kind of insect.

Flummery, a sort of jelly made of oatmeal.

To be Flush of money, to have a great deal of it.

A Flush, a red colour in the face. At cards, when all are of a suit.

Flushed or fished, put in heart, egged on.

A Flushing or running of blood into the face.

Flustered, somewhat disordered with drink.

A Flute, a musical instrument, a kind of ship.

Fluted, channelled or wrought like a gutter.

Flutings, the channels or furrows of pillars, &c.

To Flutter, to dry, to fly, to fly about.

A Flux, a flood or tide; a looseness of the belly; a dripping of humours at the mouth, as in the French-pox.

To Flux one, to put him into such a flux.

The Flux and reflux, the ebbing and flowing of the tide.

A Fluxion, a flowing of humours, &c.

A Fly, an insect.

To Fly, as a bird does, to run away.

A Fly-boat, light vessel built for sailing.

Foam. See Fome.

A Fob, a little pocket.

A Fob-action (at law), a sham or false one.

To Fob one off, to put him off with tricks.

The Focil-bone, certain bones of the arms and legs.

Fodder, any kind of meat for cattle.

A Fodder, or 2000 pound weight of lead.

To Fodder cattle, to feed them with hay, &c.

A Foe, an enemy.

A Fog, a thick mist.

Foggy, belonging to a fog, thick, gross.

A Foil, an instrument to fence

F O N

F O R

F O R

fence with, a fall in wrestling not cleverly given, a set-off.

To Foil, to give a foil, to overthrow, to fallow land in the summer.

Foiling, the footing of deer in the grass.

A Foin, a pass in fencing.

To Foin, to make a pass, to thrust at one.

Foins, the fur of a little weasel of the same name.

A Foist, a little ship with sails and oars.

To Foist, to let a close fart.

To Foist in, to put in preposterously, to forge.

Foisty, musty.

A Fold, a plait; an inclosure for cattle.

To Fold, to plait, to pen up.

A Fole or Foal, a young colt.

To Fole, to bring forth a colt.

Foliage, branched work in tapestry or painting.

A Folio, or a book in folio, a book that has two leaves to every sheet.

Folk or Folks, people.

To Follow, to go after, to give one's self up to.

Folly, foolishness, silliness.

Fome, froth of the sea, or of melted lead, &c.

To Fome, to stabber at the mouth.

To Foment, to cherish by applying warm remedies; to encourage or abet.

A Fomentation, a fomenting or bathing any part with a convenient hot liquor.

Fond, extremely kind, simple, vain.

To Fondle, to be over-fond, to make too much of.

A Fount, the place where baptism is administered.

A complete set of printing-letters.

Food, any sort of victuals.

A Fool, one that is void of wit and understanding.

To Fool one, to make a fool of him.

Foolery, a foolish demeanour or action.

Foolish, belonging to fools, idle.

A Foot, a part of the body, the bottom of a bill, a measure of 12 inches.

To Foot it, to go on foot, to trip in dancing.

A Foot-pad, one that robs on foot.

Footed, as club-footed, i.e. having thick feet.

A Fop, a fantastical or impertinent fellow.

Foppery, fantasticalness, foolery.

Foppish, impertinent, foolish, finical.

To Forbear, to suffer, to let alone, to leave off.

Forbearance, a forbearing, or suffering.

To Forbid, to command a thing not to be done.

Force, violence, strength, might.

To Force, to oblige or to take by force.

To Force wool, to clip off the upper and more hairy part of it.

Forceless, that has no force.

Forces or Military forces, a considerable body of soldiers.

Forceful, that puts forth a force; strong, powerful.

A Ford, a shallow place in a river.

To Ford, to pass over at such a place.

Fordable, that may be forded or waded over.

Fore-appointed, appointed before-hand.

Fore-armed, armed before-hand.

Fore-band.

To Fore-bode, to foretell.

Fore-cast, fore-sight.

To Forecast, to consider before or fore-see.

The Fore-castle, (of a ship) the fore-part above deck.

The Fore-front, of a building.

To Forego, to yield up or part with, to quit.

Foregoers, they that go before a prince in progress to provide for him.

The Foregoing chapter, that which is just before.

The Forehead, a part of the body.

Foreign, strange, outlandish, disagreeable to the matter in hand.

A Foreigner, a stranger.

A Fore-horse, that horse which goes first.

Fore-judged of the court, turned out of it for some offence.

To Fore-know, to know before-hand.

Fore-knowledge, a knowing before-hand.

A Fore-land, a point of land jutting out into the sea.

The Fore-locks, the hair of the head before.

A Fore-loin, (among hunters) is when a bound, running before the rest, meets a chase, and goes away with it.

The Foreman, (of a jury) he that goes first and speaks for the rest.

The Fore-mast (of a ship), that which stands in the fore-part of it.

The Fore-noon, the time before-dinner.

Fore-ordained, ordained or appointed before-hand.

A Fore-part of a thing.

A Fore-runner, a person

or

FOR

FOR

FOS

- or thing that goes before another.
- A Fore-sail**, the sail of the fore-mast.
- To Fore-see**, to see before-hand.
- A Fore-sight**, a seeing before-hand.
- To Fore-shew**, to shew before.
- Fore-shortened**, (in painting) is when a face in a draught is made to appear shorter before.
- The Fore-skin**, the skin that covers the head of a man's yard.
- To Fore-speak**, to bespeak, to bewitch.
- A Forest or Forrest**, a great wood, or harbour for wild beasts and fowls of game.
- To Forestall the market**, to buy goods as they are coming to be sold there.
- A Forester**, the keeper of a forest.
- A Fore-taste**, a taste or relish before-hand.
- The Foreteeth**, those that stand before.
- To Fore-tell**, to tell before-hand.
- To Fore-think**, to think before-hand.
- A Fore-top**, of hair or of a periwig.
- To Fore-warn**, to warn before.
- A Fore-wind**, a fair gale of wind.
- A Forfeit**, a default, a penalty, a fine.
- To Forfeit**, to lose an employ, goods, &c. for some neglect or offence.
- Forfeitable**, liable to be forfeited.
- A Forfeiture**, a forfeiting of estate, goods, &c.
- A Forge**, a place where smiths beat their iron.
- To Forge**, to work as a smith does, to contrive, to counterfeit.
- A Forgery**, whatever is forged, a falsehood, a cheat.
- To Forget**, to let slip out of mind, to take no care of.
- Forgetful**, apt to forget.
- To Forgive**, to hold excused, to pass by a fault.
- Forgiveness**, the act of forgiving.
- A Fork**, a well known instrument.
- The Fork-fish**, a kind of thornback.
- Forked**, made or shaped like a fork.
- Forked-heads**, all deer's heads which bear two crookes on the top.
- A Forket**, a little fork.
- Forlorn**, desperate, forsaken, left comfortless.
- The Forlorn-hope** (in an army), a party put upon the most desperate services.
- Form**, shape, fashion, manner, shew.
- A Form**, a bench, the seat of a hare.
- To Form**, to frame or make, to devise.
- Formal**, belonging to form or fashion, punctual, precise, affected.
- A Formalist**, an observer of forms, a formal person.
- Formality**, form in law, ceremony, preciseness.
- Formalities**, robes worn by magistrates, &c. upon solemn occasions.
- To Formalize**, to play the formalist.
- Formation**, a forming, framing or fashioning.
- The bare Forms**, i. e. squats on the ground.
- Former**, as in the former chapter.
- Formidable**, to be feared, dreadful.
- A Formulary**, a book of forms or precedents.
- Fornication**, the act of uncleanness between single persons.
- A Fornicator**, a bunter of stews, a whoremonger.
- Forrage**, forrage for horses in war-time.
- To Forrage**, or go a Forragings, to ride about to get forrage.
- To Forsake**, to leave or quit.
- Forsokh**, i. e. in truth, as yes forsooth.
- To Forswear**, to swear falsely, to renounce.
- A Fort**, a strong hold of small extent.
- Forth**, out of doors.
- Forthwith**, out of hand, presently.
- Fortifiable**, that may be fortified.
- Fortification**, an art which shews how to strengthen a place with ramparts, bastions, &c.
- To Fortify**, to make strong, to fence.
- A Fortin**, a small fort in the field.
- Fortitude**, stoutness of mind, valour, courage.
- A Fortnight**, the space of fourteen nights or days, i. e. two weeks.
- A Fortrefs**, a place fortified by art or nature.
- Fortuitous**, that happens or comes by chance.
- Fortunate**, happy, lucky.
- Fortune**, chance, luck, estate, goods, credit.
- Forward**, early, ready, bold.
- To Forward**, to help, to carry on, to further.
- A Foss**, a trench, mote, or ditch.
- A Fosslet or Faucet**, that part of a tap through which the liquor runs.
- Fossile**, that may be digged out of the ground, as a Fossile salt.

FRA

FRA

FRE

To Foster, to nourish or cherish, to bring up.

A Fother, a weight of lead of about 2000 pounds.

A Fougade, a kind of mine like a well.

Foul, full of dirt, filthy, base.

To Foul, to make foul.

To Found, to cause to be built, to settle, to ground, to cast metals.

A Foundation, the lowest part of a building, the ground-work of a thing.

A Founder, one that builds a church, college, &c. an artificer that melts and casts metals.

To Founder, to over ride or spoil a horse, or to be so spoiled.

A ship Founders, when she is filled with water, and cannot be freed of it.

A Foundling, a young child found exposed.

A Fountain, a place where water springs forth in drops from the earth.

A Fowl, a bird.

To Fowl, or go a Fowling, to hunt for, to catch or to shoot birds.

A Fowler, one that catches birds; a kind of sh p gun.

A Fox, a beast of chase.

To Fox one, to fuddle him.

Foy, as to give or pay one's Foy, i. e. to treat one's friends upon going a journey.

A Fraction, a strife among parties, a broken number.

A Fracture, the breaking of a bone.

Fragile, apt to break, brittle.

Fragility, a being fragile,

brittleness.

A Fragment, a broken piece of any thing.

Frangency, sweetness of smell.

Fragrant, that is of a fine small sweet-scented.

Fraight or Freight, the lading of a ship, or money paid for goods carried therein.

To Freight a ship, to load her with merchandizes.

Frail, brittle, weak, crazy.

A Frail, a kind of basket for figs, raisins, &c.

Frailty, a being frail, weakness.

A Frame, of a table, picture, &c.

The Frame, fashion or make of a thing.

To Frame, to make, to contrive, to forge.

A Frank or French livre, a coin worth 1s. 6d.

A Franchise, a freedom, a particular privilege of a city or corporation.

A Francolin, a kind of red-legged bird.

Frank, free, open-hearted, generous.

A Frank, place to feed a boar in.

Frankincense, a sweet-scented Arabian gum.

Frantick, troubled with the frenzy, mad.

Fraternal, belonging to brothers, brotherly.

A Fraternity, a brotherhood, a body of men joined in strict fellowship.

Fraud, deceit, guile, cheat.

Fraudulency, deceitfulness, craftiness.

Fraudulent, inclined to or done with fraud.

Fraught or well-fraught, well-stored with.

A Fray, a fight, scuffle, or quarrel.

To Fray, to fret as cloth

does by rubbing.

A Freak. a conceit or whimsey, a mad prank.

Freakish, belonging to or given to freaks.

Fream, ploughed land, worn out of heart.

The bear Freams, i. e. makes a noise in rutting.

A Freckle, a spot in the face.

Freckled, that has freckles.

Free, that does not depend on another, clear from, open, kind.

To Free, to set or make free to deliver from.

A Free-booter, a soldier that serves for plunder, a pirate or sea-rover.

A Freehold, the possession of lands, &c. in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

A Freeholder, he that enjoys a freehold.

A Freeman, one that is free of a city, company, or corporation.

Free-stone, a kind of stone.

A Freedom, a being free or at liberty.

Freeeness, a being free in giving, &c.

Frize, a sort of woollen cloth.

To Freeze, to grow thick or stiff with cold.

French, belonging to France; also the language of that country.

Frenchified, brought over to the French interest or fashion.

Frenzy, a sort of madness or dotage.

Frequency, the often repeating of a thing.

Frequent, that happens often, usual.

To Frequent, to visit often, to keep company with.

Frescades,

F R I

F R O

F R U

Frescades, shady cool walks, bowers, &c.

Fresco, as to walk in Fresco, i. e. in the fresh air; to drink in Fresco, i. e. cool liquors.

Fresh, new, clear, unsalted.

A Fresh-man, a young student in an university.

A Fresh-shot, is when the water of a great river runs a mile or two into the sea.

A Fresh-water-soldier, a raw unexperienced warrior; also an herb.

To Freshen, to make fresh, to unsalt.

A Fret, a beat of passion, a stop in a musical instrument.

To Fret, to vex or tease, to be in a beat, to rub off the skin.

Fretful, apt to fret, peevish.

Fribbling, captious, trifling; as a fribbling question,

A Fricassee, a dish of fried meat.

Friday, the sixth day of the week, on which our Saxon ancestors used to worship the goddess Friga.

Good-Friday, the Friday next before Easter, kept holy in remembrance of CHRIST's passion.

To Fridge about, to skip up and down.

A Friend, a particular acquaintance.

Friendless, destitute of friends.

Friendly, belonging to or loving like friends.

Friendship, the state or condition of friends.

A Frier, a religious person, a monk.

A Frigate, a light man of war, that usually has but two decks.

A Fright, a sudden fear.

To Fright or Frighten one, to make him afraid.

Frightful, that causes fear, or is apt to take fright.

Frigid, cold, impotent.

Frigidity, coldness, inability for the sports of Venus.

The hawk Frills, i. e. trembles or shivers.

A Fringe, a border for a bed, garment, &c.

To Fringe, to set off with fringes.

A Fripperer, one that scours and trims up old cloaths to sell again.

The Frippery, the place where such brokers drive their trade; also stuff of little value.

A Frisk, a skip or leap.

To Frisk, to leap up and down.

The Frisket, or grate of a printing-press.

Frit, salt and ashes fried or baked with sand.

A Frith, an arm of the sea.

Fritillary, a flower.

A Fritter, a kind of pancake.

Frivolous, sorry, vain, light, trifling.

Frize or Freeze, an ornament near the top of a pillar, a sort of wool-len cloth.

To Frizzle, to crisp or curl.

A Frock, a kind of garment.

A Frog, a creeping creature.

The Frog or Frush of a horse's foot.

A Froise, a pancake with bacon.

A Frolick, a whim or merry prank.

Frolick or Frolicksome, given to frolicks, merry.

The Front, the fore-part of a thing; the foremost rank of a body of soldiers.

To Front every where, is when the men are faced to all sides.

The Front-stall, or fore-part of a horse's bridle.

The Frontiers, the borders of a country.

Frontinac, a sort of rich French wine.

A Frontispiece, the fore-front of a building; a picture set before the title of a book.

A Frontlet, a forehead-cloth.

A Frontlet, an ornament in architecture.

Frost, a cold moist vapour congealed on the ground.

Frosted, as Frosted buttons, worked with silver thread and guimp.

Frosty, belonging to frost.

Froth, as the Froth of beer, or other liquors.

To Froth, to rise up in froth.

Frothy, belonging to froth, light, trifling.

The Frounce, a disease in a hawk, or warts in a horse's palate.

Froward, peevish, surly, cross, stubborn.

A Frower, an edge-tool used in clearing latbs.

A Frown, a dogged look.

To Frown, to look sourly.

Frozen, as the river is frozen up.

To Fruetify, to make fruitful, or to bring forth fruit.

Frugal, thrifty, sparing in expences.

Frugality, thriftiness, good husbandry.

A Fruggin, a fork to stir fuel in an oven.

Fruit, whatsoever is produced of the earth, trees, &c. profit arising from goods.

Fruitage, all eatable fruits, or a representation of them in carving, &c.

A Fruit.

F U M

F U R

F U S

A Fruiterer, one that sells or deals in fruits.

A Fruiterer, a place for the keeping of fruit.

Fruitful, that bears much fruit.

Fruition, enjoyment.

Fruitless, that yields no fruit, unprofitable.

Frummenty or Furmety, pottage made of wheate, milk, sugar, &c.

A Frump, a stout or jeer.

To Frump, to stout, to taunt, to snub.

The Frush, or tender part of a horse's hoof next the heel.

To Frustrate, to deceive, to disappoint, to make void.

A Frustration, a frustrating or disappointing.

A Fry, a spawon of young fish; a multitude of company.

To Fry meat, &c.

A Fat, as a fat Fub, i. e. a little plump child.

To Fuddle, to overcharge with drink.

Fuel, whatever serves to feed a fire.

A Fugitive, one that flies out of his country; a run-away.

A Fugue (in musick) is a point in which the leading parts fly, as it were, before those that follow.

Full, as a bottle full of wine.

To Full cloth, to mill or to scour it.

Fullage, money paid for fulling.

To Fulfil, to accomplish or perform.

A Fulmart or Fummer, a kind of pole-cat.

To Fulminate, to thunder out; as to fulminate an excommunication.

Fulsome, nauseous, loathsome.

Fumadoes, pilchards salt-

ed and dried in smoke;

To Fumble, to handle a thing awkwardly.

A Fume, a steam, a breath, a fit of anger.

To Fume, to smoke or steam, to be in a fret.

Fumets, the dung of a hart, &c.

A Fumigation, a perfuming with the smoke of sweet wood, &c.

Fumitory or Earth-smoke, an herb.

A Fummer, a wild beast.

Fumy, apt to fume up, especially into the head.

A Function, the performance of any office or duty.

A Fund, a bank or stock of money.

The Fundament, the breech or buttock.

Fundamental, that serves for the foundation or ground-work, chief.

Fundamentals, fundamental principles, main points of any art, &c.

Funeral, belonging to a funeral; as a funeral ticket.

A Funeral, a burial.

Fungous, full of holes like a mushroom or sponge.

A Funk, a strong rank smell, as of stinking tobacco.

A Funnel, to convey liquor in a vessel.

The Funnel, or upper part of a chimney.

A Furbelo, a ruffled trimming for womens scarves, petticoats, &c.

To Furbish, to polish or make bright.

A Furbisher, one that furbishes swords, &c.

Furious, raging, mad, fierce.

To Furl a sail, to wrap up and bind it close to the yard.

A Furlong, a measure,

the eighth part of a mile.

A Furlough, a licence from an officer to a soldier to be absent for a while from his charge.

Furnace, a copper or kettle set in brick work for brewing, &c.

To Furnish, to provide, to supply with.

Furniture, whatever is needful to furnish a house, &c.

Fur, the skin of certain wild beasts.

Furred, lined with fur.

A Furrier, one that sells or deals in furs.

Furring a ship, a laying double planks on her sides after she is built.

A Furrow, a trench or drain in lands.

Further or Farther, as I could go no farther.

To Further, to help, to carry on.

Furtherance, a furthering, help.

Fury, rage, madness, frenzy.

A Fury, one of the feigned tormenting spirits in hell.

Furze, a well-known prickly shrub.

The Fuse or Foot-step of a buck.

A Fuse or Fusee, a pipe filled with wild fire, and put into the touch-hole of a bomb.

A Fusee or Fusil, a kind of short musket.

The Fusee or Fusy of a watch, that part about which the chain is wound.

A Fusil, a spindle, a light gun.

A Fusiteer, a soldier armed with a fusil.

G A I

G A L

G A N

The *Fust* of a pillar, the trunk or body of it.

Fustian, a sort of stuff, nonsensical discourse.

Fustick, a kind of wood made use of by dyers.

Fusty, that has a rank smell, stinking.

The *Futtocks*, or compassing timbers in a ship.

Future, that shall or will be.

Futurity, the time that is to come, a future state.

A *Fuze* or *Fusee*, a pipe for a bomb.

To *Fuzz*, to ravel or run out as some stuffs do.

A *Fuzz-ball*, a mushroom that is full of dust.

G A I

A *Gabardine*, a shepherd's coarse frock.

To *Gabble*, to talk fast, to prate.

The *Gable* or *Excise* upon salt in France.

The *Gable end* or *Top-front* of a house.

A *Gad*, a measure of 9 or 10 feet; a small bar of steel.

To *Gad up* and *down*, to rove or range about.

A *Gaff*, an iron hook to pull up great fishes; an artificial spur for a cock.

The *Gaffie* or *Steel* of a cross bow.

A *Gag*, a stopple to hinder one from crying out.

To *Gag one*, to stop his mouth with a gag.

A *Gage*, a rod to measure casks with.

To *Gage* or *Gauge*, to measure with a gage.

A *Gager* or *Gauger*, an officer employed in gaging vessels.

To *Gaggle*, to cry like a goose.

Gaity, gallantry, cheerfulness, briskness.

Gaillac wine, a sort of French wine.

Gain, any thing that is got by trade, &c.

To *Gain*, to get or win.

Gainful, that brings in much gain.

To *Gain say*, to speak against, to deny.

Galbanum, a strong-scented gum.

Gale, an herb.

A *Gale*, a blast of wind.

Gallingale, a sort of water flag.

The *Gall*, a humour of the body.

A *Gall*, a fret.

Galls, the rough wild fruit of mast-bearing trees.

To *Gall*, to rub off the skin, to tease or vex.

The *Gall-nut*, a fruit that grows on an oak.

Gallant, spruce, fine, gay, accomplished; also an herb.

A *Gallant*, a lover, a beau, a spark.

To *Gallant*, to court a woman in the way of a gallant.

Gallantry, courteous behaviour, genteel air; bravery, great courage.

A *Galleas*, a huge double galley.

A *Gallery* or *Porch* to walk in.

A *Galley*, a ship without oars much used in the Mediterranean Sea.

A *Gaillard*, a kind of merry dance.

Gallican, belonging to the French nation; as the Gallican church.

A *Gallicism*, a propriety of the French tongue.

Galligaskins, a sort of wide breeches.

A *Gallimawfry*, a botch-patch of several sorts of meat.

A *Gallion* or *Galleon*, a large sort of galley.

A *Galliot*, a small galley.

A *Gallon*, a liquid measure of four quarts.

Galloon, a kind of silk or serret-ribbon.

A *Gallop*, the swiftest pace of a horse.

To *Gallop*, to ride full speed.

Galloshes, leathern cases to wear over the shoes in dirty weather.

A *Gallows*, a frame to hang malefactors upon.

Gambadoes, a kind of open boots fixed to the saddle instead of stirrups.

Gambols, sports or tumbling tricks in use about Christmas time.

A *Gamboling*, a throwing up the legs.

Game, prey got by hunting or fowling.

A *Game*, a sport.

To *Game*, to use games or pastimes.

Gamesome, frolicsome, wanton.

A *Gamester*, one that plays at or is skilled in any game.

A *Gammon* of bacon, a well-known dish.

The *Gamut*, the first note in the scale of musick, or the scale itself.

To *Ganch one*, to throw him from a high place upon sharp books or spikes.

A *Gander*, a male goose.

Gander-gossies, an herb.

A *Ganer*, a bird.

A *Gang*, a company, a crew.

A *Gangreen* or *Gangrene*, a beginning of mortification in any member.

To *Gangreen*, to fall into such a state.

A *Gantlet* or *Gauntlet*, an iron glove.

The *Gantlop* or *Gantlope*, a military punishment,

G A R

G A T

G E L

nishment, when the offender is to run half-naked through the whole regiment, and receive a slap with a switch from every soldier.

A Gaol or Jail, a prison.

A Gap, an open place in a hedge or wall, &c.

To Gape, to yawn, to bawl, to cleave as parched ground does.

A Garb, the manner of one's dress or behaviour.

Garbs, in heraldry, the figure of wheat-sheaves.

Garbage, the entrails, &c. of cattle; refuse.

To Garbage, to take out the entrails.

To Garble, to cleanse from dross and dirt; as grocers do their spices.

Garbles, the dust or filth so separated.

Gard or Guard, protection, defence.

A Garden, a plot of ground stocked with variety of plants, flowers, &c.

To Garden a hawk, to put her on a green turf.

A Gardener or Gardiner, one that tills or looks after a garden.

Gardening, the art of ordering gardens.

A Guardian, one that has the charge of any person or thing.

A Guardianship, the office of a guardian.

Garc, very coarse wool.

A Gargarism, a liquid medicine to cleanse the throat and mouth.

The Gargle, or gullet of the throat.

To Gargle, to wash the mouth or throat with any liquor; to purg as a brook does.

Garish, gorgeously cleated, gaudy.

A Garland, a chaplet of flowers, &c.

Garlick, a plant.

A Garment of woollen, linen, &c.

A Garner, a store-house for corn.

Garnish, a fee given by a prisoner to his keepers and fellows at his first admittance.

To Garnish a dish, to set it out with proper furniture.

A Garnishment, in law, warning given to any for his appearance.

Garniture, furniture, trimming.

A Garret, the uppermost room in a house.

A Garrison a place where soldiers are quartered, or the soldiers themselves.

To Garrison a town, to put a garrison into it.

Garrulity, talkativeness, prating.

A Garter, a ribband to tie the leg with.

The Garter or order of the Garter, a noble society of knights founded by king Edward III. An. 1350, upon occasion of a signal victory, in which the king's garter was used for a token.

Garter, the title of the principal king at arms, whose office is to order the coat-armour, &c. of the sovereign and prime nobility.

To Garter up, to tie with garters.

The Gascins, or hinder thighs of a horse.

A Gash, a deep cut.

A Gasp, as to give the last Gasp.

To Gasp, to gape for breath.

Gastly, that looks frightful like a ghost.

A Gate, a great door, a

manner of going.

A calf's Gather, i. e. the entrails; as the heart, liver, &c.

The Gathers, or plaits of a gown.

To Gather, to pick, to heap up; to get or to come together.

Gaudies, double commons; such as are allowed on gaudy days.

Gaudy, over-gay, affectedly fine.

Gaudy-days, certain festivals kept in colleges and inns of court.

Gavel, tribute, toll or custom.

Gavel-kind, an equal division of the father's lands at his death among all his sons; or those of a brother dying without issue among all his brethren.

A Gauger or Gager of vessels.

A Gavot, a kind of French dance.

Gawze, a thin sort of silk-stuff.

Gay, pleasant, spruce, fine.

The Gayter-tree, or Prickwood, a shrub.

To Gaze, to stare or look earnestly upon.

A Gaze-hound or Gashound, a dog that hunts by sight.

A Gazel, an Arabian deer.

The Gazette, a news paper.

A Gazetteer, one that writes or publishes Gazettes.

Gear or Geer, womens attire, harness for draught-horses or oxen.

To be in his Gears, i. e. to be in readiness.

To Geld, to cut out the genitals.

The Gelder-rose, a flower.

A Gelding,

G E N

G E R

G I G

A Gelding, a gelt horse.

A Gem, a jewel.

A Gemmary, a jewel-house.

A Gemmow, a double ring with two or more links.

Gender, kind; as the masculine gender.

A Genealogist, one skilled in the method of setting down pedigrees.

A Genealogy, a description of the lineage of a family or person.

General, belonging to all kinds, common.

A General, the principal governor of a religious order; the chief commander of an army.

A Generalissimo, a supreme general or commander in chief of military forces.

The Generality, the whole or the greatest part.

A Generalship, the office of a general.

To Generate, to engender or beget.

Generation, a generating or begetting; a lineage or race.

Generative, that serves to generate.

Generosity, bravery, courage, bountifulness.

Generous, noble, free, bountiful.

Genesis (i. e. generation) the first book of Moses, so called because it shows how all things were created.

A Genet, a kind of Spanish horse, or cat.

Genial, festival, joyful, merry.

Genital, that serves to generation; as the Genital member.

The Genitals, the male's privy parts.

A Genius, a good or evil spirit, supposed to attend upon particular

places or persons. Also one's natural disposition or endowment.

A Gennit or Genniting, a sort of apple.

Gent, that is in a good garb, spruce, fine, gay.

Genteel, having the air of a gentleman, gallant.

Gentian or Fell-wort, an herb.

A Gentil, a kind of maggot or worm.

The Gentiles, the heathens, or heathenish people.

Gentilism, heathenism, the opinion or practice of heathens.

Gentility, the degree or quality of a gentleman.

Gentle, civil, courteous, mild, tame.

A Gentleman, a person of honourable birth.

A Gentlewoman, a female of the same degree.

The Gentry, the order or rank of gentlemen.

Genuflexion, a kneeling or bowing of the knee.

Genuine, natural, proper, true.

A Geographer, one skilled in geography.

Geograph cal, belonging to that science.

Geography, a description of the earth, with all its countries, parts, &c.

Geometrical, belonging to geometry.

A Geometrician, one that has skill therein.

Geometry, a science which exactly shows the magnitude or largeness of things, with their measure, capacity, &c.

A Gerah, the least silver coin among the Hebrews, value 7d. ob.

A Gerfalcon or Gyrfalcon, a bird between a

vulture and a falcon,

Germander or English Treacle, an herb.

Germane, as a cousin Germane, i. e. a first cousin.

The Gesses or furniture of a barok.

Gesticulation, a being too full of action in discoursing.

Gesture, the carriage of the body, or way of delivery in speaking.

To Get, to gain; as to get an estate, &c.

Gewgaws or Gugaws, baubles for children to play with.

Ghenting, a kind of linen cloth.

Gherkins or Guerkins, a sort of pickled cucumbers.

A Ghizzard, a little bag under a fowl's throat.

A Ghost, the spirit of a person.

Ghostly, spiritual; as ghostly advice.

A Giant, a person of a prodigious bigness.

Gib, as a Gib-cat, is a boar or male cat.

Gibberish, nonsensical talk.

A Gibbet, a kind of gallows for malefactors.

Giblets, the neck, wings, feet, and inwards of a goose.

A Gibe, a scoff or jeer.

To Gibe, to scoff, mock or flout.

Giddy, light-headed, conceited, wanton.

A Gift, any thing that is given.

Gifted, as he is well gifted, i. e. endowed with extraordinary parts.

Gigantick, belonging to giants, giant like.

A Gigg, a kind of top that boys play with.

A Gigg-mill, a mill for fulling woollen-cloth.

To

- To Giggle, to laugh out, to laugh wantonly.
- A Givot, a loin and leg of mutton cut out together, or a kind of minced meat.
- To Gild, to do over with gold.
- A Gilliflower, a well-known flower.
- The Gills of a fish, with which it spouts out water.
- Gilt or Gilded, as that is very well gilt.
- A Gilt-head, a sea-fish.
- A Gimmel, a gemmow or double ring.
- A Gimlet, a piercer to breach a vessel with.
- Gimpt, a sort of lace.
- A Gin, a snare or trap, an engine to lift up great guns.
- Ginger, a sort of spice, an East-Indian root.
- Gingely, gently, softly.
- To Gingle, to make a noise, as little bells do.
- Gipsies, pilfering stragglers, that pretend to tell people their fortunes.
- A Girafo or Sun-stone, a precious stone of an eye-like lustre, and of a sparkling gold colour, when placed towards the sun.
- A Gird, a biting jest.
- To Gird, to bind or tie about, to tringe.
- A Girder, the main beam lying a cross a house.
- A Girdle, a band to tie about one's waist.
- A Girdler, one that makes or sells girdles.
- A Girl, a female child.
- A Gisle, a roe-buck of two years old.
- Girlish, belonging to girls, girl-like.
- A Girth, a girdle for a horse's belly, a strap to truss up a bed.
- To Girth a horse, to bind him up.
- Gith, an herb that grows among corn.
- A Gittern, a musical instrument.
- To Give, as to give every one his due.
- Gives, shackles or fetters.
- The Gizzard or Ghizzard, the craw of a fowl.
- Glad, joyful.
- To Glad, to make joyful or merry.
- Gladdon or Gladwin, an herb.
- A Glade, an open light passage through a wood.
- A Glaive, a weapon like a balbert.
- A Glance, a cast with the eye, a reflection.
- To Glance at, to cast an eye upon.
- To Glance upon, to touch lightly.
- The Glanders, a loathsome disease in horses.
- To Glare, to over-blaze, to dazzle.
- Glass, a transparent substance made by art.
- Glassy, belonging to glass.
- To Glaver, to fawn upon, to soothe up.
- To Glaze, to work with glass, to set a gloss upon.
- A Glazier, one that works or deals in glass.
- A Glead or Glede, a kind of kite, a bird.
- A Gleam, a beam or ray of light.
- The hawk Gleams, i. e. throws up filth from her gorge.
- To Glean, to pick up ears of scattered corn.
- Gleat or Glair, the white of an egg.
- To Glear, to rub over with gleat.
- Glebe or Glebe-land, land belonging to a parsonage besides the tithe.
- Gleek, a sort of game at cards.
- Glib, slippery, smooth.
- To Glide or Glide along, to flow smoothly.
- To Glimmer, to begin to appear, as the light does.
- A Glimpse, a flash of light, a short sight.
- A Glister, a liquid medicine taken through the fundament.
- To Glister, Glisten, or Glitter, to shine, to be bright or sparkling.
- Gleet, a thin matter that issues out of ulcers sores.
- Gloar, as Gloar-fat, i. e. fulsome fat.
- A Globe, a solid body exactly round.
- Globous or Globular, round as a globe.
- Gloomy, dusky, dark, cloudy.
- Glorification, a glorifying, or admitting to the state of eternal glory.
- To Glorify, to give glory to, to put among the blessed.
- Glorious, full of glory, famous.
- Glory, honour, praise; the divine majesty and perfections.
- A Glory (in painting) beams of light drawn about a saint's head.
- To Glory, to boast or brag.
- A Gloss, a short comment or exposition; a brightness set upon silk, cloth, &c.
- To Gloss, to make notes upon.
- A Glossary, a dictionary explaining hard words in any language.
- A Glove, a case for the hands.
- A Glover, one that makes or deals in gloves.
- To Glow, to burn like a coal, to tingle as the ears do.
- A Glow-worm, an insect that

G O D

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G O S

- that shines in the dark.
To Glowt, to look doggedly or sourly.
To Gloze, to coax or soothe.
Glue, a well-known composition.
To Glue, to fasten with glue.
Gluish or **Gluey**, belonging to glue.
Glut, fill, fulness of stomach, the slimy substance in a hawk's pipe.
A Glut, a great quantity, abundance.
To Glut, or gorge one's self with meats, &c.
A Glutton, a greedy eater.
Gluttonous, that devours greedily.
Gluttony, immoderate eating and drinking.
A Gnar or **Gnur**, a knot in wood.
To Gnash or **Grind** the teeth together.
A Gnat, a little stinging fly.
A Gnatcatcher, a bird.
To Gnaw, to bite.
A Ghomon, the needle or pin of a dial.
To Go a journey, or a voyage.
A Goad, a pointed stick to prick cattle forward.
A Goal, the end of a race; a jail or prison.
A Goat, a beast.
A Goat-herd, a keeper of goats.
Goatish, stinking like a goat, lecherous.
AGob or **Gobbet**, a great piece of meat.
To Gobble up, to eat gobs, to swallow down greedily.
A Goblet, a round drinking-cup.
GOD, a being, supreme, infinite, almighty, &c.
A Goddess, a beauteous female god.
The Godhead, the being or nature of God.
Godless, that owns no God, wicked.
Godly, that fears or worships God.
AGodwit, a kind of quail, a bird.
Goff, a sort of play at ball.
Gog, as to be a-gog for, i. e. eagerly bent upon a thing.
Goggle-eyed, having full rolling eyes.
Gold, the most valuable of all metals.
A Goldfinch, a singing bird.
Golden, belonging to or like gold.
The Golden number (in astronomy) a number which increases yearly from 1 to 19, and then begins again with one; its use being to find the change, full, and quarters of the moon.
Golden-rod, an herb.
A Goldeney or **Gilt-head**, a sea-fish.
Goldilocks or **Golden-tufts**, a flower.
A Golding, a kind of apple.
The Goldlin, a fish.
A Goldsmith, one that deals in gold and silver ware.
Gome, the black grease of a cart-wheel, &c.
A Gomer, an Hebrew measure somewhat above a gallon.
A Gondola, a boat used on the canals at Venice.
Good, honest, just, profitable, fair, kind, &c.
Good, as for our good, i. e. for our benefit or advantage.
Goods, one's substance in furniture, commodities, &c.
A Good fellow, a merry companion.
Good-friday, the Friday before Easter, kept holy in remembrance of CHRIST's passion.
Goodly, fair, fine, spruce.
Good-man, a title, commonly given to a country house-keeper.
Good-wife or **Goody**, the usual title of a country-woman.
A Gorge, a tool used by carpenters, joiners, &c.
A Goose, a fowl, a breach worked by the sea, a taylor's pressing-iron.
A Gooseberry, a fruit.
Gor-bellied or **Gore-bellied**, that has a great belly.
A Gor-belly or **Gore-belly**, one who is all paunch, a glutton.
A Gorce, a pool of fish, a stop in a river.
A Gord, a whirl-pool or deep hole in the water.
Gore or **Gore-blood**, clot-
 ted or corrupt blood.
A Gore, a slip of cloth let into a woman's shift.
To Gore, to push at or wound with a horn.
The Gorge or **Crop** of a hawk.
To Gorge, to fill, glut, or cram.
Gorgeous, costly in apparel, stately, gallant.
A Gorget, a woman's ruff; a neck-piece of plate worn by military officers.
To Gormandize, to devour greedily.
Gors or **Gols**, a shrub, otherwise called furze.
A Gosling, a young goose; a substance that grows upon nut-trees.
Gospel (i. e. God's word, or good tidings) a title given to the first four books of the New testament.
AGospeller, he that reads the gospel in a cathedral church.

G R A

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church, &c.
A Goshawk, a large kind of hawk.
A Gossip, one that stands for another in baptism; a god-father or god-mother.
A Gossipping, a merry meeting of gossips.
To Govern, to rule, to manage, to take care of.
Governable, that may be governed.
A Governante or Governess, she that has the bringing up of a person of quality's child.
Government, the manner of governing; the office of a governor, or the place under command.
A Governor, a ruler or commander.
A Gourd, a plant of the nature of a melon.
Gourdy legs, the swelled and sore legs of a horse.
A Gournet, a bird.
The Gout, a painful disease in the feet, &c.
Gouty, belonging to or troubled with the gout.
A Gown, a kind of garment.
Gowned, that wears a gown.
To Grabble, to handle untowardly or wantonly.
Grace, God's mercy in providing for man's redemption; a disposition to obey the divine laws; favour, good-will, gentle air.
His Grace, a title given to an archbishop, &c.
To Grace, to set off to advantage.
Graceful, that has much grace, handsome, comely.
Graceless, void of grace or of shame.
Gracious, endued with grace, civil, kind, good.
Gradual, that is done or comes by degrees.
A Gradual or Grail, a

book containing certain offices, &c. of the Roman church.
A Graduate, one that has taken his degrees in an university.
A Graft or Graft of a tree.
To Graft, to fix a young shoot upon the stock.
Grain, all sorts of corn, the 24th part of a pennyweight Troy.
Grains of Paradise, or Candamum, a plant.
Grained, that has grains or kernels.
Gramercy, a term used to express thanks.
Grammar, the art of right speaking and writing.
A Grammar, a book which contains the rules of that science.
A Grammarian, one that is skilled in grammar.
Grammatical, belonging thereto.
A Grampole, a sea-fish.
A Grampus, a fish somewhat like a whale.
A Grenadier, a soldier that throws granadoes.
A Grenado, an iron shell filled with fine powder, which when fired flies into many shatters.
A Granary, a place where corn is kept.
A Granate, a precious stone resembling that of the pomegranate-fruit.
Grand, great, vast, chief.
The Grand Signior (i. e. great lord) a title given to the emperor of the Turks.
A Grand-dame or Grand-mother, the mother's mother.
A Grandee, a nobleman of Spain and Portugal.
Grandeur, greatness, dignity, state.
A Grand-fire or Grandfather, the father's father.
A Grange, a building that

has granaries, barns, &c. a farm-house.
Granite, a kind of speckled marble.
A Grant, a gift, an allowance, a privilege.
To Grant, to make or make over, to yield.
A Grape, the fruit of the vine.
Graphical, curiously done, exact, as a graphical description.
A Grapple, Grappling-iron, or Grapnel, an instrument with hooks, to lay hold of a ship.
To Grapple, to grasp and lay hold on.
A Grasp, an handful.
To Grasp, to hold close in the hand.
The Grass of a field or meadow.
A Grasshopper, an insect.
Grassy, belonging to or full of grass.
A Grate, for a coal fire, for a window, &c.
To Grate, to rub on a grater; to vex or fret.
Grateful, thankful, pleasant, agreeable.
A Grater, to powder bread, spice, &c.
A Gratification, a gratifying, a present.
To Gratify, to do one a good turn, to requite.
Gratis (i. e. for thanks) freely, for nothing.
Gratitude, gratefulness, thankfulness.
Gratuitous, done voluntarily, without regard to interest, &c.
A Gratuity, a free gift.
Gratulatory, that rejoices with or wishes joy to another upon some success.
Grave, of a composed look, low or deep (in speaking of sounds.)
A Grave, to bury the dead in.
To Grave, to carve or cut;

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- ent; as to grave a seal,
&c.
- To Grave a ship, to lay a mixture of boiled tallow, resin, &c. over the calking.
- Gravel, coarse sand.
- To Gravel, to spread over with gravel; to perplex or put to a nonplus.
- Gravelly, belonging to gravel.
- Graven, carved; as a graven image.
- A Graver, one that engraves, a tool to engrave with, an instrument to scale the teeth.
- Gravity or Graveness, sobriety, seriousness.
- Gravy, the juice of dressed meat.
- A Gray or Badger, a wild beast.
- The Grey colour, a darkish white.
- A Greyhound, a sort of hunting dog.
- Greyish, somewhat grey.
- A Grayling, a fish.
- To Graze, to feed on grass; to pass lightly on the ground, at a bullet may do.
- A Grazier, one that feeds or fattens cattle for sale.
- Grease, the fat of living creatures.
- To Grease, to rub or daub with such fat.
- Greasy, belonging to or full of Grease.
- Great, huge, large, noble, mighty.
- To Greaten, to make great.
- Greaves, a kind of armour for the legs.
- A Grecian, one born in the country of Greece, or skilled in the Greek tongue.
- A Grecism, a propriety of that language.
- Greedy, over eager in eating, coveting, &c.
- Greek, the language of the Grecians.
- Green, of a grass colour, fresh or new, raw.
- A Green, a green plot of ground.
- A Greenfinch, a singing bird.
- Greenish, somewhat green.
- Greeting, a saluting or wishing one health.
- Gremil, Gromel, or Grumel, an herb.
- A Grenate, a precious stone.
- A Grice, a young wild boar.
- Gridling, a colour made up of white and red.
- A Grid-iron, to broil meat upon.
- Grief, sorrow, trouble.
- A Grievance, any injury or wrong that affords matter of trouble.
- To Grieve, to make sad, to be sorrowful.
- Grievous, that brings grief or trouble, heinous.
- A Gryphon, a fabulous creature, said to have the head, wings, and feet of an eagle, and the other parts like a lion.
- A Grig, the smallest kind of eel, a fish.
- A merry Grig, a jolly companion.
- A Grillade, a dish of broiled meat.
- Grills, a sort of small fish.
- Grim, that is of a fierce and crabbed look.
- A Grimace, a very face or mouth.
- To Grime, to smut or daub with filth.
- To Grin, to shew the teeth, as a dog does.
- To Grind, as to grind corn, colours, knives.
- A Grip or Gripe, a small ditch cut to drain a field.
- A Gripe, an bandful, a pain in the guts, a twinge of conscience.
- A Gripe or Vulture, a bird of prey.
- To Gripe, to lay hold on ravenously, to wring the belly.
- The ship Gripes, i. e. keeps a good wind.
- Gristly, hideous, frightful to behold.
- Grissel, a light flesh colour in horses.
- Grist, corn ground or fit for grinding.
- A Gristle, a middle substance between flesh and bone.
- Gristly, belonging to gristles.
- Grit, the dust of stones, metal, &c.
- A Grit or Grample, a sea fish.
- Gritty, full of grit, as gritty bread.
- Grizzled, grey-headed, hoary.
- A Groan, a sigh.
- To Groan, to fetch groans or sighs.
- The buck Groans, i. e. makes a noise at rutting time.
- A Groat, an English silver coin worth 4 d.
- Groats, oats after the hulls are off, great oatmeal.
- Grocers, one of the twelve chief companies of London.
- Grocery, or Grocerry-ware, commodities sold by grocers, as sugar, spice, &c.
- Grogram, a stuff made of silk and hair.
- The Groin, the parts about the privities.
- Gromel, an herb.
- A Groom, one that looks after horses.
- A Groom of the stole, the first gentleman of a prince's bed-chamber.
- A Groove, a deep pit sunk to search for minerals, a long cavity in wood, iron, &c.

GRU

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GUL

To Grope, to feel softly or untowardly.

Gross, thick, fat, foul, dull, notorious.

A Groce, the quantity of 12 dozen.

Grot or Grotto, a cave or den.

Grotesques or Grotesque-work, antick work, rude figures in painting or carving.

A Grove, a little wood, a kind of mine.

Grovelling, lying with one's face downward on the ground.

To Growl, to grumble or mutter.

Ground, from to grind; as the knife is well ground.

The Ground or earth.

A Ground or Ground-work, the foundation of any thing.

Grounds, the principles of an art, the dregs of drink.

To Ground, to lay a ground-work, to establish.

Groundless, that has no ground or foundation.

A Groundling, a fish.

Groundsel, a physick herb.

The Groundsel or Ground-sil, i. e. the threshold of a door.

A Groupade (in horsemanship), a lofty sort of prancing.

Grout, thick water-gruel; also a north-country word for new ale.

A Grout-head, one that has a great head.

To Grow, to spring or rise, to prove or become.

A Growse, a kind of fowl.

Growth, the act of growing.

A Grub, a little worm, a freakish humour, a dwarf.

To Grub up, to pull or cut up by the roots.

A Grubbage or Grub-ax, a tool to grub up roots.

Grudge, secret hatred.

To Grudge, to bear a grudge, to envy.

The Grudgings, or remains of a disense.

Gruel or Water-gruel, pottage made of water and oatmeal.

Gruff or Grum, grim-faced, sour-looking.

To Grumble, to mutter between the teeth.

To Grunt, to cry like a hog.

To Gruntle, to make a noise as persons do who are somewhat uneasy.

A Guarantee, a person appointed to maintain a treaty agreed upon between two nations.

Guard, protection, defence; the duty of soldiers to secure all against an enemy.

The Guard or hilt of a sword.

To Guard, to attend upon, to protect, to secure.

Gubbins, the parings of haberdine, cod-fish, &c.

A Gudgeon, a small river-fish.

The Guelder rose or Elder-rose, a flower.

Guerkins, a kind of cucumbers proper for pickling.

A Guest, a person invited to or received at a feast.

Gugaws, toys for children, mere trifles.

To Guggle, to make a noise like a straight-mouthed bottle that is emptying.

Guidance, a guidance or leading.

A Guide, or leader.

To Guide, to lead, or set in the right way.

A Guidon, the standard

or standard-bearer of a troop of guards.

Guild, a tribute, tax or fine; a company of men united together by the sovereign's authority.

Guild-hall, the chief hall of the city of London.

A Guilder, a Dutch coin worth 1s. 10d. English.

Guile, deceit, treachery.

Guileful, deceitful, treacherous.

Guillam, a kind of bird.

Guilt, the state of one that has committed a crime or offence.

Guiltless, free from guilt, innocent.

Guilty, that is under the sense of guilt.

A Guimad, a fish peculiar to the river Dee, and Pimble mere lake.

Guimp, a sort of silk-lace.

A Guinea or Guiney, a gold-coin, current at 1l. 1s.

A Guise, a mode, manner or way.

A Guitar, a musical instrument.

A Gulchin, a little glut-ton.

Guld, a weed that grows among corn.

Gules (in heraldry) the red or vermilion colour.

A Gulf or Gulph, a part of the sea that runs between two lands which almost encompass it.

A Gull, a breach in the bank of a river.

A Gull or Sea-gull, a bird.

To Gull, to cozen, chouse or cheat.

The Gullet, the wind-pipe in living creatures.

A Gullet, a little stream or course of water.

To Gully, to make a noise in drinking.

A Gully-gut, a mere glutton.

A Gulp

G Y R

H A G

H A L

A Gulp, a mouthful of any liquor.

To Gulp down, to swallow at once or greedily.

Gum, the congealed juice of certain trees.

Gummed, stiffened with gum.

Gummy, belonging to, or full of gum.

The Gums, the red flesh that covers the jaws.

Guns, fire-arms.

Gun-powder, a compound of saltpetre, brimstone, and charcoal-dust.

A Gun-smith, an artificer that makes guns.

A Gunner, one that manages or looks after great guns.

Gunnery, an art which shows how to charge, level, and mount any piece of ordnance.

A Gurney or Gurnard, a fish.

To Gush out, to run, or stream out violently.

A Gullet, a piece of cloth let into a man's shirt.

A Gust, a sudden blast of wind, a relish or taste.

A Gusto, a right savour or taste of any thing.

A Gut, as the great gut, the small guts, &c.

To Gut, to draw out the guts.

To Guttle, to mind nothing but the gut; to give one's self up to riotous eating.

A Gutter, a kind of channel to convey water.

To Gutter, to run or waste, as a candle sometimes does.

Guttural letters, such letters as are pronounced in the throat.

To Guzzle, to drink greedily, to tipple.

A Gyrfalcon, a bird of prey.

H A G.

H A A K E or **H a k e**, a kind of dried fish.

An Haberdasher, one that sells bats or small wares.

Haberdine, a sort of salt-fish.

An Habergeon, a little coat of mail.

Habiliments of war, all sorts of armour, ammunition, &c.

An Habit, a temper of the mind, a custom, a garb of cloaths.

Habitable, that may be inhabited.

An Habitation, a dwelling or dwelling-place.

Habited, clothed; as he was habited after the Spanish fashion.

Habitual, grown customary.

Habituated, that has got an habit or is accustomed to a thing.

An Habitude, a settled disposition of mind or body.

To Hack, to beat or cut.

To Hackle, to cut small.

An Hackney-coach, or horse, one that is commonly let out to hire; so called from a much frequented town of that name three miles from London.

To Hackney-out, to let out to hire.

An Haddock, a kind of cod-fish.

An Haft, a handle of a knife, &c.

To Haft, to set into a haft.

An Hag or old Hag, an ugly witch; the nightmare, a disease.

The Hags, a fiery meteor appearing on mens hair or horses mains.

An Haggard-hawk, a wild hawk that has for

some time preyed for herself.

An Haggals, or Haggels, a kind of pudding made of livers, lights, &c.

To Haggle, to stand hard in buying.

Hail, beautiful, sound; also a known meteor.

To Hail, to drop down in hail.

Hainous or Heinous, odious, hateful; horrible, outrageous.

Hair, a substance that buds out of the skin.

Haired, as rough-haired, i. e. having harsh hair.

Hairless, that has no hairs.

Hairy, belonging to or full of hairs.

Hake, a kind of dried sea-fish.

An Halbard or Halberd, a sort of weapon.

An Halberdeer, a soldier armed with an halberd.

The Halcyon or Kingfisher, a bird, which in a calm season builds her nest on the sea-shore.

Halcyon-days, i. e. quiet and peaceable times.

To Hale, to pull or drag. To Hale a ship, to call to her company, to know whence they come, and whither bound.

Half, as half a loaf, &c.

An Hall, a parlour, a place for pleading, or for the meeting of a company.

Hallage, a fee paid for cloth brought for sale to Blackwell hall, London.

Hallelujah (i. e. praise ye the LORD) a word often pronounced by the Jews in their synagogues.

An Hallibut, a fish like a plaise.

An Hallier, a kind of net

H A N

H A P

H A R

net to catch birds.
 To Hallow, to make holy,
 to set apart for divine
 service.
 Halm or Haulm, the stem
 or stalk of corn.
 An Halser or Hawser, a
 cable to hale a ship or
 barge along a river.
 An Halsier or Halster, be
 that so draws a ship.
 A Halt or Alt, a stop
 upon a march.
 To Halt, to stop or stand
 still, to go lame.
 An Halter, a rope to tie
 about the neck.
 Haltered, that has a bal-
 ter or rope put on.
 The Ham, a part of the
 body behind the knee.
 Hames or Haumes, two
 pieces of wood that sur-
 round a horse-collar.
 A Hamkin, a pudding
 made in a shoulder of
 mutton.
 A Hamlet, a little vil-
 lage.
 To Hammel or Ham-
 string, to cut the ham,
 to bough.
 A Hammer, a tool to
 drive nails, &c.
 To Hammer, to beat with
 such a tool.
 A Hammock, a hanging
 bed used at sea.
 A Hamper, a kind of large
 strong basket.
 To Hamper, to entangle,
 to pester or puzzle.
 The Hanch or Hip, as a
 Haunch of venison.
 A Hand, a part of the
 human body.
 To Hand a thing, to deli-
 ver it, to be passed from
 one to another.
 A Hand-breadth, a mea-
 sure of 3 inches.
 A Hand-speak or Hand-
 spike, a sort of wooden
 lever.
 Handed, as left-handed
 i. e. that uses the left
 hand.

A Handful, what one can
 hold in one's hand; a
 measure of 4 inches.
 The Handle of a pot, pail,
 knife, &c.
 To Handle, to feel with the
 hand, to manage, to treat
 of.
 Handsel, the first money a
 trader receives for his
 commodities.
 To Handsel, to give band-
 sel, to use a thing for
 the first time.
 Handsome, beautiful, fair,
 neat, genteel.
 Handy, belonging to or
 good at using the hands.
 Handy-crafts, those trades
 in which the labour of
 the hands is chiefly re-
 quisite.
 To Hang, as to hang a
 bell, &c.
 A Hanger, a short crooked
 sword.
 A Hanger-on, one that
 sticks close to another, a
 spunger.
 A suit of Hangings for a
 room.
 A Hangman, one that
 hangs malefactors.
 A Hank, a skain of
 thread or silk.
 To have a Hank upon one,
 to have power over him.
 To Hanker after a thing,
 to long or earnestly wish
 for it.
 A Hanse, a corporation of
 merchants.
 The Hanse-towns, cer-
 tain Imperial towns in
 Germany, united toge-
 ther for traffic, at Ham-
 burgh, Lubeck, &c.
 Hanseatick, belonging to
 those towns.
 Hap, chance; as by good
 Hap.
 To Happen, to fall out.
 Happy, blessed, lucky.
 A Hasp, a catch or bolt
 for a door.
 To Hasp, to fasten with
 such a catch.

A Haque, a kind of hand-
 gun.
 An Harangue, a speech
 made in publick.
 To Harangue, to make such
 a speech.
 To Harass, to tire or wear-
 ry out, to ruin a coun-
 try.
 A Harbinger, an officer
 that allots lodgings for
 a prince's retinue in time
 of progress.
 An Harbour, a safe road
 for ships; a shelter.
 To Harbour, to lodge, to
 receive or entertain.
 Harbourless, that has no
 harbour; as an Har-
 bourless coast.
 Hard, uneasy, rough, rug-
 ged, niggardly.
 The Hards or Hurds (of
 flax), the coarse parts
 separated from the fi-
 ner.
 The Hard-beam or Horn-
 beam, a tree.
 To Harden, to make hard.
 Hardship, hard labour or
 toil, hard usage.
 A Hardshrew or Erd-
 shrew, a kind of wild
 mouse.
 Hardy, that can endure
 hardship; bold, daring.
 A Hare, a beast of the
 forest.
 To Hare one, to disturb or
 hurry him.
 Haricots, a sort of French
 beans.
 A Hariot, a tenant's best
 beast, due at his death
 to the lord of the fee.
 A Harier, a hunting-
 dog of an exquisite
 scent.
 A Harlot, a whore, so
 called from Arlotte, the
 concubine of Robert II.
 duke of Normandy, and
 mother to king Will. I.
 Harm, hurt, mischief,
 disorder.
 Harmful, that does or
 causes much harm.

H A S

H A U

H E A

Harmonious, full of
Harmony, the agreement
of several sounds; a
greeableness, or due pro-
portion of any thing.

Harness, all the furniture
of an armed horseman;
all sorts of trappings
for a horse.

To Harness, to put on the
harness.

A Harp, a musical instru-
ment.

A Harper, one that plays
on the harp; an Irish
coin worth 9d. Eng-
lish.

Harpies, fabulous monsters
feigned to have virgins
faces, bears ears, vul-
tures bodies, crooked
hands and feet, with
sharp talons; the em-
blems of extortioners,
usurers, &c.

Harpineers, they that catch
fish with

Harping - irons, certain
irons to strike whales,
&c.

An Harpsichord, a musi-
cal instrument.

A Harquebus, a kind of
hand-gun.

A Harrow, a drag with
iron teeth to break clods
of earth with.

To Harrow a field, to
pass the harrow over
it.

Harsh, rough to the ear
or taste, crabbed.

A Harlet or **Haslet**, the
entrails, &c. of a hog.

A Hart or **Stag**, a beast of
the forest.

A Hart-royal, one that
has been hunted by the
king, and made its es-
cape.

The Hasel or **Hasle-tree**,
a kind of nut-tree.

Harvest, the time when
corn is cut, or the crop
of it.

A Hash, a dish of cold
meat sliced, and beated

again with spice,
&c.

To Hash meat, to dress
it after such a man-
ner.

A Hasp, a kind of but-
ton made of metal.

A Hassock, a straw cu-
shion to kneel upon.

Halte, speed, speediness.

To Hasten, to make haste,
or cause one to do it.

Haslings, fruit; early
ripe.

Hastings or **Green hast-
ings**, a sort of forward
pease.

Hasty, done in haste, sud-
den; impatient, soon an-
gry.

A Hat, a covering for a
man's head.

A Hatch, a kind of door,
a brood of young, a
place to lay grain in.

To Hatch, to breed upon
eggs, to devise or plot,
to draw fine with a
pen.

A Hatchel, a tool to
dress flax or hemp
with.

To Hatch, to card with
that tool.

Hatches, flood-gates set
in a river to stop the
water.

The Hatches of a ship,
trap-doors of the decks
to let goods into the
hold.

An Hatchet, a kind of
edge-tool.

To Hate, as he hates me
mortally.

Hateful, that hates or is
hated.

Hated, a bating, ill-
will.

A Hatter, one that makes
or sells hats.

A Haven, an entrance of
the sea at a river's
mouth.

Haughty, high-minded,
proud.

A Haunt, a habit or

custom; a place of re-
sort.

To Haunt, to resort often
to a place.

Havock, great slaughter,
spoil.

A Hautboy or **Hoboy**, a
musical instrument.

A Haw, a sort of berry,
a spot in the eye.

A Hawk, a bird of prey.

To Hawk, to go a foraging
with hawks; to draw
up phlegm into the
mouth.

Hawkers, pedlars that
sell wares about the
town.

Hawm, the stubble of
corn, &c.

A Hawser, a small cable
or rope.

Hay, grass cut and dry-
ed.

A Hay, a net to take
conies with, or an in-
closure in a forest.

The Hay, a country
dance.

A Heard or **Haward**,
a keeper of the common
herd of cattle of a
town.

Hazard, chance, a game
at dice; a term at
tennis-play.

Hazards, the holes in the
sides of billiard-tables.

To Hazard, to venture, to
run the risk of.

Hazardous, full of bazard,
dangerous.

A Haze, a rime or thick
fog.

To Haze or **Hawze** one, to
scare or fright him.

Hazy, belonging to hazes;
rimy, foggy.

A Head, a part of the
body; a chief govern-
or.

The Heads of a discourse,
the principal points of
it.

To Head an army or par-
ty, to command it in
chief.

A Heady

H E A

H E D

H E L

A Headborough, a constable.

A Head-land, that which is ploughed across at the ends of other lands, a point of land lying out at sea.

A Head-piece, armour for the head and neck.

Headed, as light-headed.

Headless, that has no head.

Headlong, with the head foremost.

A Headsmen, an executioner that beheads a malefactor.

Headstrong, unruly, stubborn, rash.

Heady, stubborn, also apt to fly up into the head.

To Heal, to cure a wound or sore.

Health, a good disposition of body.

Healthful, that enjoys or gives health.

Healthy, that is in a good state of health.

An Heap of earth, corn, &c.

To Heap up, to gather in heaps.

To Hear, to receive a sound or voice by the ear.

To Harken, to give ear to.

A Hearse, a waggon to carry a corpse.

The Heart, the most noble part of the body.

Heart-burning, a pain in the stomach; grudge or ill-will.

Hearted, as stout-hearted, i. e. valiant, courageous.

To Hearten-up, to give strength or courage.

A Hearth, a place to keep fire in.

Heartless, that has no heart; weak, cowardly.

Hearty, sound, healthful,

honest, upright.

Heat, hotness, warmth.

To Heat, to make or to grow hot.

A Heater, for a box iron.

Heath, a kind of wild shrub.

A Heath, a plain covered with such shrubs.

A Heathen, one that believes in or worships false gods.

Heathenish, belonging to the heathens.

Heathenism, the opinion or practice of heathens.

To Heave, to lift up, to rise as dough does.

Heave-offerings, the first fruits given to the Jewish priests.

Heaven, that vast extent of matter which surrounds the air and earth; the seat of blessed spirits.

Heavenly, belonging to heaven.

Heavy, weighty, fat, drowsy, dull.

An Hebraism, a propriety of speech in

The Hebrew tongue.

The Hebrews, a name given to the Jews from Heber, the grandson of Shem.

An Hecatomb, a sacrifice of 100 oxen offered at once.

An Heck, an engine to take fish in the river Owse or York.

A Heckle, an instrument used in dressing flax or hemp.

An Heetick fever, a continued fever that arises from the very habit of the body.

Heetick, subject to such a fever, consumptive.

A Hector, a bully, a vaunting fellow.

To Hector, to insult, to vaunt and vapour.

A Hedge, a fence of

shrubs, bushes, &c.

To Hedge or Hedge in, to inclose with an hedge.

Heed, care.

To Heed, to give heed, to mind.

Heedful or Heedy, that takes good heed.

Heedless, that takes no heed, careless.

The Heel, a part of the foot, of a shoe, boot, &c.

The ship Heels, i. e. lies down on one side.

A Heeler, a game-cock, that strikes much with his spurs.

Heeled, as a narrow-beeled-horse.

An Hegler, one that buys provisions brought out of the country, and sells them by retail.

An Heifer, a young cow.

Height, highness, the top of a hill, &c.

To Heighten, to increase, to advance.

An Heir, he that succeeds to an estate by right of blood.

An Heiress, a female heir.

An Heliotrope, the herb turn-sole; also a precious stone.

Hell, the state of the dead; the abode of damned spirits.

Hellebore, an herb.

A Hellier, one that covers houses with slate.

Hellish, belonging to or resembling hell.

Helm, wheat straw, proper for thatching.

A Helm, the handle of the rudder in a ship or boat; the head of a still.

A Helmet, a head-piece or armour for the head.

Help, aid, assistance, relief.

To Help, to assist, to relieve.

Help-

HER

HET

HIN

- Helpful, *that affords help or succour.*
 Helpleſs, *that is void of help.*
 Helter-skelter, *confuſedly.*
 A Helve, *the handle of an ax, &c.*
 To Helve, *to put on an helve.*
 The Hem or Edge of a garment.
 To Hem, *to ſew with a hem, to call out to one, to reach in ſpitting.*
 An Hemisſphere, *one half of a ſphere or globe, half the compaſs of the heavens.*
 Hemlock, *a poiſonous plant.*
 The Hemorrhoids, *a painful diſeaſe in the fundament.*
 Hemp, *a plant.*
 Hempen, *belonging to or made of hemp.*
 A Hen, *a well-known fowl.*
 To Hen-peck, *a term uſed when a woman gets the maſtery of her huſband.*
 Heps or Hips, *the fruit of the black-thorn.*
 An Heptarchy, *a government of ſeven abſolute princes, as that of the Saxons, kings in England.*
 A Herald, *an officer at arms, employed in declaring war, proclaiming peace, &c.*
 Heraldry, *the art of ſetting out coats of arms.*
 An Heraldſhip, *the office of an herald.*
 An Herb, *that grows in a field or garden.*
 Herbage, *grafs, &c. for cattle; or a liberty to feed them in another man's ground.*
 An Herbal, *a book that treats of the nature and quality of herbs.*
 An Herbaliſt or Herbariſt, *one that has good ſkill in herbs.*
 A Herd, *a company of wild beaſts or of cattle.*
 To Herd or Flock together.
 A Herdsman, *one that looks after cattle.*
 Hereditary, *belonging to or coming by inheritance.*
 Hereſy, *an opinion contrary to ſome main point of religion.*
 Heretical, *belonging to beſy.*
 An Heretick, *one that is tainted with or maintains heretical tenets.*
 An Heritage, *an inheritance by ſucceſſion or lot.*
 An Hermaphrodite (*i. e.* Mercury-Venus), *one that has the natural parts of both ſexes.*
 A Hermit, *a ſolitary monk, a kind of fiſh.*
 An Hermitage, *the place where an hermit lives.*
 An Hermitels, *a woman-hermit.*
 A Hern or Heron, *a bird.*
 A Hernshaw or Hernery, *a place where herons breed.*
 A Heroe, *a man of great worth and renown, excelling in valour, &c.*
 Heroical or Heroick, *belong to heroes.*
 An Heroine, *a female hero.*
 A Heron, *a large water-fowl.*
 A Herring, *a ſea-fiſh.*
 A Herring-cob, *a young herring.*
 Heſitancy, *uncertainty, wavering, doubting.*
 To Heſitate, *to ſalter, to be at a loſs what to ſay.*
 Heterodox, *that is of another or different opinion from what is generally received.*
 Heterogeneous, *that is of another kind.*
 To Hew, *to cut ſtones or timber.*
 The Hicket, Hickup or Hickcough, *a convulſive motion of the ſtomach.*
 A Hickwall or Hickway, *a bird.*
 A Hide, *the ſkin of a beaſt.*
 A Hide of land, *as much as can be tilled by one plough, about 100 acres.*
 To Hide, *to keep cloſe or ſecret.*
 Hideous, *dreadful, frightful.*
 Hierarchy, *church-government; or the holy order of angels.*
 Hieroglyphicks, *certain ſacred and myſterious characters or images of creatures, in uſe among the ancient Egyptians.*
 High, *lofty, noble, haughty.*
 A High-bearing-cock, *a large fighting cock.*
 Highneſs, *a being high or noble; the title of a prince.*
 A Hill, *a high place, a riſing-ground.*
 A Hillock, *a little bill or mount.*
 Hilly, *belonging to, or full of hills.*
 The Hilt or Handle of a ſword.
 A Hin, *an Hebrew meaſure of 1 wine gallon and 2 pints.*
 A Hind, *a female ſtag of the third year.*
 The Hind, Hinder, or back part of a thing.
 To Hinder, *to keep from, to ſtop.*
 An Hinderance, *any thing that ſerves to hinder.*
 The Hindermooſt, *the laſt of all.*

H O B

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H O M

The Hinge of a door.

A Hint, some notice of a thing.

To Hint, to give a hint.

A Hip or Hep, a berry that grows on the greater bramble.

The Hip, or upper part of the thigh.

Hipped, as high-bipped, i. e. having great hips.

Hippocras, a kind of spiced compound wine.

Hire, wages for work done.

To Hire, to take or to let to hire.

An Hireling, one that serves purely for money.

Hirse or Millet, a kind of grain.

To Hiss, to make a noise like a serpent or goose.

Hist, a note of silence.

An Historian, one that writes or is skilled in history.

Historical, belonging to history.

An History, a particular account of actions and things worthy of remark.

A Hit, a stroke or blow.

To Hit one, to strike him.

To Hitch, to wriggle or move forward by degrees.

A Hithe, a wharf to load or unload wares at.

A Hive, a device for bees to lodge and work in.

Hive-drofs or Bee-glue, the wax that bees make at the mouth of their hives.

A Hoar-frost, a white frost on trees, herbs, &c.

Hoarse, that has lost the clearness of voice.

Hoary, covered with a hoar-frost, grey-beaded, mouldy.

A Hob, a clown or country-fellow.

To Hobble, to limp, or

go lame.

A Hobby, a little Irish nag, a kind of hawk.

A Hobgoblin, an imaginary apparition or spirit.

A Hoboy, a musical instrument.

Hock, the small end of gammon bacon; a sort of German wine.

Hock-day or Hock-tide, (i. e. a High-day), the second Tuesday after Easter-week, formerly kept as a festival by the English, in memory of the Danes being turned out.

A Hocus-pocus, one that shews tricks by sleight of hand, a juggler.

A Hod, a tray to carry mortar in.

A Hod-man, a labourer that bears a hod; also a stranger admitted into Christ-church in Oxford.

Hoddy, well-disposed, pleasant.

A Hodge-podge, a confused mixture of divers things.

A Hoe, a tool to grub up weeds.

A Hog, a male-swine; in the north-country, a young weather-sheep.

A Hog-grubber, a hogish niggardly fellow.

A Hog-steer, a wild bear three years old.

Hoggish, belonging to hogs, clownish, base.

A Hogoe, a high savour or relish.

A Hogthead, a vessel or measure of wine, &c. containing 63 gallons.

A Hoidon, a clownish, ill-bred wench.

To Hoise or Hoist, to heave or lift up.

Hold, the taking of a thing.

A Hold, a strong place,

a shelter for deer, &c.

The Hold of a ship, that part of it where the goods, &c. are laid up.

To Hold, to lay or get hold of.

A Hold-fast, an iron hook to bear up a wall, a joiner's tool, a griping covetous wretch.

A Hole, in the ground, pavement, &c.

Holiness, a being holy.

His holiness, a title given to the pope.

Holland, or Holland cloth, a kind of linen made in that country.

Hollow, having holes, as a reed, pipe, or sponge.

The Hollow of the hand.

A Hollow, a shout or loud out-cry.

To Hollow, to make hollow; to shout or cry, as hunters do, &c.

The Holly-tree, an ever-green shrub.

A Holm, a kind of oak-tree.

Holsters, leathern cases for pistols.

A Holt, a small wood or grove.

Holy, dedicated to God, godly, devout.

The Holy ghost or Holy Spirit, the third person of the ever blessed trinity.

Holy Thursday, a festival celebrated 10 days before Whit-sunday, in remembrance of Christ's ascension.

A Holybut or Helbut, a sea-fish.

Holyhocks or Hollihocks, a kind of garden mallows.

Homage, that duty which is owing to a sovereign prince, &c. or the oath of service and fidelity made by a vassal to his lord.

A Homage, one that does

H O N

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H O S

does or is bound to do homage.	To Honour, to shew respect, to esteem or value.	a vessel for seed-corn, the wooden trough in a mill.
A Home, a house or place of abode.	Honourable, worthy of honour or credit.	A Hoard, a heap, especially of money.
A Home stall, a mansion-house or country-seat.	Honorary, belonging to honour.	To Hoard or Hoard up, to heap up; as to hoard up riches.
Homely, that is done or made at home; mean, coarse.	A Hood, a cover for a woman's head.	The Horizon (in astron.) a great circle that divides the upper half-compass of the heavens, which we see, from the lower half-compass, which is hid from our sight.
Homeward, towards home.	Hooded, having a hood on; as she went out hooded and scarfed.	Horizontal, belonging to the horizon.
Homicide, manslaughter.	Hoodman-blind, or Blindman's buff, a sport.	A Horn, of a beast, or insect, &c.
A Homicide, one who has committed that crime.	To Hood-wink one, to blindfold him with a hood or cloth, &c.	A Horn beak, a fish.
An Homilist, a writer of homilies.	The Hoof, part of a horse's foot.	The Hornbeam, a tree.
An Homily, a sermon or plain discourse made to the people.	A Hook, a crooked iron to hang a thing upon.	A Horn-owl or Horn-coot, a bird of prey.
Homogeneous, that is of the same kind.	The Hooks of a ship, those forked timbers that are set upright in the keel.	Horned, having horns.
A Hone, a fine sort of whet-stone for razors.	To Hook in, to draw in with a hook, to gain or get to one's self.	A Hornet, a kind of large wasp.
Honest, virtuous, good, just, upright.	Hooked, made in shape of a hook.	An Horoscope (in astrol.) a figure of the 12 houses or signs of the zodiack, or the ascendant of one's nativity.
Honesty, uprightness, goodness, chastity, &c.	A Hoop, a round lath to bind about casks, &c.	Horrible, hideous, ghastly, frightful.
Honey, made by bees.	A Hoop or Houpp, a bird, otherwise called a lap-wing.	Horrid, dreadful, fearful, heinous.
A Honey-comb, the wax in which the honey is contained; also a flavo in the metal of a great gun.	To Hoop, to set hoops on a tub.	Horror, extream fright or astonishment; a shivering over the whole body.
Honey-combed, that has flavo, as a cannon which is ill cast.	To Hoop or Whoop, to bellow or shout.	A Horse, a labouring beast.
Honey-dew, a kind of mildew in plants, &c.	A Hooper, a wild swan.	Horse or Horsemen, a body of men that serve on horseback.
Honey-moon, the first sweet month after marriage.	To Hoot, to cry or hawl out aloud.	To Horse one, to take him on his back.
The Honey-suckle, a shrub with its flowers.	A Hop, a kind of leap or jump.	Horsemanship, the art of riding and managing horses.
Honour, respect paid to one, esteem, reputation.	Hops, a known plant, that run upon poles.	Hosanna (i. e. save, I beseech thee) a solemn acclamation of the Jews at the feast of tabernacles.
Honours, dignities, preferments; also the noble sort of signiories or lordships on which other honours depend, as the honours of Windsor, Hampton-court, &c.	To Hop, to leap with one leg, to put hops into beer, &c.	Hose, all sorts of stockings,
Honour-courts, courts held in such places.	Hope, trust, a looking for any thing to come.	
	To Hope, to conceive or have hope.	
	Hopeful, that gives good ground for hope.	
	Hopeless, that is without hope, or affords none.	
	A Hopper, one that hops,	

HOU

HOZ

HUL

The Hote, or box of a printing-press.

An Hosiery, one that sells or deals in stockings.

Hospitable, that uses hospitality, friendly.

An Hospital, a house built for the relief of poor, sick, aged, and disabled persons.

Hospitalers, a religious order of knights.

Hospitality, a readiness to entertain or relieve strangers.

An Host, an old word for an army; now one that receives guests, an inn-keeper.

The Host (among Roman catholics) the consecrated bread or wafer at the communion.

An Hostage, a person left as surety for the due performance of a treaty.

An Hostess, the good wife of an inn.

Hostile, belonging to or like an enemy.

Hostility, the state or practice of enemies.

An Hostler, a groom that looks to the stables in an inn.

Hot, as the fire or weather is hot.

Hotts or Huttis, round leather balls fastened to the end of fighting cocks spurs.

Hotcockles, a kind of sport.

A Hotch-pot, Hotch-potch, or Hodge-podge, a dish of meat cut into slices and stewed with roots, herbs, &c. any odd mixture of things.

A Hovel, shelter of burdies, &c. for cattle.

To Hover, to flutter, fly, or hang over.

The Hough, or joint of the hinder-leg of beasts.

To Hough, to cut the houghs, to break clods

of earth.

A Hound, a hunting-dog; a sort of fish.

Hounds (in a ship) the timber-reeks in which run the ropes that hoise the sails.

To Hound a stag, to cast the dogs at him.

An Hour, the 24th part of a day.

A House, a building to live or dwell in.

The House of commons, the lower-house of parliament; so called, because the commons of the realm sit there.

To House, to receive or put into a house, stable, or barn.

The ship is Housed in, i. e. after she has passed the breadth of her bearing, is brought in too narrow for her other works.

A Household or Houshold, the persons that live together in a house.

A Householder, one that keeps a house; the master of the family.

A Housewife, the mistress of a house; a thrifty or careful woman.

Housewife's cloth, the middle sort of linen cloth, between fine and coarse.

Housewifery, a woman's family-management.

A Housling, a horse-cloth.

To Hout or Hoot, to baw out.

A How or Hoe, a tool like a cooper's adze, to cut up weeds.

However, as however the matter stands.

To Howl, to cry like a dog or wolf.

A Howlet, a night-bird.

A Hoy, a small sea-vestel.

To Hoze dogs, to cut off the balls or claws of their feet.

A Hubbub, a great tumult or uproar.

Huckleback, a sort of strong linen cloth.

The Huckle-bone, the bone of the hip.

A Huckster, one that sells provisions by retail.

A Huddle, a bustle, confusion, disorder.

To Huddle, to act in a confused manner.

A Hue or Colour, as this will give it a black Hue.

A Hue and cry, a pursuit after a malefactor.

A Huff, a buffing or swaggering fellow.

To Huff, to puff or blow; to rant or vapour.

Huffish, apt to buff, haughty.

A Hug or Cornish-hug (in wrestling) is when one has his adversary on the breast, and there holds him fast.

To Hug, to embrace with both arms.

Huge, exceeding great or large.

To do a thing in Huger-mugger, i. e. privately or by stealth.

Huguenot, a nick-name given to the protestants of France.

Huguenotism, the doctrine or profession of a Huguenot.

A Hulk, a great and broad ship.

A Hull, the chaff of corn, the cod of pulse; the main body of a ship.

To Hull, to clear from the bulls or husks; to float or ride upon the water.

Hulling or lying a Hull, is when a ship at sea has taken in all her sails.

Hully, belonging to or full of bulls.

HUN

HUS

HYP

- The Hulver-tree, a kind of shrub.*
To Hum, to make a noise as bees do.
To Hum and haw, to falter in speaking, or reading.
Human, belonging to mankind.
Humane, gentle, mild, courteous.
A Humanist, one that is skilled in human learning.
Humanity, the nature of man, courtesy, mildness; liberal knowledge or learning.
To Humanize, to civilize or make tractable.
Humble, lowly-minded.
To Humble, to make humble, to bring down.
The Humbles, part of the entrails of a deer.
An Humble-bee, an insect, an herb.
Humid, wet, moist, damp.
Humidity, moistness, dampness.
Humiliation, a being humbled or brought down.
Humility, humbleness, lowliness, meekness.
An Humourist, one that is full of humours or conceits.
Humour, moisture, juice.
An Humour, a temper or disposition, a fancy or whim.
To Humour a person, to suit one's self to his humour, to please him.
Humourous or Humoursome, wedded to his own humour; fantastical, whimsical.
A Hunch, a thrust or shove.
To Hunch one, to thrust him with the elbows.
Hunch-backed, that has a crooked back or shoulder.
A Hundred in number; also a part of a county
- in England.*
Hunger, the desire of eating.
Hungry, pressed with hunger.
A Hunk or meer Hunk, a base covetous fellow.
To Hunt, to pursue wild beasts.
To Hunt after one, to look for him up and down.
A Hunter, one that follows the exercise of hunting.
A Huntsman, one that manages the hunting dogs.
A Hurdle, a frame of hazel-rod wadded together.
Hurdled, inclosed with hurdles.
Hurds, the coarse parts of flax or hemp.
To Hurl, to cast, to sling, or throw.
Hurlebats or Worlebats, certain gloves with straps, and plummets of lead, used by the ancients in their games for exercise.
A Hurly-burly, a confused uproar, or crowd of people.
A Hurricane, a violent storm of wind.
A Hurry, a bustle or disorder.
To Hurry, to hasten or drive on with great eagerness.
Hurt, damage, mischief.
A Hurt, a wound or sore.
To Hurt, to do hurt.
Hurtful, that brings hurt or loss, mischievous.
A Hurtle-berry, a sort of fruit.
Hurtleless, that does no hurt, harmless.
A Husband (q. d. Houseband), a married man; the master of a family.
To Husband, to manage a thing, to till the ground.
- A Husbandman, such a tiller.*
Husbandry, the art of tilling and improving land; the management of one's expences.
A Hush, a silence, when there is no noise.
To Hush, to keep silence, or cause it to be kept.
A Huse, a large fish, of whose skin the glue called isinglass is made.
A Husk, a shell of pease or beans; the chaff of corn, &c.
Husked, that has a husk.
Husky, belonging to or full of husks.
Hustings (i. e. the house of caules), a principal and ancient court in London, held before the lord-mayor and aldermen.
A Hut, a cottage or bowel; a soldier's lodge.
A Hutch, a vessel or place to lay grain in, a coop for rabbits, a trap for weasels, &c.
To Huzz, to keep a noise as bees do.
A Huzza, a loud acclamation or shout for joy.
To Hie, to go; as hie you thither.
Hyacinth, a flower, and a precious stone.
An Hydrographer, one skilled in hydrography.
Hydrographical, belonging to that science.
Hydrography, the description of the water; an art which shews how to make sea-maps.
Hydropical, belonging or subject to the dropsy.
An Hyena, a subtle venomous beast like a wolf.
An Hymn, a spiritual song or psalm.
An Hyperbole, a rhetorical figure, which consists

sists in representing things much greater or less than they really are.

Hyperbolical, belonging to or uttered after such a manner of expression.

The Hypochondria, the upper side of the belly about the short ribs.

Hypochondriac, belonging to the Hypochondria, or troubled with a windy melancholy in those parts.

Hypocrisy, dissimulation; a counterfeit shew of godliness or virtue.

An Hypocrite, a disssembler, a religious cheat.

Hypocritical, belonging to hypocrites or hypocrisy.

Hypostatical, belonging to an Hypostasis, or personal substance; as the hypostatical union of CHRIST's divine and human nature.

An Hypothesis, a supposition; the laying down of supposed principles in any art or science.

Hyssop, a sweet-scented herb.

The Hysterical passion, a disease in women, called fits of the mother.

J A C

To Jabber, to speak fast and indistinctly.

A Jacinth or Hyacinth, a precious stone of a violet colour.

A Jack, an engine to turn a spit, a frame to saw timber on, a mark at the bowling-exercise, the male of birds of prey, a young pike-fish.

Jacks, small pieces of wood fixed on the keys of virginals, spinets, &c.

Jack by the hedge, an herb that grows by the hedge-sides.

Jack with a lanthorn, a kind of fiery meteor.

A Jack-daw, a chattering bird.

A Jack-pudding, one that acts the fool on a stage.

A Jackall, a beast that hunts out prey for the lion.

A Jacket, a kind of garment.

A Jacob's staff, a mathematical instrument.

Jacobites, a sect of the hereticks set up by one Jacob, a Syrian; also the partisans of the late king James II.

A Jacobus, a broad piece of gold coined by king James I. worth 11. 3s.

A Jade, a sorry horse or mare; a lewd wench.

Jaded, tired, or wearied out.

Jadish, belonging to a jade; as a Jadish trick.

A Jag, a dent or notch.

Jagged, dented, notched, or cut like the teeth of a saw.

A Jaggling-iron, an instrument used by pastry-cooks.

A Jail or Gaol, a prison.

A Jailer or Gaoler, the keeper of a prison.

A Jakes, a house of office, a lay-stall.

Jalap, the purging root of Indian night-shade.

The Jambs, or side-posts of a door.

To Jangle, to chime as bells do; to differ, or fall out.

The Janizaries, a particular order of Turkish foot-soldiers.

January, the first month of the year, so called from the god Janus; or from Janua, i. e. the gate, because it gives entrance to the rest of the months.

Q

Japan, an island of the Indian ocean: whence

To Japan, to varnish, and draw figures in wood, as the workmen of that island do.

Jargon, broken language, gibberish.

A Jar, an earthen vessel for oil; a quarrel.

To Jarr, to disagree, or go out of tune; to quarrel, or fall out.

Jasmin or Jessamin, a shrub.

A Jasper, a precious stone of a green colour.

A Jais-hawk, a young hawk newly taken out of the nest.

A Javelin, a kind of dart or half-pike.

The Jaundice, a disease caused by the overflowing of the gall.

A Jaunt, a long stretch in walking.

To Jaunt, to trudge or trot up and down.

The Jaunts or Fellies of a wheel.

The Jaws, that part of the mouth where the teeth are set.

A Jay or Jack-daw, a bird.

A Jazal, a precious stone of a blue colour.

An Ibis, a tall bird in Egypt, which used to eat up the serpents that annoyed the country.

Ice, water congealed by frost.

To Ice a cake, &c. to wash it over with the white of an egg and powdered sugar.

An Ichneumon, an Egyptian rat, which kills crocodiles.

Ichthyography, the ground-work of a building drawn upon paper, &c.

An Icicle, a drop of ice hanging on the house-eaves.

Icy,

J E R

I G N

I L L

- Icy, *belonging to or full of ice.*
An Idea, the form of any thing conceived in the mind.
An Idiom, the peculiar manner of expression in every language.
An Idiot, a natural fool, or changeling.
Idiotism or Idiocy, natural folly or simplicity.
An Idiotism, a propriety of speech.
Idle, that is at leisure, trifling.
An Idol, an image representing a false deity.
An Idolater, one that worships idols.
An Idolatress, a female idolater.
To Idolatrize, to commit idolatry.
Idoltrous, given to idolatry, the worshipping of idols or false gods.
To Idolize, to make an idol of, to doat upon.
Jealous, afraid of having a rival; nice or tender of.
Jealousy, a being jealous, mistrust.
Jeat, a kind of black, light, and brittle stone.
A Jeer, a flout or scoff.
To Jeer, to laugh at or play upon.
Jehovah, the most sacred name of GOD, denoting his divine essence, i. e. who was, is, and is to come.
Jejune, empty barren, dry.
A Jelly, the boiled juice of meat, fruits, &c.
To Jeopard, to hazard or endanger.
Jeopardy, danger, hazard, risk.
A Jerguer, a custom-house officer, who over-see's the waiters.
A Jerk, a stroke with a whip, a jolt, a start.
- To Jerk, to whip, to wince, or kick as a horse does.*
A Jerkin, a short upper coat; a male hawk.
Jersey, the finest wool combed out of other sorts.
Jessamin, a shrub that bears sweet-scented flowers.
Jessamin-butter, an ointment made of those flowers.
Jessies, ribbands hanging down from garlands; leather straps fixed to hawks legs.
A Jest, a pleasant speech.
To Jest, to break a jest.
The Jesuits, a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish soldier, and confirmed by pope Paul III. anno 1540.
Jesuited, that has embraced the doctrine and principles of the jesuits.
Jesuitical, belonging to that order.
- J E S U S** (i. e. a Saviour) *a name given to our blessed Lord and Redeemer, and solemnly declared by an angel before his birth.*
To Jet up and down, to rove about here and there.
A Jewel, a thing of great value; as a ring, pearl, or precious stone.
A Jeweller, a merchant that deals in jewels.
The Jews, the people of Judea, and their posterity; so named from the largest tribe of Judah.
Jews-ears, a spongy substance that grows about the elder-tree root.
A Jewish trump, a musical instrument.
Jewish, belonging to the nation of the Jews.
Ignoble, that is of mean birth; vile, base.
- Ignominious, disgraceful, shameful.*
Ignominy, dishonour, discredit, disgrace.
Ignoramus (i. e. we are ignorant) a term written by the grand-jury on a bill of information, when they find the evidence defective, or too weak to make good the presentment.
An Ignoramus, an ignorant or foolish person.
Ignorance, want of knowledge or learning.
Ignorant, that knows nothing of a matter; unlearned, unskilful.
A Jig, a kind of dance.
A Jill, the measure of half a quarter of a pint.
A Jill or Jill flurt, a sorry wench, an idle slut.
A Jilt, a lewd woman that puts tricks on those who have to do with her.
To Jilt, to play the jilt.
Iliacal or Iliac, belonging to the Iliac, i. e. the flanks or small guts.
The Iliac passion, a painful bringing or twisting of those guts.
Ill, evil, bad, naughty, sick.
An Illiation, a conclusion or inference.
Illegal, contrary to law, not rightful.
Illegality, a being illegal, unlawfulness.
Illegitimate, unlawfully begotten, base-born.
Illiberal, ungenteel, nig-gardly, base.
Illiberality, meanness of spirit, niggardliness.
Illiterate, that has no knowledge of letters, unlearned.
Illogical, not agreeable to the rules of logick.
To Illuminate, to enlighten, to set off, to colour maps, &c.

I M B

I M M

I M P

- Illumination**, *the act of enlightening, &c.*
- Illumination**, *lights set forth in houses and streets as a mark of public rejoicing.*
- An Illusion**, *a false representation, a cheat or sham.*
- Illusory**, *that serves to shift off, deceitful.*
- To Illustrate**, *to make evident and clear, to explain.*
- An Illustration**, *an illustrating or setting out.*
- Illustrious**, *renowned, famous, eminent.*
- An Image**, *a representation of a thing, resemblance, likeness, a statue or picture.*
- Imagery**, *carved or painted image-work.*
- Imaginable**, *that may be imagined or conceived.*
- Imaginary**, *that appears only in form, that has no being but in one's fancy.*
- Imagination**, *a faculty of the soul, to conceive sensible things.*
- An Imagination**, *a fancy, a conceit, a thought.*
- Imaginative**, *belonging to the imagination.*
- To Imagine**, *to conceive or fancy, to suppose a thing.*
- To Imbalm or Embalm** *a dead body.*
- An Imbargo**, *a stop or stay upon shipping by public authority.*
- To Imbargo**, *traffick by sea, to put a stop to it.*
- To Imbark or Embark**, *to go on ship-board.*
- Imbarkation**, *the act of imbarcking.*
- To Imbase** *gold or silver, to mix it with baser metal.*
- To Imbattle** *an army, to dispose it in order of battle.*
- Imbecility**, *weakness, feebleness.*
- To Imbellish or Embellish**, *to beautify or grace.*
- To Imbezzle or Embezzle**, *to waste another's goods.*
- To Imbibe**, *to suck or drink in, to receive by education.*
- To Imbitter**, *to make bitter, to provoke.*
- Imbodied**, *made up in one body.*
- To Imbolden or Embolden**, *to make bold.*
- To Imboss**, *to raise with bosses or bunches.*
- The deer is Imbossed**, *i. e. so hard pursued, that she foams at the mouth.*
- To Imbroider**, *to make flowers, &c. with a needle, upon silk, cloth, &c.*
- Imbroidery**, *imbroidered work.*
- To Imbroil**, *to cause broils, disturbances or divisions.*
- To Imbrue**, *or steep one's hands in blood, i. e. to commit murder.*
- To Imbue**, *to season the mind with good principles, learning, &c.*
- Imitable**, *that may be imitated.*
- To Imitate**, *to follow another's example.*
- Imitation**, *the act of imitating.*
- An Imitator**, *a person that imitates.*
- Immaculate**, *unspotted, spotless.*
- Immanity**, *vastness, hugeness, outrageous cruelty.*
- Immanuel** (*i. e. GOD with us*), *a name given by the prophet Isaiah to our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST.*
- Immarcescible**, *that cannot wither or decay.*
- Immaterial**, *that does not consist of matter; also that is of no great moment.*
- Immature**, *unripe, not come to perfection.*
- Immaturity**, *unripeness.*
- Immediate**, *that follows or happens presently.*
- Immemorable**, *not worth remembrance, not remarkable.*
- Immense**, *unmeasurable, exceedingly great, vast.*
- Immensify**, *unmeasurable-ness, infiniteness.*
- Immerged or Immerfed**, *plunged or dipped in.*
- To Immerse**, *to plunge or dip over head and ears.*
- Immersion**, *the act of plunging, as in baptism.*
- Immethodical**, *without due method or order.*
- Imminent**, *that is at hand, approaching.*
- Immobility**, *unmoveableness.*
- Immoderate**, *beyond the bounds of moderation.*
- Immodest**, *that has no modesty, wanton.*
- Immodesty**, *wantonness, unmannerliness.*
- Immoral**, *that is of depraved morals, contrary to good manners.*
- Immorality**, *corruption of manners, lewdness.*
- Immortal**, *that never dies, everlasting.*
- Immortality**, *the state of that which never dies.*
- To Immortalize**, *to make immortal.*
- Immoveable**, *that cannot be moved, stedfast.*
- Immunity**, *exemption from duty, &c. liberty, privilege.*
- To Immure**, *to shut up between two walls.*
- Immutability**, *unchangeableness.*
- Immutable**, *that cannot be changed or altered.*
- An Imp**, *a familiar spirit, a kind of graft to be set in a tree.*
- To Imp** *a feather (in a hawk's wing) to put a new*

IMP

IMP

IMP

- new piece on an old broken stump.*
To Impair, to diminish, to make worse, to weaken.
To Impale, to fence about with pales or stakes; to drive a stake through a malefactor's body.
To Impannel or **Empannel**, to appoint a jury.
Imparity, inequality, unevenness.
To Impark a piece of ground, to inclose or fence it in for a park.
To Impart, to shew or tell, to deliver one's mind.
Impartial, not biased to a party, just and upright.
Impartiality, a being impartial, disinterested.
Impassable, that cannot be passed through.
Impassibility, the state of that which is
Impassible, incapable of suffering.
Impatience, uneasiness under sufferings, passion or basiness.
Impatient, that has no patience, hasty.
To Impeach, to accuse and prosecute for a crime.
An Impeachment, an accusation.
Impeccability, an impossibility of sinning.
Impeccable, that cannot sin or do amiss.
To Impede, to let or hinder, to stop.
An Impediment, an hindrance, a defect in one's speech.
To Impell, to push forward, to egg on.
To Impend, to hang over one's head, as dangers or judgments do.
Impendent, hanging over head, being at hand.
Impenetrability, a being
- Impenetrable**, that cannot be pierced through or divided into.
Impenitence or **Impenitency**, a continuing in sinful courses without repentance.
Impenitent, that does not repent of offences.
Imperceptible, that is not to be perceived.
Imperfect, not perfect, unfinished, faulty.
Imperfection, imperfectness, defect.
Imperial, belonging to an emperor or empire.
The Imperialists, the forces or subjects of the German emperor.
Imperious, apt to domineer or insult, lordly.
Impertinence or **Impertinency**, silliness, foolery.
Impertinent, not belonging to the matter in hand, silly, idle.
An Impertinent, a troublesome foolish person.
Impervious, that does not afford any passage through it, impassable.
Impetuosity or **Impetuousness**, violent motion, or driving forward.
Impetuous, violent, boisterous, raging.
Impiety, ungodliness, irreligion.
Impious, ungodly, wicked, lewd.
Implacability or **Implacableness**, a being
Implacable, that cannot be pacified or appeased.
To Implant, to fix or fasten in the mind.
To Implead, to prosecute or sue at law.
Implements, all sorts of furniture for a house, or tools for a trade.
Implicit, that is not expressed in plain terms, but only follows by consequence.
- To Implore**, to beg with tears and prayers, to beseech.
To Imply, to infer or contain, to denote or signify.
Impolite, unpolished, rude, coarse.
Impolitic, not agreeable to the rules of policy.
The Import, sense or meaning of a thing.
To Import, to concern, to signify, to bring in commodities.
Importance, moment, concernment, consequence.
Important, that is of great concern, material.
Importation, the importing or bringing in of merchandises from foreign countries.
Importunacy or **Importunity**, an eager pressing, a hard dunning.
Importunate, that wears with repeated or unreasonable requests, very urgent.
To Importune, to sue for with great earnestness.
To impose, to put, set or lay upon.
To Impose, in printing, is to place the pages in the form, in order to make them ready for the press.
To Impose upon one, to put upon or cheat him.
An Imposition, an imposing or laying on, a tricking or deceiving, a tax.
Impossibility, a being
Impossible, that is not possible or cannot be done.
An Impost, a tribute or tax, especially for goods brought into a port from other nations.
An Impostor, a deceiver, a false pretender, a cheat.

I M P

I M P

I N A

To Imposthume, to grow into an imposthume.

Imposthumation, an imposthumating.

An Imposthume, an unnatural swelling of humours or corrupt matter in any part of the body.

Imposture, cozenage, deceit.

Impotence or Impotency, unability, want of natural strength.

Impotent, unable, weak; fruitless, vain.

To Impoverish, to make poor.

Impoverishment, an impoverishing.

To Impound cattle, to put them in a pound or inclosure.

To Impower, to endue with power.

Impracticable, that cannot be practised or done: in the art of war, unsatisfactory.

To Imprecate, to wish evil to, or curse.

An Imprecation, a cursing or calling for mischief upon another.

Impregnable, that is not to be taken by force.

Impregnate, being with child; or great with young.

To Impregnate, to get with child, to make fruitful.

Impregnation, the act of impregnating.

An Impress, an emblem or device with a motto.

An Impress, an image, stamp, or print.

To Impress, to stamp on the mind or natural faculties.

An Impression, an imprinting or stamping, a stamp or mark, a certain number of printed books.

To Impress soldiers or seamen, to force them to enter into the publick service.

Imprest-money, advance-money given them upon that account.

To Imprime (in hunting) to dislodge a wild beast.

The deer is Imprimed, i. e. forced to forsake the herd.

Imprimis, in the first place, first of all.

To Imprint, to fix a thing in one's mind.

To Imprison, to put into a prison or jail.

Imprisonment, imprisoning, confinement.

Improbability, the state of that which is

Improbable, that is not easy to be proved, unlikely.

Improbability, dishonesty, knavery.

Improper, not proper, unfit.

To Improprate a church-living, to apply its revenues to one's private use.

An Impropration, an impropriating, when a layman is possessed of such a benefice and takes the profit to himself, only finding a vicar to serve the cure.

An Improprator, one that has a spiritual living by inheritance.

An Improprity of speech, is where the author does not make use of proper words, &c.

Improveable, that may be improved.

To Improve, to make better or advance; to increase or thrive.

Improvement, an improving or bettering, a going forward in any art, &c.

Improvvidence, want of forecast.

Improvident, that does not forecast, unheedful.

Imprudence, indiscretion, unadviseness.

Imprudent, unwise, unadvised.

Impudence, shamelessness, sauciness.

Impudent, shameless, graceless, saucy.

To Impugn a doctrine, to endeavour to confute it by arguments.

Impulse, inforcement, motion.

An Impulsion, a pushing on, a constraining.

Impulsive, that drives or pushes forward.

Impunity, a being freed from punishment, a going unpunished.

Impure, unclean, filthy, lewd.

Impurity, uncleanness, filthiness.

Impurpled (in poetry) dyed with a purple colour.

Imputation, an imputing, or laying to one's charge.

Imputative, that is imputed to another.

To Impute, to attribute the merit to, or to lay the blame on.

Inability, a not being able, or capable.

Inaccessible, that is not to be come at.

Inadvertency, a not sufficiently observing, heedlessness.

Inamoured, taken in love with.

Inanimate, that has no life or soul, lifeless.

Inarticulate, not articulate, indistinct.

Inaudible, that is not to be heard.

To Inaugurate, to install, to invest with an office or dignity.

An

- An Inauguration, an inaugurating.*
Inauspicious, unlucky, ill-boding.
Inbred, natural, belonging to a particular country.
To Incamp, to pitch tents, or build butts on a spot of ground.
An Incampment, an incamping, the lodging of an army in the field.
An Incantation, an enchanting or charming; a charm or spell.
Incapable, not capable, not able, unfit.
To Incapacitate, to render incapable; also to make unable or unfit.
Incapacity, a not being capable.
Incarinate, made flesh, or that has taken the flesh.
Incarinate or Incarnadine, that is of a bright carnation or flesh colour.
To Incarnate (in surgery) to bring flesh upon, or to fill up with new flesh.
Incarnation, an assuming or taking flesh, a making flesh to grow.
An Incarnative, a medicine that causes the growth of flesh.
An Incendiary, a firer of houses; a sower of strife.
Incense, a perfume made of a sweet-smelling gum.
To Incense, to inflame or stir up to anger.
An Incensory, a perfuming pan in popish churches.
An Incentive, an incitement or motive.
An Inceptor (i. e. a beginner) one that has just taken his first degree in a university.
Incessant, that does not
- cease, continual.*
Incest, carnal copulation with one that is too near of kin.
Incestuous, belonging to or guilty of incest.
An Inch, a measure, the twelfth part of a foot.
To Inch out, to measure by inches.
To Inchain, to put in chains or fetters.
To Inchant, to charm or bewitch.
An Inchanter, a wizard, a forcerer or conjurer.
An Incantment, a charm or spell.
An Inchantress, a force-ress or witch.
To Inchase, to set in gold, silver, &c.
An Inche-pin, the lower gut of a deer.
Incident, happening to, or falling out occasionally.
An Incident, a circumstance or by-matter.
Incidently or Incidentally, by the by, by the way.
To Incircle, to encompass or surround.
An Incision, a cutting or lancing.
An Incisure, a cut or gap.
To Incite, to stir up, to spur or egg on.
An Incitement, an inducement or motive.
Incivil, unmannerly, clownish, rude.
Incivility, unmannerliness, rudeness.
Incle, a kind of tape.
Inclemency, a being void of pity, unmercifulness.
Inclinable, inclining to, prone, apt.
Inclination, natural disposition, proneness, aptness.
To Incline, to bow or bend to, to lean towards.
Incloistered, shut up in a
- cloister or monastery.*
To Inclose, to shut in, to fence about.
An Inclosure, a place inclosed or fenced in.
To Include, to shut or take in, to comprehend or contain.
Inclusion, an including or comprehending.
Inclusive, apt to include or comprehend.
Incogitancy, a not thinking or minding, heedlessness.
Incognito, unknown, or without being publicly taken notice of; as he travelled incognito.
Incoherent, that does not suit, or agree well together.
Incombustible, that cannot be burnt or consumed by fire.
An Income, a revenue, a rent or profit.
Incommensurable, that has not an equal measure or proportion with another.
To Incommode, to cause inconvenience or prejudice.
Incommodious, inconvenient, unprofitable.
Incommuity, inconvenience, trouble.
Incommunicable, that cannot be communicated or imparted to another.
Incompact, not close fastened, not well joined.
Incomparable, that is without compare, that has not its like.
Incompassionate, void of compassion or pity.
Incompatible, that cannot subsist together, without destroying one another.
Incompetency, insufficiency for an office or employ.
Incompetent, incapable, not duly qualified.

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Incompatible, *unsuitable, not agreeable.*

Incomplete, *not complete, not brought to perfection.*

Incompliance, *a not being disposed to comply or bear with.*

Incomposed, *ill-favoured, disorderly.*

Incomposure, *disorder, confusion.*

Incomprehensibility, *or Incomprehensibleness, a being*

Incomprehensible, *that cannot be comprehended or conceived.*

Inconceivable, *that is not to be conceived or imagined.*

Incongruity, *unsuitableness, unseemliness.*

Incongruous, *improper, unseemly.*

Inconnection, *the quality of things that are not linked or joined together.*

An Inconsequency, *a weakness in arguing; when a consequence cannot be drawn from what is laid down before.*

Inconsequent, *that does not follow or arise from.*

Inconsiderable, *not worthy of consideration or notice.*

Inconsiderate, *that does not consider or weigh in mind, unadvised.*

Inconstitence or Inconsistency, *a being*

Inconsistent, *that is not consistent or agreeable to.*

Inconsolable, *that cannot be comforted.*

Inconstancy, *unsteadiness, changeableness.*

Inconstant, *fickle, wavering, uncertain.*

Incontinency, *a not abstaining from unlawful desires.*

Incontinent, *that has no*

command of himself, unchaste.

Incontinently, *immediately, presently.*

Inconvenient or Inconvenience, *cross accident, disturbance, trouble.*

Inconvenient, *not convenient, troublesome.*

Inconversable, *not fit for conversation.*

Inconvertible, *that cannot be changed or altered.*

Incoriding, *a rupture or burstness in a horse.*

Incorporate, *imbodied, or united into one body.*

To Incorporate, *to embody, to mingle together; to put into a society.*

Incorporeal, *that is without a body, bodiless.*

Incorrect, *not correct, faulty.*

Incorrigible, *past correction, that cannot be reclaimed.*

Incorrupt, *uncorrupted, untainted.*

Incorruptibility or Incorruptibleness, *the condition of that which is*

Incorruptible, *not subject to corruption; that cannot be corrupted or bribed.*

Increase, *growth, a going forward.*

To Increase, *to grow or cause to grow.*

Incredibility or Incredibleness, *a being past all belief.*

Incredible, *that is not to be believed, surpassing belief.*

Incredulity, *unaptness to believe, unbelief.*

Incredulous, *that will believe nothing.*

To Inculcate, *to repeat and insist upon a thing often.*

Inculpable, *unreproveable,*

unblameable.

Incumbent, *lying on; as a business incumbent upon one.*

An Incumbent, *a person that is in present possession of a church-living.*

To Incumber, *to crowd or stop, to clog, to hinder.*

An Incumbrance, *an hindrance or stoppage.*

To Incur, *to run upon or into; to fall under.*

Incurable, *that cannot be cured, or healed.*

An Incurfion, *an inroad or marching of soldiers into an enemy's country.*

To Indamage, *to bring damage, to prejudice or hurt.*

To Indanger, *to expose to danger or hazard.*

To Indear, *to make dear and beloved, to raise affection.*

An Indearment, *that which indears or causes love.*

Indebted, *that is in debt, or obliged to.*

Indecency, *unbecomingness, unhandfomeness.*

Indecent, *misbecoming, unhandfome.*

Indecimable, *not liable to pay tithes.*

Indeed, *in truth, really.*

Indefatigable, *that cannot be wearied.*

Indefeazable, or Indefeasible, *that cannot be defeated or made void.*

Indefinite, *that has no bounds set, undefined.*

Indelible, *that cannot be razed or blotted out.*

To Indemnify, *to bear harmless from damage.*

Indemnity, *being indemnified or saved harmless.*

Indemonstrable, *that cannot*

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not be demonstrated or proved.	Indigent, that is in necessity ; needy, poor.	or thing ; an indivisible body.
To Indent, to jag or notch.	Indigested, not digested, confused, disordered.	Indivisibility or Indivisibleness, a being
An Indenture, an indented writing that contains some agreement between several persons.	Indigestible, that cannot be digested.	Indivisible, that cannot be divided or separated.
Independency, the state of that which is	Indigestion, want of digestion, rawness in the stomach.	Indocible or Indocile, that cannot be taught.
Independent, that has no dependency upon any.	Indignation, great anger or wrath.	Indocility or Indocibility, an unaptness to be taught, or to learn.
Independents, or Congregationalists, dissenters who manage ecclesiastical affairs within their own congregation, and bold, that they do not in any wise depend on a national church.	An Indignity, an unworthy usage, an affront.	Indolence or Indolency, a being insensible of pain or grief, idleness.
Indeterminate, undetermined, undecided.	Indigo, a kind of stone used in dying blue.	Indolent, that feels no pain, idle, lazy, slothful.
Indevotion, want of devotion.	Indirect, not direct, not upright, unfair.	To Indorse, to write something on the back-side of a deed.
An Index, a mark to shew or direct ; as the band of a clock, &c. the table of contents in a book.	Indiscernible, that cannot be discerned or perceived.	Indorsed-fish (in heraldry,) fish represented with their backs each to other.
To Indicate, to shew or discover.	Indiscreet, not discreet, unadvised, un wary.	An Indorsement, that which is set down on the back of a bond, &c.
An Indication, an indicating or shewing ; a sign or token.	Indiscretion, want of discretion or judgment.	An Indraught, a gulph that runs in between two lands.
To Indict, to bring a bill against an offender in due course of law.	Indiscriminate, not severed or differenced.	Indubitable, not to be doubted or questioned.
Indictable, that may be so indicted.	Indispensible, not to be dispensed with or avoided.	Indubitate, undoubted.
An Indiction (in chronol.) a term of fifteen years, appointed by the emperor Constantine the great, instead of the barbarous way of reckoning time by the olympiads.	To Indispose, to make incapable or unfit.	To Induce, to lead to, to persuade.
An Indictment, a bill of accusation presented to a court of justice.	Indisposed, not willing to do a thing ; sick or out of order.	An Inducement, a motive to a thing.
Inliference or Indifference, a not caring for, unconcernedness.	Indisposition, alteration of health, illness.	Inducted, that has received
Indifferent, that is of little concern, that has no love for, pretty good.	Indisputable, not to be disputed or questioned.	Induction, i. e. admittance to the possession of the temporalities of a spiritual living ; as glebe-lands, tithes, &c.
Indigence, poverty, need, want.	Indissoluble, that cannot be dissolved, melted or spoiled.	To Indulge, to cocker or be fond of.
	Indissoluble, that cannot be loosed, broken or undone.	Indulgence, fondness, gentleness ; forgiveness of sins granted by the pope.
	Indistinct, not distinct from another, confused.	Indulgent, fond, gentle, kind.
	Indistinguishable, not to be distinguished.	An Indult or Indulto, the pope's grant to do or obtain something contrary to the canon-law.
	To Indite or Endite, to compose or deliver the matter of a writing.	
	Individual, belonging to an Individuum ; as every individual person.	
	An Individual or Individuum, that which signifies but one person	

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Indurable, *that may be endured or borne.*

To Indurate, *to barden or make hard.*

Induration, *the art of indurating.*

To Indure, *to suffer or bear, to continue or last.*

Industrious, *laborious, pains-taking.*

Industry, *pains, labour, carefulness.*

Inebriated, *made drunk, besotted.*

Ineffable, *unspeakable, not to be uttered.*

Ineffective or Ineffectual, *that has no effect, fruitless.*

Inefficacious, *that is of no efficacy or virtue.*

Inept, *unmeet, unfit, weak, silly.*

Ineptitude, *unaptness, incapacity, defect.*

Inequality, *unequalness, unevenness, unlikeness.*

Inert, *in philos. incapable of action, sluggish; as Inert matter.*

Inestimable, *that cannot be sufficiently valued.*

Inevitable, *that cannot be shunned or avoided.*

Inexcusable, *that is not to be excused.*

Inexhaustible, *that cannot be drawn out or emptied.*

Inexorable, *that will not be prevailed upon by entreaties.*

Inexpedient, *that is not expedient or fit.*

Inexperience, *want of experience or skill.*

Inexperienced, *that has no experience.*

Inexpiable, *not to be expiated or atoned for.*

Inexplicable, *that cannot be explained or unfolded.*

Inexpressible, *that cannot be expressed, unutterable.*

Inextinguishable, *not to be quenched or put out.*

Inextricable, *that one cannot rid himself or get out of.*

Infallibility, *a faculty of never erring.*

Infallible, *that cannot err or be deceived.*

Infamous, *that has an ill name, shameful.*

Infamy, *discredit, disgrace, shame.*

Infancy, *the first state of human life.*

An Infant, *a young child that has not attained to the use of speech.*

The Infantes and Infantas, *all the sons and daughters of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest.*

The Infantry, *the whole body of foot soldiers in an army.*

Infatigable or Indefatigable, *not to be wearied or tired.*

To Infatuate, *to make foolish, to bewitch or besot.*

Infatuation, *the act of infatuating.*

To Infect, *to communicate corruption, poison, &c. to corrupt or taint.*

An Infection, *a corruption, plague or stench; that is apt to annoy others.*

Infectious, *nauseous, tainting, catching.*

To Infeeble, *to make feeble, to weaken.*

Infelicity, *unhappiness, unluckiness.*

To Infeoff, *to unite or join to the fee or right of inheritance.*

An Infeoffment, *an infeoffing, a settlement in fee, or perpetual right.*

To Infer, *to conclude, to draw a consequence.*

An Inference, *a conclusion or consequence.*

Inferiority, *lower rank or degree.*

Inferiour or Inferior, *that is of a lower rank or merit.*

Inferiours or Inferiors, *persons of a meaner quality or lower rank.*

Infernal, *belonging to hell, hellish.*

Infertile, *unfruitful, barren.*

Infertility or Infertileness, *unfruitfulness, barrenness.*

To Infest, *to annoy or trouble.*

An Infidel, *an unbeliever, a stranger to the christian faith.*

Infidelity, *the state of an unbeliever, unbelief, unfaithfulness.*

Infinite, *that has no terms or bounds; endless, boundless.*

Infinity or Infiniteness, *endlessness, unmeasurableness.*

Infirm, *not firm; weak, feeble, sickly.*

An Infirmary, *a place for sick persons in a monastery or hospital.*

Infirmity, *sickness, weakness, feebleness.*

To Infix, *to fix or fasten in the mind.*

To Inflame, *to increase the flame of love, anger.*

Inflammable, *apt to catch or take fire.*

An Inflammation, *a swelling of blood in the flesh, accompanied with heat, redness, pain, &c.*

Inflate, *swollen or puffed up with wind.*

An Inflation, *a puffing up, a windy swelling.*

Inflexibility or Inflexibleness, *an inflexible humour, obstinacy.*

Inflexible, *that cannot be bowed, persuaded, or prevailed upon.*

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To Inflict a punishment, to lay it upon one.

Infliction, the act of inflicting.

An Influence, a sending forth virtue or power; the power a superior has over an inferior.

To Influence, to have power over, to produce or cause.

Influx, a flowing or running in, especially of one river into another.

To Infold, to fold or wrap up.

To Inforce, to carry by force of arguments.

An Inforcement, such a compulsion or constraint.

To Inform, to give notice, to instruct or teach.

To Inform against one, to accuse him of an offence.

Information, an informing, advice, instruction.

An Information, an accusation or charge.

An Informer, one that informs against or prosecutes those that transgress any law.

Unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy.

To Infranchise, to make a freeman or denizen; to admit into a body political.

Infranchisement, an infranchising.

Infrequent, that happens but seldom, uncommon.

To Infringe, to break or transgress a law, custom, privilege, &c.

An Infringement, such an infringing or breach.

To Infuse, to pour into, to steep, to endue with.

An Infusion, an infusing, pouring in, &c.

To Ingeminate, to redouble, or repeat often.

To Ingender, to beget, to produce, to breed.

An Ingenio, in Barbadoes, a house or mill where sugar is made.

Ingenious, quick-witted, full of wit, shrewd.

Ingenite, inbred, bred by nature, natural.

Ingenuity, ingeniousness, or quickness of wit; ingenuousness or frankness.

Ingenuous, frank, free, open, sincere, plain.

Ingested, put into the mouth or stomach.

Inglorious, that is of no repute, dishonourable.

An Ingot, a little wedge of gold or silver.

To Ingraft, to set a graft or young shoot; to fix in the mind.

Ingrailed, in heraldry, notched about.

To Ingratiate one's self, to curry favour, to gain another's good-will.

Ingratitude, ungratefulness, unthankfulness.

An Ingredient (i. e. that goes in) one of the simples put into a compound medicine.

Ingress, an entrance upon, or going into.

To Engross or Engross, to write a deed over fair.

To Inhabit, to live or dwell in.

Inhabitable, not habitable, or not to be inhabited.

An Inhabitant, one that lives in a place.

Inherent, sticking fast in, cleaving to.

To Inherit, to have by inheritance or succession.

Inheritance, a perpetual right in lands, &c. to a man and his heirs.

To Inhibit, to forbid.

An Inhibition, an inhibiting or forbidding.

Inhospitable, not given to hospitality, discourteous.

Inhuman, void of humanity; savage, cruel.

Inhumanity, savageness, barbarity, cruelty.

To Inject, to cast or squirt in.

Injection, the act of injecting.

Inimitable, that none can imitate or do the like.

Iniquity, want of equity; injustice, wickedness.

An Initial letter, a letter that begins a word.

To Initiate, to instruct in the first grounds of any mystery, art, &c.

Initiation, the act of initiating.

Injudicious, void of judgment or discretion.

An Injunction, a command, order or charge.

To Injure, to abuse or wrong, to indamage.

Injurious, prejudicial, wrongful, hurtful.

Injury, an act against right; wrong, hurt.

Injustice, an action contrary to the rules of justice; unfair or hard dealing.

Ink, a liquor to write or print with.

Inkindled, lighted, provoked; as his zeal is inkindled.

An Inkling (of a matter) small rumour, a hint.

Inland, seated in the main land or heart of a country; as an inland town.

To Enlarge or Enlarge, to make larger, to discourse at large.

To Inlay, to work in wood or metal with several pieces of different colours curiously set together.

An Inlet, an entrance or passage into.

To Enlighten or Enlighten, to give light to.

An Inmate, one that lodges in an house with another.

Inmost, most within, most secret.

An Inn, a publick house for the entertainment of travellers or strangers.

To Inn, to lodge at an inn.

To Inn corn, to lay it up in a store-house.

The Inns of court, four colleges for counsellors and students at law; viz. the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.

The Inns of Chancery, for attorneys and students in that court, are eight in number, viz. Bernard's, Clement's, Clifford's, Furnival's, Lion's, New-Inn, Staple's and Thavy's.

Serjeants Inns, two houses of a higher rank, set apart for the judges and serjeants at law.

An Innholder or Innkeeper, the master of an inn.

Innate, inbred, natural.

Innavigable, that cannot be sailed on.

Inner, more within.

Innings, lands recovered from the sea by draining and banking.

Innocence or Innocency, guiltlessness, harmlessness.

Innocent, guiltless, harmless, simple, silly.

An Innocent, a silly, half-witted person.

Innocents-day, or Childermas-day, Dec. 28. a festival kept in remembrance of the innocent children whom Herod caused to be killed at CHRIST's nativity.

To Innovate, to bring up new customs instead of old ones, to alter or change.

Innovation, an innovating, alteration, change.

An Innovator, a person that brings in new customs, &c.

Innoxious, that does no hurt or harm, harmless.

An Innuendo, a hint of a thing.

Innumerable, that cannot be numbered.

To Inoculate, to graft in; as in the small pox, or young trees, &c.

Inoculation, the act of inoculating.

Inoffensive, that gives no offence.

Inofficious, backward in doing one a good office or turn.

Inordinate, that is out of order, disorderly.

Inorganical, that wants organs or instruments proper for motion or operation.

An Inquest, an enquiry or search made by a jury.

The Court of inquest (at Guild-hall) a court that determines all complaints preferred for debt among citizens under the sum of 40s.

To Inquire, to demand or ask, to examine or search into.

An Inquiry, a search.

An Inquisition, a strict inquiry, especially in a course of law.

The Inquisition, or Spanish Inquisition, a council first appointed An. 1478, for the baptizing of Moors and Jews: but the power of this tribunal is now exercised, with barbarous cruelty, against Christians, under the notion of heretics.

Inquisitive, desirous to know every thing, curious, prying.

An Inquisitor, a sheriff, coroner, &c. who is to inquire into certain cases; a judge of the popish inquisition-tribunal.

To Inrich, to make rich, to embellish.

An Inroad, the invasion of any country by its enemies.

To Inroll, to set down in a roll or list.

An Inrollment, an inrolling or registering.

Insatiable, that cannot be satisfied with meat or drink.

To Inscribe, to write in or upon.

An Inscription, a title, name, &c. written or engraven.

Inscrutable, unsearchable, unfathomable.

An Insect, any small living creature that creeps or flies, as worms, pismires, flies, &c.

Insensate, void of common sense, mad, foolish.

Insensible, that has no sense or feeling, not to be felt or perceived.

Inseparable, that cannot be separated or parted.

To Insert, to put or bring in.

An Insertion, an inserting or putting in.

Inserviceable, not serviceable, unprofitable.

Insidious, ensnaring, treacherous; as an insidious proceeding.

Insight, light, hint, knowledge of a thing.

Insignificancy, unprofitableness, vanity.

Insignificant, that signifies nothing, inconsiderable.

To Insinuate, to give a hint of, to wind one's self into favour.

An Insinuation, an insinuating or intimating.

Insinuate, apt to insinuate, engaging.

Insipid, having no taste or relish; flat or dry, in speaking of a discourse, &c.

Insipidity, want of taste, unflavouriness.

To Insist, to stand much upon, to urge, or be insistent.

To Enslave, to make a slave or drudge of.

To Ensnare, to draw into a snare.

Insociable, not sociable, not fit for society or conversation.

Insolence or Insolency, haughtiness, lordliness, sauciness.

Insolent, haughty, saucy, bold.

Insoluble, that cannot be solved or loosed.

Insolvency, the state of one who is in no capacity to satisfy his creditors.

Insolvent, unable to pay debts.

Insomuch, in such manner that, so that.

To Inspect, to look narrowly into, to oversee.

Inspection, a looking on or into, an overseeing.

An Inspector, an overseer.

Insersion, a sprinkling in or upon.

Inspiration, the taking in of air or breath; a being filled with the divine spirit.

To Inspire, to prompt, to put in one's head, to endue or fill with.

To Inspirit, to put life and spirit into.

Instability, unsteadiness, unsteadfastness.

Instable, unsteady, inconsistent, uncertain.

To Instal, to put in pos-

session of a benefice, office, or order of knighthood.

An Installation or Installment, an installing.

Instance, entreaty, motion.

An Instance, an example or model, a proof.

To Instance, to produce or bring instances.

Instant, eager upon a thing, pressing; near at hand, present.

An Instant, a short moment of time.

Insaturation, a restoring to the former state, a repairing or renewing.

Instead, in the room or place of.

The Instep, the upper part of the foot.

To Instigate, to move or prick forward, to egg or set on.

Instigation, an instigating, &c. motion or inducement.

An Instigator, an abettor, an encourager.

To Instill, to let fall drop by drop, to infuse principles, &c.

Instillation, the act of instilling.

An Instinct, an inward motion, a natural inclination or bent.

An Institute, an order or rule of life.

Institutes, principles, precepts, ordinances.

To Institute, to ordain or appoint, to establish.

Institution, establishment, a training-up, education.

Institution (to a benefice) is the bishop's investing a clerk with the spirituality of a parsonage, for the cure of souls.

To Instruct, to teach, to train or bring up.

Instruction, education,

breeding; precept, or order.

Instructions, directions in a business of concern.

Instructive, apt to instruct, full of instruction.

An Instrument, a tool or means to do any thing with, a public deed or writing between parties.

Instrumental, belonging to an instrument, serviceable as a means.

Insufficiency, unableness, uncapableness.

Insufficient, not sufficient, unable.

Insular, belonging to an island.

An Insult, an outrage, an assault or onset.

To Insult, to assault, to affront, to crow over.

Insuperable, that cannot be overcome.

Insupportable, not to be endured or borne with.

Insurance, security given for money paid in hand, to make good ships, houses, or merchandize, in case of loss by storm, fire, &c.

To Insure houses, &c. to secure them; or to engage for making good what damage may befall them.

Insurmountable, not to be surmounted or overcome by labour or industry.

An Insurrection, a rising or seditious uproar of the people.

An Intail or Fee-tail. See Entail and Fee-tail.

To Intangle or Entangle, to twist together.

Integrity, honesty, uprightness.

The Intellect, the faculty of understanding.

Intellectual, belonging to the

the understanding.
 Intellectuals, the powers and properties of the understanding.
 Intelligence, good understanding between persons, correspondence in foreign parts, advice or news.
 An Intelligencer, one that inquires into or spreads news.
 Intelligences, angels, or other spiritual beings.
 Intelligent, understanding, perceiving or knowing well.
 Intelligible, that may be easily understood.
 Intemperance, unableness to rule one's lust, &c.
 Intemperate, that is not master of his own appetites; disorderly.
 An Intemperature, a disorder in the air or in the humours of the body.
 To Intend, to design or purpose, to mean.
 Intendancy, the office or dignity of
 An Intendant, the chief governor of a province in France.
 Intendment, purpose, meaning.
 Intense, very great, excessive; as an intense heat.
 Intensively, extremely, excessively.
 Intent, fixed or close, bent upon a business.
 An Intent, a purpose, a meaning.
 Intention, the end proposed in any action.
 Intention (of study), is, when the mind fixes its view on any thing with great earnestness.
 Intentional, belonging to the intention.
 Intentive, earnestly applying one's self to.
 The Intercalary-day, the

odd day added in the leap-year.
 Intercalation, the putting in of a day in February every fourth year.
 To Intercede, to do the office of a mediator, to entreat in another's behalf.
 To Intercept, to take up by the way.
 An Intercession, an interceding or intreating in favour of another.
 An Intercessor, one that so intercedes, a mediator.
 To Interchange, to exchange between parties.
 Interchangeably, mutually, or by turns.
 Intercourse, mutual correspondence or traffic.
 To Interdict, to forbid, to exclude from the sacraments, to suspend.
 An Interdiction, an interdicting; an ecclesiastical censure, forbidding the exercise of the ministerial functions.
 To Interest one's self, to concern himself or engage in.
 Interest, concernment, right, benefit; credit or power, use-money.
 To Interfere, to rub one's heel against the other, as some horses do; to clash together.
 Interjacent, laying between.
 In the Interim, in the mean while.
 Interior, more inward.
 To Interlace, to twist one with another, to put in among.
 To Interlard, to lard, or stuff lean with fat.
 To Interleave, to put blank leaves of paper between the pages of a book.
 To Interline, to write between the lines.
 To Interlope, to intercept

traffic.
 Interlopers, they that, without due authority, hinder the trade of an established corporation, by dealing the same way.
 An Interlude, that which is done between the acts of a stage-play.
 To Intermeddle, to concern one's self in another's business.
 Intermediate, that is or lies between.
 Intermesses, certain dishes set on the table between the courses.
 Intermewing, a hawk's mewwing from the first change of her coat till she turn white.
 To Intermingle, to mingle together.
 Interminable or Interminate, boundless, endless.
 Intermision, an intermitting or breaking off, discontinuance, ceasing.
 To Intermit, to put or to leave off for a while.
 Intermittent, intermitting, discontinuing.
 To Intermix, to mingle or mix between or among.
 An Intermixture, an intermingling or mingling among others.
 Internal, that is in the inside, inward.
 To Interplead, to try a point that falls out accidentally, before the main cause can be determined.
 To Interpolate, to foist in additions to an author's genuine works, to falsify an original.
 Interpolation, the act of interpolating.
 An Interpolator, he that interpolates, a falsifier.
 To Interpose, to put or set between, to intermeddle.
 An Interposition, an interposing.

INT

INT

INV

<i>To Interpret, to expound or explain, to translate out of one language into another.</i>	<i>An Interval, a distance or space, either of time or place.</i>	<i>To Intrap, to catch in a trap, to ensnare.</i>
<i>An Interpretation, an interpreting, a translation.</i>	<i>To Intervene, to come or pass between.</i>	<i>To Intrench, to fortify with a trench or rampart.</i>
<i>An Interpunction, a distinguishing by points or pricks set between.</i>	<i>Intervient, intervening or coming between.</i>	<i>To Intrench upon, to usurp or incroach on.</i>
<i>To Interr, to lay in the ground, or bury.</i>	<i>An Interview, a meeting between princes or other great persons.</i>	<i>An Intrenchment, an intrenching, any work raised against the enemies.</i>
<i>An Interrment, an interring, a burial.</i>	<i>Interwoven, weaved among or with, intermingled.</i>	<i>Intrepid, that fears nothing, undaunted, resolute.</i>
<i>An Inter-reign, or Interregnum, the space of time between the death of one sovereign prince and the succession of another.</i>	<i>An Intestate, one that has not made any testament or last will.</i>	<i>Intrepidity, fearlessness, great courage, resolution.</i>
<i>To Interrogate, to demand or ask a question.</i>	<i>Intestine, belonging to the inward parts lying within the entrails.</i>	<i>Intricacy, intanglement, incumbrance, difficulty.</i>
<i>An Interrogation, a question or demand.</i>	<i>An Intestine war, a civil war, as it were, in the bowels of a state.</i>	<i>Intricate, intangled, perplexed, difficult.</i>
<i>An Interrogation or Note of Interrogation, a point of distinction in English, thus express'd (?)</i>	<i>The Intestines, the entrails of a living creature.</i>	<i>An Intrigue, a cunning contrivance or plot carried on with privacy.</i>
<i>Interrogative, that interrogates, demands, or asks.</i>	<i>To Intrall, to bring into thralldom or bondage.</i>	<i>Intrinsical or Intrinsic, inward or secret.</i>
<i>Interrogatory, that belongs to questioning or asking.</i>	<i>To Inthrone, to set upon the throne.</i>	<i>To Introduce, to bring or lead in.</i>
<i>An Interrogatory, an interrogation or examination.</i>	<i>Intimacy, intimate friendship, great familiarity.</i>	<i>An Introduction, an introducing, a preface to a discourse, &c.</i>
<i>Interrogatories, particular questions demanded of witnesses brought to be examined.</i>	<i>Intimate, most dear or familiar.</i>	<i>An Introducer, a person that introduces.</i>
<i>To Interrupt, to break off, hinder or stop.</i>	<i>To Intimate, to give to understand, to shew, to hint.</i>	<i>Introductory, that serves to introduce.</i>
<i>An Interruption, an interrupting, a stopping one in his discourse, &c. a discontinuance or breaking-off.</i>	<i>An Intimation, an intimating or declaring a thing, a hint.</i>	<i>To Intrude, to thrust one's self rudely into a company, &c. to get possession of a thing unjustly.</i>
<i>Interfoiling, the laying of one kind of soil or earth upon another.</i>	<i>To Intimidate, to put in fear or fright, to dishearten.</i>	<i>Intrusion, the act of intruding, usurping, &c.</i>
<i>Interpersed, sprinkled here and there.</i>	<i>To Intitle, to give a title to a book, or a right to an estate, &c.</i>	<i>To Intrust, to put in trust with.</i>
<i>An Intertexture, an interweaving or weaving between.</i>	<i>Intolerable, not to be borne or endured, insufferable.</i>	<i>Intuition, a looking upon, consideration, examination.</i>
	<i>To Intomb, to put in a tomb.</i>	<i>Intuitive, that beholds, considers, &c. as the intuitive faculty.</i>
	<i>To Intoxicate, to make drunk, to inwenom, to bewitch.</i>	<i>Intunable, that cannot be tuned or put in tune.</i>
	<i>Intoxication, the act of intoxicating.</i>	<i>To Invade, to attack, or set upon; to usurp.</i>
	<i>Intractable, that cannot be managed, unruly.</i>	<i>Invalid, infirm, weak; that is of no force in law.</i>

- To Invalidate, to *weaken*, to make void.
- Invalidity, a being *invalid*; the nullity of an *act*.
- An Invasion, an *invading*, or *setting upon*; an *encroachment* or *inroad upon* a country.
- Invective, *railing*, *reproaching*.
- An Invective, a *vehement speech* against any person or thing.
- To Inveigh against, to *rail* or *speak sharply* against.
- To Inveigle, to *entice* or *deceive by words*.
- To Invent, to *find out*, to *devise* or *contrive*.
- Invention, an *inventing* or *finding out*.
- An Invention, a *contrivance* or *device*.
- Inventive, *apt to invent*, *ingenious*.
- An Inventory, a *list of a deceased person's goods* and *chattels*.
- Inventoried, *put into an inventory*.
- An Inversion, a *turning the inside out*; a *change*.
- To Invert, to *turn upside down*, or the *contrary way*.
- To Invest, to *put into possession of lands*, &c. to *install with any dignity*.
- To Invest a place, to *stop up all its passages with armed troops*, in order to *besiege it*.
- An Investigation, a *tracing*, as it *were*, by *steps*; a *diligent search*.
- Investiture, a *giving possession of an estate*, &c.
- Invererate, *grown old*, *rooted in*, or *settled by long continuance*.
- Invidious, *that causes envy*; *odious*.
- Invigilancy, *want of vigilance* or *watchfulness*.
- To Invigorate, to *fill with vigour, life, and spirit*.
- Invincible, *that cannot be conquered or overcome*.
- Inviolable, *not to be violated or broken*.
- Inviolate, *not violated or corrupted*.
- Invisible, *that cannot be seen or discerned*.
- An Invitation, an *inviting* or *bidding*.
- To Invite, to *bid* or *desire* one to *come to a feast*, &c.
- An Inundation, an *overflowing of waters*, a *flood*.
- To Invoke or Invoke, to *call upon GOD for succour*.
- Invocation, an *invoking*, an *act of divine worship*.
- An Invoice, a *particular account of goods*, &c. sent by a *merchant to his factor in another country*.
- To Involve, to *entangle*, to *engage in*.
- Involuntary, *not voluntary*, *contrary to one's will*.
- To Inure, to *accustom*. In law, to *take effect*.
- Inutility, *uselessness*, *unprofitableness*.
- Invulnerable, *that cannot be wounded*.
- Inward, *that is on the inside*.
- The Inwards, the *inward parts of living creatures*.
- A Job or Jobb, a *small piece of work*.
- A Jobber, one *that undertakes such jobs*.
- A Jobbernot, a *meer logger-head*.
- A Jockey, one *that trims up, and rides about with horses for sale*.
- Jocose, *abounding with jokes or jests*, *pleasant*.
- Jocular, *done or spoken in jest*, *sportful*.
- Jocund or Jocond, *joyful*, *pleasant*, *merry*.
- A Jog, a *shake of a coach or cart*.
- To Jog, to *shake*, to *shove with the elbow*.
- To Joggle, to *jog*, or *move often*.
- A Joice or Joist, a *piece of timber used in building*.
- To Join, to *put or set together*, to *come together*.
- A Joiner, an *artificer that works in wood*, for *fitting up houses*, &c.
- Joinery, the *joiner's work* or *trade*.
- Joint, *joined*; as all your friends *present their joint-love and service to you*.
- A Joint of the body, or *meat*, &c.
- To Joint a piece of meat, to *part it by cutting the joints*.
- A Joint-heir, one *that is heir to an estate with another*.
- Joint-tenants, *they that hold lands*, &c. by *one title*.
- Jointed, *having joints*, or *cut in the joints*.
- A Joiner, a *kind of plane to smooth boards with*.
- A Jointure, a *portion settled upon a woman on account of marriage*.
- To Jointure a wife, to *make her a jointure*.
- Joists, *pieces of timber to bear up a floor*.
- To Joist a floor, to *lay the joists of it*.
- A Joke, a *witty jest*.
- The Joll or Jowl, the *head of a salmon*.
- Jollity or Jolliness, *gaiety*, *mirth*, *good-humour*.

I R O

I R R

I S T

- The Jollop or Gills of a cock.*
Jolly, brisk, lively, merry.
A Jolt, a shake, jog, or tofs.
To Jolt, to jog or tofs, as a coach does in a rough way.
A Jolt-head, a great head.
A Jonquil, a flower.
A Josting-block, a block to get up on horseback.
An Iota, a tittle or point.
To Joulder, to chatter, to brawl or scold.
Jovial, jolly, pleasant, merry.
The barok Jouks, i. e. falls asleep.
A Journal, a day-book, a book containing an account of a ship's way, &c.
A Journey, a travel by land; a day's work in ploughing, sowing, &c.
A Journey-man, one that works by the day.
Jowler (i. e. great head), a dog's name.
Joy, gladness, pleasure, mirth.
To Joy, to give joy; as it joys my heart to see you.
Joyful, that affords matter of joy, glad.
Iris, a kind of flower-de-luce.
Irkfome, troublesome, tedious.
Iron, a well-known metal.
The Iron-gray colour, in horses. black with the tips of the hair whitish.
An Iron-monger, one that sells iron, &c.
An Iron-mould, a small yellow spot in paper.
Iron-sick, as a ship is when the bolts, spikes, &c. are so worn out that they stand hollow on the planks, and make her leak.
- Ironical**, belonging to
An Irony, a figure of rhetoric, when one speaks contrary to what he means, by way of raillery.
To Irradiate, to dart or cast forth beams.
Irradiation, an irradiating, brightness, lustre.
Irrational, void of reason.
Irreconcilable, that cannot be reconciled.
Irrecoverable, that cannot be recovered or repaired.
Irrefragable, that cannot be baffled or withstood, undeniable.
Irrefutable, not to be disproved.
Irregular, not regular, out of rule, disorderly.
Irregularity, a going out of rule, disorderliness; an incapacity of taking holy orders.
Irreligion, want of religion, ungodliness.
Irreligious, that has little or no religion, ungodly.
Irremediable, that cannot be remedied or helped.
Irremissible, not to be remitted or forgiven.
Irreparable, that cannot be repaired or restored to its first state.
Irreprehensible, not to be reprehended or blamed.
Irreproachable, that cannot be reproached or charged with any fault.
Irreproveable, not to be reprov'd or checked.
Irresistible, not to be resisted or withstood.
Irresolute, unresolved, uncertain what course to take.
Irresolution, want of resolution, unresolvedness.
Irretrievable, not to be retrieved or recovered.
- Irreverence**, want of respect, especially for sacred persons and things.
Irreverend, that shews no reverence or respect.
Irreversible, that cannot be reversed or made void.
Irrevocable, not to be revoked or recalled.
Irrision, a laughing to scorn, a scoffing or flouting.
To Irritate, to urge, provoke, or stir up to anger.
Irritation, an irritating, a stirring up of the humours of the body.
An Irruption, a breaking violently into an enemy's country, an invasion.
The Isabella colour, a colour between white and yellow.
An Iling, a kind of pudding or sausage.
Iling-glass, a sort of fish-glue.
An Island, a piece of land surrounded on all sides by the sea or rivers.
An Islander, an inhabitant of an island.
An Ile, an island; a side or wing of a building.
Issue, off-spring, children lawfully begotten.
An Issue, a passage or out-let, a small ulcer made to let out bad humours.
The Issue, success or end of a business.
Issues, profits arising from lands, fines, &c.
To Issue, to spring or stream forth.
To Issue out, to publish or disperse abroad.
Issueless, that has no issue or children.
An Isthmus, a narrow neck

J U B

J U G

J U N

- neck of land between two seas, adjoining to the continent.
- Italian, or Italick, belonging to the country of Italy.
- Italiana, a kind of mercer's stuff.
- The Italic letter, or character in writing or printing.
- The Itch, a disease.
- To Itch; as my arm itches.
- Itchy, belonging to or troubled with the itch.
- Item, also, likewise; as, item, I bequeath to such a one, &c.
- An Item, a hint or warning; as, this is a fair item for you.
- To Iterate, to do or say the same thing over again.
- An Iteration, an iterating or repeating.
- Itinerant, travelling, or taking a journey; as, justices itinerant.
- An Itinerary, a book containing a particular description of roads.
- Jubarb, or House-leek, an herb.
- A Jubilate, a popish doctor or monk that has been fifty years a professor.
- A Jubilation, a shouting for joy, a solemn rejoicing.
- A Jubile or Jubilee, (i. e. rejoicing or releasing) a great festival celebrated by the Jews every fiftieth year, when bondmen were made free, possessions returned to the first owners, &c.
- The Jubilee-year, (among Christians) was first ordained by pope Boniface VIII. to be kept every hundredth year; afterwards appointed every fiftieth year by Clement VI. and lastly, every twenty-fifth year by Sixtus IV.
- To Juck, to call and chatter as partridges do.
- Judaical or Judaic, belonging to the Jewish nation.
- Judaism, the religion or customs of the Jews.
- To Judaize, to follow the doctrine or superstition of the Jews.
- A Judge, an eminent officer appointed to execute justice in criminal or civil causes.
- To Judge, to think, to give one's opinion; to try or be judge of a cause.
- Judgment, discerning faculty, reason, opinion; sentence passed by a judge.
- The Judgments of GOD, the signal punishments he inflicts on people for their transgressions.
- A Judicatory, a place of judgment where causes are heard.
- Judicature, a judge's place or office.
- A court of Judicature, an assembly of judges, &c. for the determining of causes.
- Judicial, or Judiciary, belonging to judgment, in due form of law.
- Judicial astrology, a science said to judge of, and foretell future events, by observing the course and influence of the stars, &c.
- Judicious, endued with much judgment and reason.
- A Jug, an earthen pitcher to hold drink, &c.
- A Juggle, a trick.
- To Juggle, to play tricks, with slight of hand.
- Jugular, belonging to the throat; as, the jugular veins.
- The Juice or Moisture of meats, fruits or herbs.
- Juiceless, that has no juice.
- Juicy, belonging to or full of juice.
- Jujubes, a kind of Italian prunes like olives.
- The Juke or Neek of any bird that the hawk preys on.
- To Juke or Jug, to perch as birds do, when ready to go to roost.
- A Julap or Julep, a pleasant liquid medicine.
- July, the month so called in honour of Julius Cæsar, the first Roman emperor, who likewise established
- The Julian year, which consists of 365 days and 6 hours; an account of time (till Jan. 1752) used in England.
- Jumbals, a sort of sugar-ed paste.
- A Jumble, a confused bundle or mixture of things.
- To Jumble, to mingle together, to confound.
- A Jump, a short coat; a kind of bodice for women; a leap or start.
- To Jump, to give a jump, to leap.
- A Juncto, or Junto, a meeting in council; a cabal or private faction.
- A Juncture, an instant of time, a state of affairs.
- June, one of the twelve months, which takes its name from the goddess Juno, or from Junioribus, i. e. the younger sort of people.
- A Junetin, a sort of apple.
- Junior, that is the younger of two, or of a later standing in any profession.

J U S

K A W

K E N

The Juniper - tree, a shrub.

A Junk, a kind of Indian-ship. In sea-language, a piece of old cable.

Junkets, cakes or sweet-meats; any sort of delicious fare.

To Junket, or go a Junketing, to entertain one another with banquets or treats.

Ivory, that is worked from the elephant's tooth.

Jupiter, one of the planets. Among heralds, a blue colour in the coats of sovereign princes.

A Jurat, a magistrate like an alderman in some corporations; as the mayor and jurats of Maidstone, Rye, &c.

A Jurden, or Jordon, a great chamber pot.

Juridical, according to or belonging to the execution of law or justice.

Jurisdiction, power to administer and execute laws; a court of judicature with its extent.

A Juror or Jurour, one of the jury, a jurymen.

A Jury, a company of men sworn to enquire of matter of fact, and declare the truth upon such evidence as shall be given before them.

A grand Jury, consisting of twenty-four grave and substantial persons, takes cognizance of all bills of indictment presented to the court.

A petty Jury, of twelve men, is impannelled upon all criminal and civil causes, and upon due examination brings in a verdict.

A Jusfel, a dish made of several meats minced together.

Just, right, reasonable, fit. Justs, tiltings, or combats on horseback.

To Just or Justle, to run a tilt.

Justice, justness, right, law, equity,

A Justice or Justicer, an officer appointed to do right by way of judgment.

A Justice of the peace, a person commissioned to maintain the peace in the county where he lives.

Justifiable, that may be justified.

Justification, the act of justifying.

To Justify, to maintain or make good.

To Justify one, to clear him, or make his innocence appear.

To Justify sinners, to clear them by the imputation of CHRIST's righteousness.

To Justify the lines (in printing,) is to make them even.

To Justle, to run at tilts, to shove or push.

To Jut out, to lean forwards, as some walls do.

A Jutty, part of a building that juts or stands out farther than the rest.

Juvenile, belonging to or suitable to youth, youthful.

Ivy, a plant that twines about trees, &c.

fetch one's breath with much difficulty.

Kecks, hollow dry stalks or sticks.

To Keck, or Retch, as one does when something sticks to his throat.

A Kedger, a kind of small anchor.

A Keel, a vessel for liquor to stand and cool in.

The Keel of a ship, the lowest piece of timber in the bottom of her hull.

A Keeling, a fish.

Keen, that cuts well, sharp, subtle.

A Keep, a strong tower in the midst of a castle.

To Keep, to preserve, to maintain, to look to, to dwell or stay.

The Lord Keeper of the broad-seal of Great-Britain, an eminent officer, through whose hands pass all charters, &c. of the king under the great-seal; his office being the same as the Lord Chancellor's, and only differing in the title.

The Lord Keeper of the privy-seal, who dispatches all charters signed by the king, before they come to the great-seal, and some deeds that do not pass the great-seal at all.

A Keeve, or Keever, a kind of brewing vessel.

A Keel, or Kiln, a place where malt or hops are dried.

To set one's arms a Kembo, i. e. hollow from his sides.

A Keg of sturgeon, the same as Cag.

Ken, as within Ken, i. e. within sight or view.

To Ken, to spy out at some distance; to know.

A Kennel, a water-course in a street; a pack

K A W

A Karle or Carle, a servant, a clown.

Karle-hemp, the latter green hemp.

To Kaw, to cry as a jackdaw does.

To Kaw for breath, to

K I D

pack of bounds, a fox's hole.
The fox Kennels, i. e. lies in his hole.
Kennets, a sort of coarse Welsh cloth.
A Kerchief, a linen-cloth which some old women wear on their heads.
A Kern, an Irish foot-soldier armed with a dart.
A Kernel, of the body, or of fruit.
Kernelly, belonging to or full of kernels.
Kersey, a kind of coarse woollen cloth.
Keshitah, a Hebrew coin, the same as Gerah.
A Kestrel, a sort of hawk.
A Ketch, a sea vessel lesser than a boy.
A Kettle, a well-known kitchen utensil.
A Key, to open a lock; a tone in musick; a wharf for landing or shipping off goods.
The Key, or Middle stone of an arch, in building.
The Keys, or Stops of an organ, harpsichord, &c.
A Kibe, a painful swelling in the sinewy outward parts.
Kibed, troubled with kibes, as, kibed heels.
A Kibsey, a kind of wicker-basket.
A Kick, a stroke with the foot.
To Kick, to give a kick, to fly out with the heels, as a horse does.
A Kickshaw, a French ragoo or sauce.
A Kid, a young goat.
To Kid, to bring forth kids.
A Kidder, a buckster that carries corn, &c. to sell.
A Kidnapper, one that entices or steals away children, &c. to ship them

K N A

for foreign plantations.
The Kidnies, certain bowels which serve to strain the urine, &c.
A Kilderkin, a liquid measure of eighteen gallons.
To Kill one, to take away his life.
Killow, a mineral stone used for drawing lines.
A Kiln, a furnace to burn bricks, lime, &c.
Kind, gentle, loving, obliging.
A Kind, a sort or manner.
A Kinder (among hunters,) a company of cats.
To Kindle, to light or to take fire; to bring forth young, as a hare does.
Kindred, they that are of kin to each other.
Kine, all sorts of cows.
A King, a sovereign, prince or chief ruler.
A King at arms, one of the chief officers in the herald's college.
A Kingdom, one or more countries subject to a king.
Kinsfolk, persons related one to another.
A Kintal, or Quintal, a weight of an hundred pounds.
The Kirk, or Church of Scotland.
A Kirtle, a kind of short jacket.
A Kit, a pocket violin, a musical instrument.
Kit-keys, the fruit of the ash-tree.
A Kitchen, or Kitchin, a room where meat, &c. is dressed.
A Kite, a bird of prey, and a fish.
A Kitten, or Kitling, a little young cat.
To Kitten, or Kittle, to bring forth kittens.
A Knack, a toy; a peculiar skill or ability.

K N I

Knags, knots in wood; branches that grow out in barts horns, near the forehead.
The Knap, or Top of a bill.
To Knap, to snap or break; to feed on the tops of leaves, shrubs, &c.
A Knave, a crafty deceitful fellow, a cheat.
Knavery, a knave's practice, deceitful dealing.
Knawish, belonging to a knave.
To Knead dough, to mould or work it till it be soft.
The Knee, or Upper part of the leg.
Knee-holm, a shrub.
To Kneel or Kneel down, to bow or fall on the knees.
A Kneeling, or Melwel, a kind of cod-fish.
A Knell, a passing-bell, tolled for a dying person.
A Knick, or Snap with the fingers.
Knick-knacks, toys for children.
A Knife, to cut viſuals with.
A Knight (in Saxon), one that serves or bears arms on horseback; now a title of honour next above an esquire.
To Knight one, to make him a knight.
Knights batchelors, the lowest and most ancient order of knightbood.
Knights banneret, knights made in the field, by cutting off the point of their standard, and changing it, as it were, into a banner.
Knights baronet, an order founded by king James the first, A. D. 1611, who are next to barons in dignity.
Knights of the Bath, made within the lists of the Bath, and girded

KNI

KNO

LAB

ed with a sword at the instant of their creation.

Knights (of the carpet), so called because, in receiving their order, they usually kneel on a carpet.

Knights (of the chamber), such Knights bachelors as are made in the time of peace, in the king's chamber.

Knights (of the garter, or of St. George), the most noble order, which consists of twenty-five companions, of whom the sovereign is chief, established by king Edward III. A. D. 1350, upon occasion (it is said) of good success in a fight, in which the king's garter was used for a token.

Knights (of St. John of Jerusalem), a religious order, erected there by king Baldwin I. A. D. 1104. Afterwards they removed to the island of Rhodes, but were driven out by the Turks in 1523, and their chief seat is now in the isle of Malta. This order was suppressed in England by king Henry VIII. for taking part with the pope.

Knights (of the shire), two knights, or other eminent gentlemen, chosen by the freeholders of every county, to serve in the parliament.

Knights (of the temple), or Knights Templar appointed by pope Gelasius, or (as others say) by Baldwin II. king of Jerusalem, A. D. 1117, to defend the temple, holy sepulchre, and christian strangers, from the assaults of Infidels. This order flourished two

hundred years; but at last was abolished by pope Clement V. in 1309, and by the council at Vienna in 1312.

Knights, or poor Knights (of Windsor), are twenty-six old soldiers depending on the order of the garter, and so called, because the seat of their college is Windsor-castle.

Knights (in a ship), two pieces of timber carved in the shape of some head, having each four shivers, three for the balliards, and one for the top-ropes to run in.

Knights-errant, wandering fabulous knights, celebrated in romances for their wonderful exploits.

Knights (of the post), profligate wretches, bired to swear falsely in a court of justice.

The Knight-marshal, an officer in the king's house, who takes cognizance of all offences committed within the court and verge of it.

A Knight's fee, an estate sufficient to maintain a knight, which in old time was about eight hundred acres.

Knight's-service, or Chivalry, a tenure whereby lands were held of the king, upon condition to bear arms in his service.

Kighthood, the order or dignity of a knight.

To Knit, to tie, to work with knitting-needles.

A Knob, a bunch.

To Knob, to bunch out, to grow into knobs.

Knobby, belonging to or full of knobs.

A Knock, a blow.

To Knock, to beat, to hit.

The Knocker, or Rapper of a door.

A Knoll, a little hill.

The Knop, or Top of a flower.

A Knot, of ribbands, or in timber, a joint in twigs, a company or crew.

To Knot, to bud as trees do, to stick together like hair.

Knots, a delicious small fowl, well known in some parts of England.

Knotty, belonging to or full of knots.

To Know, to be acquainted with, to have skill in.

To Knowl a bell, to toll it, to ring a knell.

Knowledge, a knowing, understanding, learning, skill.

To Knubble, to beat with the fist.

A Knuckle, a joint in a bone.

A Knur, or Knurl, a knot in timber.

Knurling, an imbossing in goldsmiths work.

LAB

Labels, ribbands hanging down on each side of a mitre or garland; narrow slips of parchment fastened to deeds for hanging seals.

A Laboratory, a chemist's work-house.

Laborious, that takes great pains, painful, toilsome.

Labour, pains, work, travail in child-birth.

To Labour, to take pains, to endeavour earnestly.

A Labyrinth, a place made with so many turnings and windings, that one could not get out without a guide or a clew of thread for direction.

L A K

L A N

L A N

Lacea, a sort of red gum.
Lace, of thread, silk, silver or gold.

To Lace, to set on or to tie with a lace.

Lack, want of any thing.

To Lack, to want, to stand in need of.

Lacker, a kind of varnish used in imitation of gilding.

To Lacker, to lay on such varnish.

A Lacker-hat, a hat made without stiffening.

A Lackey, a footman, footboy, or page.

A Laconic style, a close and pithy way of expression, such as was used by the ancient Lacedæmonians, a people of Greece.

A Lad, a young strippling.

A Ladder, for a house or ship.

To Lade, to load a ship; to scoop out water.

Laden, loaded; as Laden with rich commodities.

A Ladle, an instrument for a pot, or a great gun.

A Lady, a woman of noble birth.

Ladyship, the person or quality of a lady.

Lag, a school word for last; as the Lag of a form.

To Lag, to loiter or stay behind.

Laic or Laical, belonging to laymen.

Laines, courses laid in the building of walls.

A Lair, a place where deer harbour by day.

The Laity, the common people, as distinguished from the clergy.

Lake, a red colour used in painting.

A Lake, a place of a large extent, full of

water, that has no communication with the sea, unless it be through some river.

A Lamb, a sheep under a year old.

A Lambkin, a young or little lamb.

Lame, that has lost the use of his limbs; imperfect, faulty.

To Lame, to make lame.

To Lament, to bewail, weep or mourn.

Lamentable, to be lamented, doleful.

A Lamentation, a lamenting, a moanful complaint.

To Lamm one's Sides, to baste or bang them soundly.

Lammas-Day (q. Lambmas), the first day of August, on which the priests used to get in their tithe-lambs.

A Lamp, a light burning with oil.

The Lampass, or Lampers, a swelling in a horse's gum.

A Lampern, or Lampril, a little lamprey.

A Lampoon, a drolling poem, in which any person is treated with reproach.

To Lampoon one, to expose him to scorn in such scurrilous verses.

A Lamprey, a sea and river fish like an eel.

A Lanar, or Lannar, a kind of hawk.

A Lanaret, a male lanar hawk.

A Lance, an offensive weapon, much used of old.

To Lance, to throw a spear, to scarify or cut with a lancet.

A Lancepado, one that has the command of ten foot-soldiers, an under-

corporal.

A Lancet, a Surgeon's Instrument used in letting blood, &c.

To Launch a ship or boat, to put it afloat out of a dock, &c.

A Lancier, a lance-man, or soldier armed with a lance.

Land, all sorts of ground, that which is ploughed.

To Land, to come to or to set on shore.

A Landed man, one that has large possessions in land.

A Landgrave, one who has the government of a province in Germany.

A Landlady, a female owner of lands or houses.

Land-locked (a sea term) shut in between the land.

A Landlord, one that owns lands or tenements.

A Landmark, a boundary set up between lands.

A Laundress, a woman that washes linen.

A Laundry, an office or place where clothes are washed.

A Landskip, a picture, in which are represented lands, hills, vallies, woods, &c.

A Lane, a narrow street, a straight pass for soldiers.

A Language, a tongue or speech.

Languid, languishing faint, weak.

To Languish, to droop or pine away.

Languishment, a languishing or decaying.

Lank, slender, slim, limber.

A Lantern, or Lanthorn, to give light in the dark.

A Lap,

L A R

L A T

L A V

A Lap, a bosom, the plait or fold of a garment.

The Lap, or Tip, of the ear.

To Lap, to lick up as dogs do when they drink.

To Lap up, to wrap or fold up.

A Lapidary, one that polishes, cuts, or sets precious stones.

The Lappet, or Skirt of a gown.

Lappice (a hunting term) when bounds open their mouths in their course.

A Lapse, a slip or fall, the forfeiture of a prebend, when neglected by the patron for six months.

Lapsed, forfeited by such a Lapse; also fallen from the state of innocence.

A Lapwing, a bird.

Larboard (a sea word) the left-hand side of a ship, when one stands facing the head.

Larceny (in law) a wrongful stealing of another's goods, theft.

The Larch-tree, a kind of lofty tree.

Lard, the fat of a hog's belly, beaten and dried up.

To Lard meat, to stuff it with slips of bacon.

A Larder, an office in a nobleman's house, where the lard and victuals are kept.

A Lardoon, a thin slip of fat bacon, proper for larding.

A Lare, a turner's wheel or latb.

Large, great, of a great extent.

A Large, the greatest measure in music.

The wind Larges, i. e. blows a fresh gale.

A Largeis, a free gift be-

stowed on any; a dole.

The Larinch, or Larch-tree, that yields turpentine.

A Lark, a singing-bird.

Lascivious, wanton, loose in behaviour.

Laser-wort, or Lazer-wort, an herb.

A Lash, a stroke with a rod or whip.

To Lash, to scourge, or whip; in sea affairs, to bind any thing to the ship's sides.

Lashers, those ropes that bind fast their tackles, &c. of the great guns.

A Lask, an immoderate looseness of the belly.

Lassitude, weariness, faintness, heaviness of the limbs.

A Lats, a young wench.

The Last, the latest or bindermost.

A Last, a wooden mould for shoes; a certain weight or measure, as a Last of cod-fish, i. e. twelve barrels; of corn ten quarters.

To Last, to continue or endure.

Lastage, a duty paid for wares sold by the last; the ballast of a ship.

A Latch of a door.

The Latches (of a clock) those parts that wind up and unlock the work.

A Latchet of a shoe.

Late, as in the late times.

Latent, lying hid.

Latter-math, the latter crop of grass.

Lateral, belonging to the sides of any thing.

A Lateral judge, an assistant or puny judge.

Lateward, that is of the latter season.

A Lath, a thin piece of cleft wood.

To Lath, to cover with laths.

A Lather, a large division of a county, containing three or more hundreds, as in Kent, Sussex, &c.

A Lather, froth made of soap and water.

To Lather, to rise up in a lather.

Latin, or Latine, the language formerly spoken in Rome, &c.

A Latinism, a propriety of that tongue.

A Latinist, one well skilled in the Latin.

Latish, somewhat late.

Latitude, breadth, largeness, wideness.

The Latitude of a place (in geography) is its distance north or south from the equinoctial line.

A Latitudinarian, one that takes too much liberty in matters of religion.

Latrant, barking, as a Latrant writer, i. e. one that does nothing but snarl at others.

Latten or Lattin, iron tinned over.

Latter, as the latter end of a book, &c.

A Lattice-window, a window made with cross-bars of wood or iron, &c.

Latticed, worked or made in form of a lattice.

To Laud, to praise.

Laudable, worthy of praise, commendable.

Laudes or Lauds, a form of thanksgiving in the Roman church.

Laudanum, a medicine so called from its excellent qualities.

To Lave water, to throw it out.

To Lave a design (in painting), to do over a picture with wash, to touch it up.

Lavender,

L A Y

L E A

L E A

Lavender, an herb.
A Laver, a vessel to wash in.

A Laverock, a bird.
To Laugh, as he laughs at a feather.

Laughter, the faculty or act of laughing.

Lavish, prodigal, extravagant, wasteful.

To Lavish, to waste, or squander away.

Lavishment, a lavishing, extravagancy.

A Laund, or Lawn (in a park,) plain, untilled ground.

Laureate, crowned with laurel; as a poet laureat.

The Laurel, or Laurel-tree, an ever-green shrub.

A Law, a rule that obliges a rational creature in moral actions.

A Law-giver, one that makes laws.

To Law dogs, to cut out the balls or claws of their fore feet.

Lawful, agreeable to law, just.

Lawless, that is without law, disorderly.

Lawn, a sort of fine linen cloth.

Lawn, a great plain in a park.

A Lawyer, one that follows or practises the law.

A Lax, a kind of fish that has no bones.

Laxative, that is of a loosening quality.

Laxatives, loosening medicines.

Lay, belonging to the laity; as a lay or temporal prince.

A Lay, a rank or row, wager or song.

To Lay, to put or place.

Lay-land, fallow ground that lies untilled.

A Layman, a secular per-

son that has not entered into holy orders.

A Lay-stall, a place to lay dung or rubbish in.

A Layer, a young sprout set in the ground; a bed in a creek, where oysters are thrown in to breed.

A Lazar, one full of sores and scabs; a leper.

A Lazaretto, a lazaret-house; an hospital for lepers.

A Lazarole, a kind of tree.

Lazule, a sort of blueish marble.

Lazy, slothful, sluggish, idle.

A Leach, an old word for a physician.

Leach troughs, vessels in which salt is set to drain.

A Letcher, a lustful person.

Letcherous, given to Letchery, lust, lustfulness.

To Lead, as to lead one by the hand.

Lead, a metal.

To Lead, to cover with lead; as to lead a house.

Leaden, belonging to or made of lead.

A Leaf of a tree, verb, &c.

The Leaf, a distemper in young lambs.

A League, a covenant or agreement; a measure of way, three miles in length.

A Leak in a tub, &c.

A vessel is said to leak, when the liquor in it runs out through some chink.

The ship Leaks or springs a-leak, i. e. takes more water than ordinary.

Leaky, belonging to or full of leaks.

A Leam or Leash, a line

to hold a dog in.

Lean, opposite to fat, scraggy, barren, &c.

To Lean, to bend towards.

A Leap, a jump, a device to take fish in.

To Leap, to take a leap.

Leap-year, every fourth year, so called from its leaping a day more than year than in a common year; the leap-year consisting of 366 days, and the others but of 365 days six hours; which odd hours, at four years end, make up a whole day.

To Learn, to get or come to the knowledge of a thing.

A Lease, a letting of lands or tenements to another, for a rent reserved.

A Lease-parole, a lease made by word of mouth.

To Lease, to pick up scattered corn, to glean.

A Leash, a leathern thong for a hawk, a line to hold in a bound.

A Leash of gray-hounds, i. e. three in number.

Leash-laws, laws to be observed in coursing or hunting.

Leasings, lies or untruths.

Leasure or Leisure, time to spare.

Leisurely, or Leasurably, at leisure.

A Leat or Mill-leat, a trench for a water-mill.

Leather, made of the hides or skins of beasts.

Leathern, belonging to or made of leather.

Leave, as to give one leave to be gone.

To Leave, to let alone, to forsake, to give over.

Leaved, having leaves; as broad-leaved.

Leaven, a piece of dough steeped a while in salt.

LEG

LEN

LET

- To Leaven, to season with leaven.
- A Lever, a bar to lift up a weight.
- A Lecture, a reading, a discourse on any art or science.
- A Lecturer, a reader, a lecturer, a preacher.
- The Ledge of a table or window, &c.
- A Ledger or Ledger-book, the chief book in which merchants keep their particular accounts.
- The Lee (a sea term) that part which is opposite to the wind.
- A Leech, Leech-worm, or Horse-leech, an insect.
- A Leek, a well known pot-herb.
- The Leer or Lair (of a deer) the place where he lies to dry himself when wet by the dew.
- To Leer, to cast a cunning or wisely look.
- The Lees, or Dregs of wine or oil, &c.
- A Leet or Court leet, a court held in every manour, to inquire of all offences under bigb-treason.
- The Leetch (of a sail) the out-skirt or the middle part of it.
- A Leeward ship, a ship that does not sail so near the wind as she might.
- A Leeward tide, is when the wind and tide go both one way.
- Left, as the left-hand, the left-foot, &c.
- A Leg, a part of the body; the side of a triangle.
- A Legacy, a gift made over by a person in his last will and testament.
- Legal, according to law, lawful.
- Legality, agreeableness to the law, lawfulness.
- A Legatary, or Legatee, a person to whom any thing is bequeathed.
- A Legate, an ambassador sent by the pope to some prince or state.
- A Legateship, the office or function of a legate.
- Legatine, belonging to a legate.
- A Legend, a book containing an account of the lives of the saints, a fabulous relation.
- The Legend (of a coin) the words that are stamped about the edges of it.
- Legendary, belonging to a legend, as legendary stories.
- Legerdemain, sleight of hand, juggling tricks.
- Legged, as long-legged, having long legs.
- Legible, that may be easily read.
- A Legion (in the Roman army) a body containing an uncertain number of men from three to six thousand.
- Legionary, belonging to a legion.
- Legislative, that has power to make or give laws.
- A Legislature, a law-giver.
- The Legislature, those states in whom the power of making laws is lodged.
- Legitimacy, the condition of a child lawfully begotten.
- Legitimate, that is according to law; born in lawful wedlock.
- To Legitimate, to make or declare legitimate.
- Legitimation, the act of legitimating.
- A Lemon, a fruit.
- A Lempet, or Limpin, a fish.
- To Lend, as to lend money upon usury.
- The Length of a town, street, house, &c.
- To Lengthen, to make long.
- Lenitive, that is of an assuaging quality.
- A Lenitive, a medicine proper to ease pain.
- Lenity, gentleness, calmness, mildness.
- Lent, a set time of fasting, forty days before Easter.
- Lenten, belonging to the season of Lent.
- Lentils, a kind of pulse.
- The Lentisk-tree, a beautiful ever-green.
- A Leonard-hawk, a bird of prey.
- A Leopard, an African wild beast.
- A Leper, a leprous man or woman.
- Lepid, pleasant, smart, witty.
- The Leprosy, a distemper that causes a dry white scurf all over the body.
- Leprous, belonging to or troubled with leprosy.
- Leis, as he is less than I.
- To Lessen, to make or grow less.
- Lesses, the dung of a bear, bear, or wolf.
- A Lesson, a thing given to learn, a reading.
- Lest, for fear of, or by way of prevention.
- A Let, or Lett, a hindrance, a stop.
- To Let, to suffer, to set to bide, to hinder.
- Lethargic, belonging or subject to
- The Lethargy, a disease that causes an heavy sleepiness, with a fever.
- A Letter, a character of the alphabet; a writing sent by one person to another.
- A Letter (of attorney) a writing whereby any man

LEV

LIC

LIE

- man is appointed to do a merciful act in another's stead; as to receive debts, to sue others at law, &c.
- Letters patent, writings sealed open with the broad seal of Great-Britain; by which a man is empowered to do or enjoy, what otherwise he could not.
- A Letter-founder, one that casts letters for printers.
- Lettered, skilled in letters or learning.
- Lettuce, a well-known salad-herb.
- The Levant, the east or eastern countries; especially those near the Mediterranean sea.
- The Levantines, the inhabitants of the Levant, the eastern people.
- Levee, the time of one's rising; as I came at her levee.
- Level, even, plain.
- A Level, a carpenter's tool to settle a floor.
- To Level, to make level or plain, to take aim at.
- Level-coil, or Hitch-buttock, in gaming, is when they play by turns, two only at a time, and the loser sits out.
- A Leveret, a young hare.
- A Lever, a kind of lesson on the trumpet.
- Leviathan, in Hebrew, a whale or sea-dragon.
- The Levites (among the Jews) those of the tribe of Levi, who were descended from Jacob's son of that name, and had the priesthood for their inheritance.
- Levitical, belonging to the Levites, or to the priestly office.
- Leviticus, one of Moses's five books, which sheweth the office and duty of the Levitical order.
- Levity, lightness, fickleness.
- A Levy, a raising of soldiers or taxes.
- To Levy, to raise, to collect or gather.
- Lewd, wicked, lustful, roguish.
- Liable, that lies under the power of, exposed to.
- A Liard, a French farthing.
- A Libbard or Leopard, a wild beast.
- A Libel, an original declaration of an action in the civil law; a scandalous abusive writing.
- To Libel one, to expose him in libels, to slander him.
- Liberal, free, bountiful, honourable, genteel.
- The Liberal arts and sciences, those that are fit for gentlemen and scholars.
- Liberality, free disposition, bountifulness.
- Liberdine, a poisonous herb.
- A Libertine, a dissolute or lewd liver.
- Libertinism, the opinion and practice of libertines.
- Liberty, freedom, leave or free-leave.
- Libidinous, given to lustful desires, sensual.
- Liblong or Live-long, an herb.
- A Library, a study or place where books are kept.
- Lice-bane, an herb that destroys lice.
- Licence, liberty, permission, leave.
- To License, to grant a licence, to give leave or power.
- A Licenciate, he that has full licence to practise in any art or faculty.
- A Licenser of books, one that has the oversight of them before they are printed.
- Licentious, loose, lewd, disorderly.
- Lich fowl, (i. e. carcass-bird) certain ill-boding birds.
- Lichwale, an herb.
- A Lick, a gentle stroke or blow with a switch.
- To Lick or Lick up with the tongue.
- Lickerish, that loves or is apt to lick up sweet things or sauces.
- Lickorish or Liqueurish, a well-known sweet root.
- The Lid or Cover of a pot, box, pye, &c.
- Lie or Lye, to wash cloaths with.
- A Lie, a falsehood or untruth.
- To Lie, to tell a lie.
- Lief, as I had as lief go as stay.
- A Liege-lord, a sovereign prince, or chief lord of a fee.
- A Liege-man, one that owes allegiance or homage to the liege lord.
- Liege people, the subjects of a king, queen, or state.
- A Lientery, a looseness, when the meat slips through the guts before it is digested.
- In Lieu of, in the place or stead of.
- A Lieutenantcy or Lieutenantship, the office of a lieutenant.
- The Lieutenantcy of London, a council of officers that orders matters relating to the militia.
- A Lieutenant, one that holds or supplies another's

- ther's place, and represents his person.
- The Lord-lieutenant** of a county, a nobleman that has the chief government of it under the king.
- A Lieutenant** of horse or foot, or of a ship, an officer who is next in post to the captain, and commands in his absence.
- Life**, the union of soul and body, the manner of living; spirit, sprightliness.
- The Life-guards**, certain troops of horse that attend the king's person.
- Lifeless**, that has no life or spirit.
- To Lift or Lift up**, to raise or bear up.
- A Ligament**, in anatomy, a band or string with which bones, gristles, &c. are joined together.
- A Ligature**, in surgery, a binding of any part with a fillet or ribband.
- Light**, that is not full weight; nimble, small, quick, bright.
- A Light**, a candle or torch; a window of a house.
- The Light** of the firmament, sun, moon, or stars.
- To Light**, to give light to, to kindle, to settle as birds do.
- The Lights or Lungs** of a beast.
- Lightsome**, clear, bright, cheerful.
- To Lighten**, to make lighter, to ease of a burden, to flash as lightning does.
- A Lighter**, a kind of boat to carry coals in, &c.
- A Ligure**, a precious stone, mentioned Exodus. 19.
- Like**, as he is like his father.
- To Like**, to love, to approve.
- Likelihood** or **Likelihood**, a being
- Likely**, that has an appearance of being done, or of falling out.
- To Liken**, to compare to.
- The Lilach** or **Pipe-tree**, a tree that bears blue, purple, or white flowers.
- A Lily**, a flower of a white or yellow colour.
- A Limb**, a part of the body; the outermost edge of a mathematical instrument.
- To Limb** or **tear Limb-meal**, to pull the limbs in pieces.
- A Limbeck** or **Alembeck**, a chemical still.
- Limbbed**, as strong limbbed, having strong limbs.
- Limber**, supple, pliable.
- Limbers** or **Limber-holes** (in a ship), little square holes through which water passes to the well of the pump.
- Lime**, a stone of which mortar is made.
- A Lime**, a sort of small lemon.
- To Lime** or **Line**, to couple as dogs do.
- The Lime-tree**, the same as the Linden-tree.
- A Limer** or **Lime hound**, a great dog to hunt the wild boar.
- A Limit**, a bound, boundary or border.
- To Limit**, to set limits or bounds to, to stint.
- Limitation**, a limiting, a setting of bounds.
- A Limmer**, a mongrel dog, engendered between a bound and a mastiff.
- To Limner**, to paint in water-colours.
- A Limon** or **Lemon**, a fruit.
- Limonade**, a liquor made of limons, &c.
- To Limp**, to halt, or go lame.
- The Limpin** or **Muscle**, a shell-fish.
- Limping**, halting.
- A Linch-pin** or **Lins-pin**, an iron-pin that keeps on a wheel to the axle-tree.
- The Linden-tree** or **Lime-tree**, a tree that bears broad leaves and sweet flowers.
- A Line**, a division of a writing, &c. a small cord.
- To Line**, to cover on the inside with stuff, &c. to case with stone.
- To Line hedges** (in the art of war) to plant musketeers along them.
- A Lineage**, a descent in the same line, a pedigree.
- Lineal**, that goes in a right line; as succession in a lineal descent.
- A Lineament**, a feature or proportion of the face.
- Linen**, cloth made of line or flax.
- Ling**, a sort of salt-fish.
- Ling** or **Furz**, a shrub.
- A Lingel**, a little tongue or thing.
- To Linger**, to be tedious, to languish or droop.
- A Linger** or **Linge**, a bird.
- Lingots**, iron-moulds into which melted metals are poured.
- A Linguist**, one that is skilled in languages.
- A Liniment**, a kind of thin ointment.
- A Link**, the ring of a chain; a torch, a saw-sage.
- To Link**, to join or tie together.
- The Linnet** or **Flax-finch**, a singing-bird.
- Linseed**, or **Line-seed**,

the seed of flax.

Linsley - woolsey, *stuff made of linen and wool-len.*

Lint, fine linen scraped to freds for a wound.

A Lint-stock, a carved staff, with a cock at one end to hold the gunner's match, and a sharp point at the other to stick in the ground.

A Lintel, the upper part of a door or window.

A Lion, a wild beast.

A Lioncel, a lion's whelp, a young lion.

A Lioness, a female lion.

A Lip, the outer part of the mouth.

Lipped, as blubber-lipped, having thick lips.

Liquid, that has its parts flowing or in motion.

Liquids, or Liquid letters, viz. L, M, N, R, S; so called, because they are pronounced soft, and, as it were, melt in the mouth.

To Liquify, to dissolve or melt, to become liquid.

Liquorice, a sweet root.

Liquor, any thing that is liquid, as drink, juice, &c.

To Liquor boots, to rub them over with a compound of grease and wax.

Liriconfaney, or Lilly-convally, a flower.

To Lisp, to have an impediment in the speech, so as not to pronounce some letters.

List, desire, as I have no list to it.

A List, or Roll of the names of persons, &c.

The List, or outermost border of woollen-cloth.

The List or Lists, a place inclosed with rails, for tilting, wrestling, races, &c.

To List, to be willing; to

inroll soldiers, &c.

To Listen, to hearken or endeavour to hear.

Listless, that has no mind to any thing, careless.

A Litany, a general supplication or prayer; especially that in the service of the church of England.

Literal, that is according to the letter.

Literature, knowledge in letters, learning.

Litharge, lead mixed with the dross of silver or gold.

Lithe, supple, limber.

Lither, lazy, sluggish.

Litigious, that delights in going to law, quarrelling.

Litmose-blue, a kind of blue colour.

Litter, straw spread for cattle to lie on.

A Litter, a kind of horse-carriage, like a sedan.

A Litter (of pigs, &c.) the whole brood of them brought forth at once.

Litterings, small sticks to keep the web stretched on a weaver's loom.

Little, small, short in stature.

A Liturgy, a form of public church-service.

Live, or **Alive**, that has life, as live cattle.

To Live, to lead a life.

Lived, as long-lived, that lives a great while.

Lively, full of life or spirit, sprightly, brisk.

A Livelihood, a maintenance for one's life-time.

A Liver, one that leads a good or bad life.

The Liver, one of the noble parts of the body.

Livered, as white-livered, i. e. heartless, cowardly, sneaking.

Liverings, or **Livering-puddings**, puddings made of boggs or calves

livers.

A Livery, a suit of cloaths of different colours and trimming, given by a gentleman to his servants.

The Livery or **Liverymen** (of a company), those members that are advanced above the yeomanry, and wear a silver gown upon solemn occasions.

Livery (of seisin), a delivery of possession of lands, tenements, &c. to one that has a right to them.

Livery-stables, public stables, where horses are kept, and let out to hire.

A Living, the goods one is possessed of; as to scamble away one's living.

A Living, or **Spiritual-living**, a church benefice.

A Livre, a French coin worth about 1s. 6d. sterling.

A Lizard, a little greenish creature, like our eel, but without poison.

A Loach, a small freshwater fish.

A Load, a burden or weight.

To Load, to put on a load.

The Load-stone, a mineral stone, so called, because it leads or guides sailors in their voyage.

A Loaf of bread or sugar.

Loam, clay to graft with plaster to stop up chemical vessels.

A Loam, a thing lent; a lending of money.

To Loath, not to resist, to have a great disliking to.

Loathsome, that causes loathing, distasteful.

A Lob,

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- A Lob or Lobcock**, a country clown.
- A Lob or Lobling**, a huge north-sea fish.
- Lob-lolly**, grous or gruel.
- A Lwb worm**, a worm to fish with for trouts.
- A Lobby**, a kind of passage-room or gallery.
- A Lobster**, a sea shell-fish.
- Local**, belonging to a place.
- A Locher or Loach**, a fish.
- A Lock**, an instrument for a door; a place where the stream of a river is stopped.
- To Lock**, to shut up with a lock; to stanch the wheels of a waggon.
- A Locker**, a pigeon-hole, a chest on each side a ship to put shot in.
- A Locket**, a set of precious stones or jewels.
- Lockram**, a coarse sort of linen cloth.
- Lockrons or Locker-gowlons**, a flower.
- A Locust**, a mischievous insect that spoils corn.
- Lodemanager**, the hire or fee of
- A Lodesman**, a coast-pilot that guides ships in and out of harbours.
- A Lodge**, a little room, shed, or hut.
- To Lodge**, to give or to take up a lodging.
- The Buck lodges**, i. e. goes to rest.
- A Lodging**, an apartment or room in a house.
- A Lodgment** (in a siege) a trench dug for shelter, when any post is gained.
- A Loft**, a garret or upper room.
- Lofty**, high, high-flown, haughty.
- A Log**, a stump of wood, an Hebrew measure of 24 inches; a piece of wood, which, with its line, serves to measure a ship's course at sea.
- A Log-line or Minute-line**, a small long line tied to the log.
- Logwood or Blockwood**, a kind of wood much used by dyers for a dark colour.
- Logarithms** (in arithmetic) artificial numbers, made according to a set proportion, which always retain equal differences.
- A Loggerhead**, one that has a great head, a dunce.
- Logical**, belonging to or agreeable to the rules of logic.
- A Logician**, one skilled in that science.
- Logic**, the art of thinking or right reasoning.
- The Loins, or Reins of the back**.
- To Loiter**, to tarry or delay, to spend time idly.
- To Loll**, to lean or lie upon.
- A Lombard or Lombard**, a bank for usury.
- A Lomber-house**, a house in which several sorts of goods are stored, in order to be sold.
- Lome or Loam**, a sort of clay or plaster.
- London**, the chief city of England.
- London's-pride**, or London tufts, a flower.
- Lonely or Lonesome**, that is altogether alone or retired.
- Long**, that has length, or continues a great while.
- A Long**, a musical note, which contains two briefs.
- To Long for**, to be very desirous of.
- Long-Primer**, a size of printing letter.
- Longanimity**, long-suffering, great patience.
- Longevity**, length of age, long life.
- Longitude**, (in geograph.) the distance of a place from the first meridian, going from west to east.
- A Looby**, a heavy lumpish fellow.
- Loof up** (among sailors) i. e. keep the ship nearer to the wind.
- A Look**, or cast of the eye.
- The Looks**, or countenance.
- To Look**, to see.
- A Loom**, the frame a weaver works upon.
- The Ship looms** a great sail, i. e. she appears to be a great ship.
- A Loom-gale**, a fresh or stiff gale.
- A Loon**, an ill-shaped bird, like a cormorant.
- A Loop**, an ornament for a button-hole; a small iron ring in the barrel of a gun.
- Loop-holes**, little holes in the sides of a fort, to shoot through.
- Loose**, not fast, slack.
- To Loosen**, to make loose.
- A Loover**, an open place on the top of a house.
- To Lop**, to cut off the bead branches of a tree.
- Loppered**, or Curdled milk.
- Loquacity**, talkativeness.
- A Lord**, a nobleman, a proprietor of a manour.
- To Lord it**, to act the lord, to carry it haughtily.
- A Lordant or Lordane**, a dull fellow, a lazy lubber.
- Lordly**, belonging to a lord, stately.
- A Lordship**, the title, jurisdiction, or manour of a lord.
- A Loriner**,

LOW

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LUR

A Loriner or Lorimer, one that makes bits, spurs, and such like small iron-wares.

A Lorient or Witwall, a bird.

To Lose one's estate, money, pains, &c.

Loss, the damage one receives by losing.

A Lot, a portion of a thing divided into several shares; fortune or chance.

The Lote-tree, a kind of broad-leaved tree.

Loth, unwilling; as I am loth to do it.

A Lottery, a sharing of lots by chance.

Lovage, an herb.

Loud, high, great; as a loud voice, a loud fame.

Love, kindness, friendship; also the name of a flower.

To Love, to have love or inclination for.

Lovely, that causes love; charming, fine.

A Lough, an Irish word for a lake.

A Louse, a kind of vermin.

To Louse, to look or to pick lice.

Lousy, belonging to or full of lice.

A Lout, a clownish unmannerly fellow.

Low, as opposed to tall or deep; mean, humble, short.

To Low or Bellow, to cry as a cow does.

A Low-bell, a bell hung about a wether-sheep's neck; a light and a bell to amuse and to catch birds.

A Low beller, one that goes a forwling with a low bell.

The Low worm, a disease in horses, like the shingles.

Lowings, the thongs of a bark.

Lowly, humble, meek.

A Lown, a dull heavy beaked fellow.

To Lowr, to look sour or grim; to begin to be overcast with clouds.

Lowry or Spurge-laurel, a shrub.

Loyal, observant of the law, faithful.

Loyalty, faithfulness, especially to a sovereign prince.

A Loin, as a Loin of veal, mutton, &c.

The Loins, the reins or bottom of the bark.

A Lozel, a lazy booby.

A Lozenge, a little square cake, made of physical herbs, &c. for a cough; in heraldry, a figure of the same shape.

A Lubber, a drudge that does all mean services in a house, a lazy drone, a landman on ship board.

A Lucern, a Russian wild beast, that yields a very rich furr.

Lucid, shining, bright, light.

Luck, chance, either good or bad.

Lucky, belonging to or full of good luck.

Lucre, gain, profit, advantage.

Lucubration, studying or working by candle-light, night-study.

Luculent, clear, evident; as a luculent proof.

Ludicrous, belonging to sport or pastime.

A Lug, a pole to measure land with.

The Lug or Tip of the ear.

To Lug, to pull, to hale.

Luggage, any heavy weight or burden.

Lukewarm, that is between hot and cold, indifferent.

To Lull asleep, as a nurse

does her young child.

A Lullaby or Lullaby-song, a tune to lull a child to sleep.

Lumber, the worst sort of household-stuff.

A Luminary, a body that gives light, especially the sun and moon.

Luminous, full of light, bright.

A Lump, a mass, the whole bulk of any thing.

Lumpish, heavy, dull.

Luna (Lat.) the moon, the white colour in the coat-armour of kings, &c.

Lunacy, a madness or frenzy at certain times, according to the moon's course.

Lunar, belonging to the moon; as a lunar year, the space of 354 days, eight hours, and forty-eight minutes.

Lunary or Moon-wort, an herb.

Lunatic, smitten with lunacy, distracted.

A Lunatic, a madman.

A Lunch, a great piece of bread, &c.

A Luncheon, a portion of food taken in the afternoon.

Lunes, lashes or long lines, to call in baroks.

A Lungis, a drowsy dreaming fellow.

The Lungs, a part of the body, by which the breath is taken in.

Lupines, a sort of flat bitter pulse like beans.

A Lurch, at cards, tables, &c. a cateb.

To Lurch one, to slam or win all from him.

A Lurcher, one that lies upon the lurch or cateb; a kind of hunting-dog.

A Lure, a device of leather with wings, and a bait of flesh, to call back a hawk.

LYE

MAD

MAG

To Lure, to bring a hawk
to the lure; to decoy.
To Lurk, to lie hid.
A Lurry, a mighty stir or
bustle.
Luscious, over-sweet, so
as to cloy.
A Lusk, a slug or slothful
fellow.
Lust, an unlawful passion
or desire of the flesh.
To Lust after, to have an
inordinate desire for.
Lustre, a brightness,
gloss.
Lustful, given to lust,
fleshly.
Lusty, lively, strong, met-
tlefome.
A Lutanist, one skilled in
playing on the lute.
A Lute, a musical instru-
ment.
Lute, a kind of compound
clay made by chemists for
several uses.
To Lute, to cover or stop up
with such clay.
Lutestring or Lustring, a
kind of silk for boots,
scarves, &c.
Lutheranism, the doctrine
of Martin Luther, who,
being at first an Augustin
friar, wrote against the
errors of the church of
Rome, and began the
Reformation, An. Dom.
1515.
Lutherans, they that follow
the tenets of Luther.
Luxated (in surgery), dis-
jointed, put out of joint.
Luxation, a putting out of
joint.
Luxuriance, abundance; as
a luxuriance of words.
Luxuriant, that grows
rank, or runs out ex-
ceedingly.
Luxurious, that lives in
luxury, wanton.
Luxury, excess or super-
fluity in carnal pleasures,
sensuality.
Lye, water and wood ashe
boiled together.

To Lie, as to lie a-
bed, or on the ground,
&c.
A Lynx, a quick-sighted
wild beast, of the wolf-
kind.
A Lyra-viol, a musical
instrument.
A Lyre, a harp.
Lyric, belonging to the
harp.
Lyric verses or songs,
such as were set or sung
to that instrument.
A Lyrist, one skilled in
playing on the harp.

M A C

Macaroons, a kind of
sweet-meats, made
of almonds, whites of
eggs, &c.
Maccabees, two apocry-
phal books, containing the
history of Judas Macca-
beus, and others of his
family.
Mace, a sort of spice.
A Mace, a club, an ensign
of honour carried before
a magistrate.
To Macerate, to bring low,
or weaken, to soak.
Maceration, the act of
macerating.
Maches or Masches, a
kind of corn-sallet.
To Machinate, to contrive
or devise, to plot.
Machination, a machina-
ting, a device or plot.
A Machine, any engine or
contrivance to raise or
stop the motion of bodies.
A Mackarel, a spotted sea-
fish.
Mad, that is in a rage or
out of his wits.
To Mad, to make mad, to
vex.
Mads, a disease in sheep.
Madam, a title given to
women of quality.
Madder, an herb used in
dying wool.

Maddish, somewhat mad.
Madge-howlet, a sort of
owl.
A Madrigal, a kind of
Italian air or song.
To Maffle, to falter in
speech, to stammer.
A Magazine, a store house
of arms, and warlike
ammunition.
A Magget or Maggot, a
kind of small worm.
Maggoty, belonging to or
full of maggots.
Magical, belonging to the
art of Magic.
A Magician, a wizard, a
sorcerer.
Magic or Diabolical
magic, the black art,
a dealing with familiar
spirits.
Natural magic or Natu-
ral philosophy, a law-
ful and useful science,
which makes many excel-
lent discoveries.
Magisterial, master-like,
lordly, haughty.
Magistracy, the place and
dignity of
A Magistrate, an officer
of justice or civil go-
vernment.
Magna Charta, or The
Great Charter, the most
ancient written law of
England, granted by K.
Henry III. and confirm-
ed by Edward I. and
other succeeding kings.
Magnanimity, greatness
of spirit, notable cou-
rage.
Magnanimous, courageous,
generous, brave.
A Magnet or Load-stone,
a stone which draws
iron to itself, and points
towards the north and
south poles.
Magnetical or Magnetic,
belonging to the magnet.
The Magnificat, the song
of the blessed virgin
Mary.
Magnificence, largeness
of

of soul; state, greatness.
Magnificent, that lives in great state; stately, noble.
A Magnifico, a nobleman of Venice.
To Magnify, to praise highly, to enlarge in words.
Magnitude, greatness, largeness, especially with respect to the measure of the stars, &c.
A Magpye, a chattering bird.
A Mahometan, one that follows the doctrine of Mahomet.
Mahometism, the religion contrived by that noted Arabian impostor.
A Maid or Maiden, a virgin, a young woman.
A Maid or Thornback, a flat fish.
A Maid-marrion, a boy dressed up in girl's cloaths in a morris-dance.
A Maidenhead, the state of a maid or virgin.
Majestic or Majestical, belonging to majesty, noble, stately.
Majesty, a princely air, that is venerable and full of authority, state-liness.
His Majesty, a title given to sovereign princes.
A Mail, a little iron ring for armour, a kind of trunk to travel with, a post that carries letters; a speck on the feathers of birds.
A coat of Mail, a sort of defensive armour.
Mailed, speckled, as a hawk's feathers are.
A Maim, a wound or hurt.
To Maim, to cut off any limb, to wound.
Main, principal, chief.
The Main, the middle of

the sea or land.
The Main of an animal, the long hair that hangs down on his neck.
The Main-mast, the mast that stands upright in the midst of a ship.
Mainprize, the taking of a person in one's hands, or safe bold, upon security for his appearance in a court of justice.
To Maintain, to uphold, to give a livelihood to, to affirm or bold.
Maintainable, that may be maintained.
Maintenance, defence, support; things necessary for life, food.
Major, greater; as the major part.
A Major (of a regiment of horse or foot) an officer who is to convey all orders to the regiment, to draw up and exercise it, &c.
Majority, a person's being of age; the greater part or number.
A Major-domo, a steward of the pope's or of a nobleman's house in Italy.
A Majorship, the office of a major.
Maize, a sort of Indian wheat.
Make, fashion; as this is of my make.
To Make, as to make a law, promise, &c.
A Make-bate, one that causes and promotes quarrels.
A Make-hawk, an old staunch hawk, to make or teach a young one.
A Malachite, a precious stone of a mallow-green colour.
Mal-administration, mis-demeanour in public employment.
A Malady, a disease or

distemper.
The Malanders, a disease in the fore-legs of a horse.
Malapert, impudent, saucy.
Male, as the male and female kind.
Malecontent, discontented, dissatisfied.
Malecontents, discontented people.
A Malediction, an evil-speaking, a curse.
A Malefactor, an evil-doer, an offender.
Malevolence, ill-will, hatred, spite.
Malevolent, that bears ill-will, spiteful; that has an ill aspect or influence.
Malice, ill-will, grudge, spite.
Malicious, full of malice, spiteful.
Malign, bent to mischief, mischievous.
To Malign, to envy or bear malice against.
Malignancy, malignant nature or quality.
Malignant, hurtful, mischievous.
A Malignant, an ill-affected person.
Malignity, mischievousness; obstinacy of a disease.
A Malkin or Maukin, an oven-mop.
A Mall, a place where they play at
Mall or Pall-mall, a sort of exercise or sport.
A Mall-stick, the same as maul-stick.
A Mallard, a male wild duck.
Malleable, that may be worked and spread out with a hammer.
A Mallet, a wooden hammer used by carpenter, &c.
Mallows, an herb or shrub.

MAN

MAN

MAN

Malmsey, a sort of luscious wine brought from

Malvasia, a town of the island of Chios.

A Malocotoon or Malicotomy, a kind of peach.

Malt, barley soaked and dried to make drink.

A Malt long or Maltworm, an insect; a sore in a horse's hoof.

A Maltster, one that sell, or deals in malt.

A Manmock, a piece of scrap.

A Man, a rational creature.

A Man of war, an armed ship.

To Man a hawk, to make her tame and pliable.

To Man a ship, town, &c. to store it with a sufficient number of men.

A Manslayer, he that kills a man; a murderer.

Manslaughter, the unlawful killing of a man upon a sudden quarrel, without foregoing malice.

To Manacle a malefactor, to bind him with

Manacles, i. e. hand-fetters.

A Manage, a place to ride the great horse in.

To Manage, to order, to rule, to husband.

Manageable, that may be managed.

Management or Managery, a managing or ordering, &c.

A Manaty, a large fish of the whale kind.

A Manche, in heraldry, the figure of a coat-sleeve.

Manchet-bread, the finer sort of wheat-bread.

A Manciple, one that buys provisions for a college or hospital.

A Mandamus, a writ by which any thing is commanded. A letter from the king to the head of a college or corporation, requiring the admission of some person into their society.

A Mandatary, one to whom a charge is given; one that gets a benefice; a mandamus.

A Mandate, a command or order of the king, or his justices, or of a bishop.

A Mandilion, a soldier's loose cassock.

A Mandrake, a plant which bears a yellow fruit, and its divided root somewhat resembles a man's legs.

Manful, full of spirit; courageous, stout.

The Mange, a kind of scab in dogs, cats, &c.

A Manger, a trough for horses, &c. to feed in.

To Mangle, to cut or tear in pieces, to slash.

Mango, an East India fruit, usually pickled, and eaten as a salad.

Mangy, belonging to or troubled with the mange.

Manhood, man's estate; valour or courage.

Manifest, apparent, clear, plain.

A Manifesto, a draught of a master of a ship's cargo, shewing his dues for freight.

To Manifest, to make clear, to reveal, to declare.

A Manifestation, a manifesting, &c.

A Manifesto, a declaration of a prince or state about public affairs.

Manifold, that is of divers sorts and ways.

A Maniple, a scarf-like ornament, which mas-

priests wear about their left wrist.

Mankind, the race of men.

Manly, man-like, valiant, outrageous.

Manna, the delicious heavenly food which the Israelites ate in the wilderness. Also a sweet thick dew much used for a gentle purge.

A Manner, a fashion, way, or custom.

Mannerly, civil, courteous, obliging.

Manners, good or bad conditions; rules for behaviour.

A Manour, a seat with land belonging to the lord of the fee, or the lord's jurisdiction, consisting of a court baron, advowson, &c.

A Mansion, a dwelling-place, a manour-house.

A Mantle, a kind of cloak or long robe.

To Mantle, to flower or smile, as fresh drink does.

The barck Maniles, i. e. spreads her wings along after her legs.

A Mantle-tree, a piece of timber laid across the head of a chimney.

A Mantlet or Mantelet, a kind of moveable pent-house for soldiers in a siege.

A Mantua, Manteau, or Manto, a sort of gown worn by women.

Manual, belonging to or performed by the hand.

A Manual or Manuel, a pocket-book.

A Manuduction, a guiding or leading by the hand.

A Manufacture, any sort of wares made by hand-work.

Manufactured, *worked or made in such a manner.*

A Manufacturer, *one that has undertaken a manufacture.*

Manumission, *the enfranchising or freeing of a vassal or slave.*

To Manumit a bond-man, *to make him free.*

Manure, *any thing that is used for fattening the soil, as marl, dung, &c.*

To Manure the ground, *to till, work, or labour it.*

A Manuscript, *a book, or copy written with the hand.*

Many, *a great company, number or quantity.*

A Map, *a representation of the globe of the earth, or some of its parts, on a plain surface.*

A Maple, *a kind of tree.*

Marble, *a sort of hard stone, of divers colours.*

To Marble, *to paint or stain marble-like.*

A Marcasite, *a kind of mineral stone.*

March, *the month so called, from its being dedicated to the god Mars.*

The March, *or setting forward of an army.*

To March, *to go as soldiers do.*

Marchers or Lords marchers, *noblemen who in times past lived and exercised a kind of absolute power in*

The Marches, *i. e. the bounds between England and Wales, or Scotland.*

A Marchioness, *a marquise's wife.*

Marchpane, *a delicious paste made of pistachio-nuts, almonds, &c.*

A Mare, *the female of a horse.*

Margarites, *an herb.*

A Margin of a book, *the spaces about the edges.*

Marginal, *belonging to the margin.*

Mariets, *a sort of violet-flower.*

The Marigold, *a flower.*

Marinade, *pickled meat, either flesh or fish.*

To Marinate fish, *to fry them in oil, and then put them in pickle.*

Marine, *belonging to or serving at sea.*

The Marine, *the whole body of a navy or fleet.*

A Mariner, *one that is employed at sea; a seaman.*

Marjoram or Marjerom, *a sweet herb.*

Maritime, *belonging to or bordering on the sea.*

A Mark, *a sign, a print; an aim to shoot at.*

A Mark of Silver, *the sum of 13s. 4d.*

To Mark, *to set a mark, to take notice of, to mind.*

A Marksman, *a skilful archer or shooter.*

A Market, *a place where provisions, &c. are set to sale.*

Marketable, *fit to be sold in the market.*

Marl, *a kind of fat earth.*

To Marl a field, *to spread it with marl.*

Marmalet or Marmelade, *a confection made of quinces or other fruits.*

A Marmoset, *a kind of black monkey; an odd grotesque figure in a building.*

A Marmotto, *a mountain-rat.*

A Marquis or Marquis, *(q. lord marcher) a nobleman next in dignity to a duke.*

Marquetry, *an kind of checkerboard inlaid-work.*

A Marquise or Marquisdom, *the territory or jurisdiction of a marquis.*

A Marquiship, *the title or dignity of a marquis.*

To Marr, *to spoil.*

Marriage, *the joining together of man and wife.*

Marriageable, *that is of age fit to marry.*

Marrow, *a soft substance contained in bones.*

To Marry, *to take a wife or husband; to give in marriage.*

Mars, *one of the seven planets; the red colour in the coat-armour of sovereigns.*

A Marsh, *a fen or boggy ground.*

A Marshal (*i. e. master of horse*) *a name given to several noted officers.*

To Marshal, *to put in due order or rank.*

The Earl Marshal of England, *a great officer who looks to all matters of war and arms.*

The Marshal, *(of the King's-Bench) the chief keeper of the prison of that name in Southwark.*

A Marshal, *(of a regiment or company) one that executes all orders of a council of war, and has the charge of prisoners.*

Marshals at arms, *the same as pursuivants.*

Marshalling, *in heraldry, the proper joining of several coats of arms in an escutcheon.*

The Marshalsea, *the seat or court of the Marshal for the prison of the same name in Southwark.*

A Marshalship, *the office of a marshal.*

M A S

Marshy, belonging to marshes or fens.

A Mart, a great fair.

A Marten or Martern, a creature like a ferret.

Martial, belonging to war; warlike, valiant.

A Martin or Martinet, a kind of swallow.

A Martingale, a sort of rein for a horse.

Martlemas or Martinmas, the festival of St. Martin, kept November 11.

A Martlet, a little swift martin, a bird.

A Martyr, (i. e. a witness) one who has sealed the truth of Christianity with his blood.

Martyred, that has suffered martyrdom.

A Martyrology, a book treating of the lives, &c. of martyrs.

A Marvel, a wonder, or wonderful thing.

To Marvel, to wonder, or be surprised at.

The Marvel of Peru, a plant that bears curious flowers.

Marvellous, wonderful, admirable.

A Mascarade or Masquerade, a company of persons dancing with masks or vizards.

A Maracle, in heraldry, a short lozenge, having a square hole in the middle.

Masculine, that is of male kind; manly, lofty.

A Mash, a mixture; a drench for a horse.

To Mash, to mingle or mix together.

The Meshes, or boles of a net.

A Mask, a kind of vizard worn by women.

Masked, that has a mask on.

A Masker, one that wears

M A S

a mask in a ball, &c.

Maalin-corn or Maalin-bread, wheat and rye mingled together.

A Mason, a workman that builds with stone.

Masonry, mason's work, stone-work.

A Mafs, a huge heap of any thing, a lump.

The popish Mafs, part of the church-service among Roman catholics.

A Massacre, a cruel slaughter of unarmed peoples.

To Massacre, to murder in a barbarous manner.

Massive or Massy, solid, weighty.

Mast (of a forest) the fruits of wild trees, as oaks, &c.

A Mast (of a ship) a round upright piece of timber, to which the yards, sails, &c. are made fast.

A Master, a governor, a teacher; one skilled in any art or mystery.

To Master, to make one's self master, or get the better of.

The Master of the ceremonies, an officer who introduces all ambassadors, &c. into the king's presence.

Masters of the Chancery, assistants to the lord chancellor or the lord keeper of the great seal, in matters of judgment.

A Master of the horse, one that has the charge of the stables of a prince or nobleman.

The Master of the king's household, an officer under the grand master or lord steward.

The Master of the jewel-house, he that has the charge of all plate for the king's table, as

M A T

also of all plate, jewels, &c. in the Tower of London.

The Master of the ordnance, one to whose care the king's artillery is committed.

The Master of the Rolls, an assistant to the lord chancellor, who bears causes, and gives orders in his absence: His office takes name from the keeping of the rolls of all patents and chancery records.

The Master of the wardrobe, an officer who has the keeping of all the king's and queen's ancient robes, as also of all the hangings, bedding, &c. for the king's houses.

A Master-piece, a most exact piece of workmanship in any art.

Masterless, that has no master, headstrong.

Masterly, master-like.

Masterhip, the quality and dignity of a master.

Mastery, power, authority, command.

Mastication, the act of chewing meat.

Mastick, the gum of the lentisk-tree; also an herb.

Masticot, a fine yellow powder used by painters.

A Mastiff, a great house-dog.

A Mat, for a bed, door, &c.

To Mat a room, to cover it with mats.

A Mattachin or Mattasfin, an antick French dance.

A Match, an agreement for persons to meet, or to marry; an equal, a rope to fire guns, &c.

To Match, to be like, to pair

- pair or couple, to marry.
- Matchable, *that may be matched or equalized.*
- Matchless, *that has not its match, incomparable.*
- A Mate, a companion or assistant.
- Mate, or Check-mate (at chess) is when there is no way left for the king to escape, and so an end is put to the game.
- Mated, *that has a mate, matched.*
- Material, *consisting of matter; being of weight or concern.*
- Materials, *tools or stuff for workmanship.*
- Maternal, *belonging to a mother, motherly.*
- Math; as the latter-math, i. e. the last crop of hay.
- Mathematical, *belonging to the mathematics.*
- A Mathematician, *one skilled in those arts.*
- The Mathematics, *noble sciences which are taught by demonstration, and relate to whatever is capable of being numbered or measured, as Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, &c.*
- Mathes, or Wild camomile, an herb.
- A Matrafs, *a straight-necked chemical vessel.*
- The Matrice or Matrix, *the mother or womb.*
- Matrices, *moulds in which printing-letters are cast.*
- A Matricular, (*q. d. motherly book*) a register, in which the names of young scholars newly admitted in an university are entered, and put, as it were, under the care of their common mother.
- To Matriculate, to set down in the Matricular book.
- Matriculation, *the act of matriculating.*
- Matrimonial, *belonging to*
- Matrimony, *wedlock, marriage.*
- A Matron, *a grave and virtuous motherly woman.*
- Matted, *covered with mate, knotted or clung together, as hair may be.*
- Matter, *the stuff any thing is made of; whatever runs out of a sore; subject, business.*
- To Matter, *to care or be concerned for, to breed matter.*
- Mattery, *running with corrupt matter.*
- Mattins, *morning prayer in the church-service.*
- A Mattock, *a tool to grub up roots of trees.*
- A Mattress, *a kind of quilt, a flock-bed.*
- Maturation, *the growing ripe of fruits; the ripening of humours, sores, &c.*
- Mature, *ripe, perfect, that is in its perfection.*
- Maturity, *ripeness of fruits or of years.*
- To Maudle or Muddle, *to besot with drink.*
- Maudlin, *maudled, half drunk.*
- Maudlin or Sweet maudlin, an herb.
- Maugre, *whether one will or no, in spite of.*
- A Mavis, *a kind of thrush, a song bird.*
- To Maul or Malt, to bang or beat soundly.
- A Maul-stick, *a stick on which a painter leans when at work.*
- A Maulkin or Maukin, *an oven-mop, a scare-crow, a nasty wench.*
- A Maund, *a bumper of books, &c. a sort of hand-basket with two lids.*
- To Maunder, *to grumble or mutter.*
- Maundy- (or Mandy-) Thursday, *the Thursday before Easter, where the king or his almoner washes the feet of several poor men, and gives them a dole of money, cloth, &c.*
- The Maw, *or stomach of a calf.*
- Maw - worms, *certain worms in a horse.*
- Maukish, *sick at the stomach, squeamish, unsavoury.*
- A great Mawks, *a huge nasty gut.*
- A Maxim, *an unquestionable principle or rule in any art or science.*
- May, *the most pleasant month of the year, so called from Majoribus, i. e. the senators or elders of Rome; or from Maia, the mother of Mercury.*
- To Mayl hawks, *to pinion their wings.*
- A Mayor, *the chief magistrate of a city, corporation or town.*
- Mayoralty, *the office and dignity of a mayor.*
- Mazarines, *little dishes to be set in the middle of a larger dish.*
- Mazarine-blue, *a deep blue colour.*
- A Mazarine-hood, *a hood made after the dutchess of Mazarine's fashion.*
- A Maze, *a place in a garden made with many turnings and windings; also astonishment, perplexity.*
- A Mazer, *a broad standing cup or drinking bowl.*
- Mea¹, *a drink made of honey and water.*
- A Mead, *a poetical word for*

M E A

M E D

M E L

A Meadow, a land that yields good store of grass.

Meadow-sweet, or Meadow-sweet, an herb.

Meager, lean, thin, scraggy.

A Meak or Meag, a tool to mow pease, brake, &c.

Meal, wheat or other grain that is ground.

A Meal, food taken at a certain time.

Mealy, belonging to or like meal or flour.

Mealy-mouthed, that is afraid to declare his mind; over-bashful.

The Mealy-tree, or Wild-vine, a plant.

Mean, low, poor, pitiful, indifferent.

A Mean, the middle between two extremes.

The Mean or Mean part (in music) the middle part between bass and treble.

To Mean, to propose, to understand, to signify.

Means, methods, ways; the estate a man is possessed of.

A Mear, a balk or furrow, a marshy ground.

Mear-stones, stones set up in fields for landmarks.

A Mearl, a blackbird.

A Mease, a measure of 100 berrings.

Measure, that which serves to show the greatness, quantity and extent of any thing.

To Measure land, corn, liquors, cloth, &c.

Measures, ways or means, designs or purposes.

Meat, any kind of food, especially flesh.

Meazled, full of meazles, spots or blotches.

The Meazles or Measles, a disease somewhat like the small-pox.

Mechanical or Mechanic, belonging to the mechanics; base, mean.

A Mechanic, a bandy-craft's-man.

The Mechanics, a science which shews the effects of powers or moving forces, and applies them to engines, &c. also bandicraft arts or trades.

Mechoacan, an Indian root used in physic.

A Medal, a piece of metal, with a device stamped upon some extraordinary occasion.

A Medallion, a large medal.

To Meddle with, or be concerned in a business.

To Mediate, to procure by means, to act between others.

A Mediation, a mediating, an interfering in one's behalf.

A Mediator, a manager between two parties.

A Mediatrix, a woman that mediates.

Medicable, that may be healed or cured.

A Medicament, a physical composition.

Medicated meats, such as have physical ingredients mingled with them.

Medicinable or Medicinal, belonging to physic, physical.

Medicine, the art of physic.

A Medicine, a physical potion, a purge.

Meddick-fodder, or Spanish trefoil, a sort of grass.

Mediocrity, a mean between two extremes.

To Meditate, to muse, ponder, or think upon.

Meditation, a meditating, pausing, or musing.

Meditative, given to me-

itation, thoughtful.
The Mediterranean or Midland-sea, so called, because it runs between the three great continents of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

A Medium, a mean or middle state; a means or way.

A Medlar, a kind of fruit of a binding quality.

A Medley, a mixture of odd things.

Meek, mild, gentle, humble.

A Meen or Mien, the countenance or air of one's face.

Meer, downright, arrant, as a meer knave.

A Meer, a ditch, a pool, a low marshy ground.

Meet, convenient or fit.

To Meet, to come or to get together.

Meter or Metre, rhyme, verse or measure.

The Megrim, a disease in the head.

Melancholic, belonging or subject to melancholy.

Melancholy, pensive, sullen, sad; also a disease which proceeds from the overflowing of black choler.

A Melicot or Keeling, a fish.

A Melicotony, a yellow peach, a fruit.

Meilot, an herb and flower.

Mellow, ripe, tender, soft.

Melodious, full of melody, musical.

Melody, a delightful mixture of musical sounds.

A Melon, a fruit.

To Melt, as to melt metals, &c.

Melters, (in the Mint) they that melt the bullion

MER

MER

MET

lion before it is coined.
A Melwell, a sort of cod-fish.
A Member, an outward part of the body, a limb.
A Membrane, a skin that covers the muscles, bowels, &c.
Membranous, belonging to a membrane.
Memoirs, histories written by those that have been concerned in the affairs treated of.
Memorable, worthy of remembrance, notable.
A Memorandum, a short note of something to be remembered.
A Memorial, that which serves to put one in mind of a thing; a writing delivered in by a minister of state about some particular business.
The Memory, the faculty or act of remembering.
To Menace, to threaten, to swagger.
Menaces, threats, hard words.
To Mend, to refit, to correct.
Mendicant, begging, as a mendicant friar.
Menial, belonging to the household or family.
Meniver or Minever, a kind of furr.
A Menow, a small fresh-water fish.
Menstruous, belonging to women's monthly courses.
Menfuration, the act of measuring.
Mental, belonging to the mind.
Mention, a speaking of or naming.
To Mention, to speak of, to name.
A Menuet or Minuet, a French dance.
Mercenary, hired for reward or wages, greedy of gain.

A Mercer, one that deals in silks, stuffs, &c.
Mercery, mercers goods or wares.
Merchandize, trading, traffick, goods to trade with.
Merchandizing, dealing as a merchant, trafficking.
A Merchant, a dealer or trader by wholesale.
A Merchant-man, a ship fitted out for a trading voyage.
Merchantable, that is fit to be uttered or sold.
Merciful, ready or apt to shew mercy.
Merciless, that has no mercy or compassion, cruel.
Mercurial, full of mercury, ingenious, brisk.
A Mercurialist, one born under the planet Mercury.
Mercury, the heathen god of eloquence; vigour, sprightliness; the least of the planets; quicksilver; a purging herb; among heralds, the purple colour in the coats of sovereigns.
A Mercury, a paper that gives an account of news.
Mercy, compassion, pity, pitifulness.
Meridian, belonging to noon tide; as the sun in its meridian lustre.
The Meridian (in geography) a great circle, which passing through the poles, and the zenith of every place, divides the world into two equal parts, eastern and western; so called, because when the sun comes to it in its daily course, noon is made to those under it.
Merils, or Five penny-morris, a play among

boys.
Merit, desert, worth; ill-deserving.
To Merit, to be worthy of reward or punishment.
Meritorious, deserving, that deserves a recompence.
A Merlin, a sort of hawk, a bird.
A Merlin or Merling, a fish.
A Mermaid, a sea-monster, whose upper parts are like a woman, and the lower like a fish.
Merriment, merry-making, jollity.
Merry, joyful, frolick, gay.
The Mesentery, a thick fat skin, that fastens the bowels to the back, and to each other.
A Mels, a portion of meat or pottage.
A Message, that which a messenger is charged with.
A Messenger, one that goes to and fro between parties, to deliver business, &c.
Messengers, (of the Exchequer) officers who attend the lord treasurer to carry his orders.
The Messiah, a Hebrew word signifying Christ or the Anointed.
A Messuage, a dwelling-house, with some adjoining land, &c.
Metal, a compact substance bred in the earth, as gold, silver, copper, &c.
Metallic, belonging to or of the nature of metals.
A Metallist, one skilled in the knowledge of or that works in metals.
To Metamorphose, to change from one form or shape to another.
A Meta-

A Metamorphosis, *a* changing of *a* person or figure into another shape.

A Metaphor, (*i. e.* translation) *a* figure in rhetoric, when *a* word is translated from its proper sense to *a* figurative one, as smiling meadows, youthful summers, &c.

Metaphorical, belonging to *a* metaphor.

Metaphysical, belonging to

Metaphysics, *a* science which treats of beings that are, above bodily things, and abstracted from matter, as *G O D*, angels, the souls of men, &c.

To Mete, to measure.

Meteors (*i. e.* apparitions on high) vapours drawn up into the middle region of the air, and set out in divers forms, as rain, hail, snow, thunder, &c.

Metheglin, *a* drink made of wort, herbs, honey, spice, &c.

Methinks, it seems to me, as methinks he is innocent.

A Method, *a* ready way to teach or do anything with more ease.

Methodical, belonging or agreeable to *a* method.

A Methodist, one that treats of *a* method, or affects to be methodical.

To Methodize, to put into *a* method.

Metonymical, belonging to

A Metonymy, (*i. e.* changing of names) *a* rhetorical figure, when one thing is put for another, as the cause for the effect, the subject for the adjunct; and on the contrary, as all the

world reads *Homer*, *i. e.* his writings.

Metre, verses, rhyme.

A Metropolis, *a* mother city, the chief city or town of *a* country.

Metropolitan, belonging to *a* metropolis.

A Metropolitan, an archbishop, whose see is in the chief city.

Mettle, vigour, life, sprightliness.

Mettled or Mettlesome, full of mettle or spirit.

A Mew, *a* coop in which hawks are kept.

A Mew or Sea-mew, *a* bird.

To Mew, to cry like *a* cat; to cast the feathers; to shed the horns, as *a* stag does.

To Mew up, to coop or shut up.

The Mews (*in* London) *a* place where the king's hawks were formerly kept, now the royal stables.

Mezzo-tinto (*i. e.* *a* middle tincture) *a* particular way of engraving pictures.

Michaelmas, the festival of *St. Michael* the archangel, Sept. 29.

Mickle, much; as many a little makes *a* mickle.

The Microcosm, (*i. e.* *a* little world) man's body, so called by way of excellency.

A Microscope, *a* magnifying glass, by which the smallest things may be discerned.

Mid-day, the middle of the day, or noon.

Midlent, the middle of Lent season.

Midsummer, the middle of summer.

Midwinter, the middle of winter.

The Middle or Midst of *a* thing.

Middling pins, *i. e.* such as are of *a* middle size.

Midland, seated in the middle of *a* land or country.

Midnight, the middle or dead time of the night.

The Midriff, *a* skin which separates the heart and lungs from the lower bowels.

Midst, as in the very midst of the crowd.

A Midwall, *a* bird that eats bees.

A Midwife, one that delivers women in labour.

Midwifry, the skill or practice of midwives.

Might, power, force; as might overcomes right.

Mighty, that has great power, powerful.

A Milch cow, one that yields good store of milk.

Mild, that is of *a* quiet temper, good-natured.

Mildernix, *a* kind of canvas for sail-cloths.

Mildew, *a* dew that falls upon wheat, hops, &c.

Mildewed, corrupted by mildew, blasted.

A Mile, the distance of *a* thousand paces, or five thousand eight hundred and twenty English feet.

Milfoil or Yarrow, *a* herb.

Militant, combating, as the church militant.

Military, belonging to soldiers or war, warlike.

The Militia, the trained bands of *a* city or county.

Milk, *a* white liquor bred in female creatures, to nourish their young, &c.

MIN

MIN

MIR

To Milk, to stroke milk out of the teats of a cow, &c.

Milky, belonging to or of the nature of milk.

The Milky way, a broad white circle, which in a clear night appears encompassing the heavens; found to be an heap of fixed stars, only discerned by the telescope.

A Mill, an engine to grind corn, &c.

To Mill, to thicken cloth, &c. in a mill.

A Mill-leat, a trench to convey water to and from a mill.

Mill-mountain, an herb.

Millenarians or Millenaries, sectaries who hold that CHRIST shall return to the earth to reign a thousand years with his saints.

A Millener, one that sells ribbands, gloves, &c.

A Miller, he that manages and looks after a mill.

A Miller's-thumb, a small river fish.

Millet, a plant that bears many small grains.

A Million, the number of ten hundred thousand.

The Milt, the spleen; the soft row of fishes.

A Milter, the male among fish.

Mimical, buffoon-like; a fish, wanton.

A Mimick, one that counterfeits the gestures of others; a buffoon or stage-jester.

To Mince, to cut or chop very small.

Mincing, affected; as a mincing gate or speech.

The Mind, the understanding, memory, will, opinion, &c.

To Mind, to bend the mind

to, to give heed.

Minded, regarded, proposed.

Mindful, that minds or takes care of.

Mine, belonging to me; as this book is mine.

A Mine, a place in the earth, where metals, as gold, silver, &c. are bred, and digged out.

At sieges, a hole dug under ground, and filled with barrels of gunpowder to blow it up with those that come on it.

A Miner, one that works in the mines at a siege.

Mineral, belonging to or of the nature of minerals.

A Mineralist, one skilled in the knowledge of

Minerals, solid bodies, bred of vapours, inclosed in the bowels of the earth; as antimony, oaker, calc, &c.

Minever, a sort of furr.

A Minew or Menow, a small fish.

To Mingle, to put several things together.

Miniature, a drawing pictures in little, a painting in water-colours.

Minim or Dark minim, brown tawny colour.

A Minim, a musical note.

Minion, a sort of printing-letter.

A Minion, a darling or favourite; a kind of great gun.

A Minister, (of the Gospel) a clergyman who constantly attends on divine service.

A Minister of state, a person whom a sovereign entrusts with the administration of the government; an ambassador or agent in a prince's court.

To Minister, to officiate, to serve.

Ministerial, belonging to a minister.

Ministerial or Ministry, service in any employment; especially that of a priest or minister of state.

The Ministry, the whole body of persons employed in the management of public affairs.

A Minnekin or Minks, a nice dame, a mincing lass.

Minnekins, the smallest sort of pins for women; a kind of cat-gut strings for musical instruments.

Minor, lesser; as the minor prophets.

A Minor, one that is under age.

Minority, non-age; a being under age.

A Minster, a monastery, a conventual church.

A Minstrel, a fiddler or piper.

Mint, a sweet-scented herb.

The Mint, the place where the king's coin is made, as in the Tower of London.

Mint-men or Moneyers, men employed to shear, forge, beat, round, and stamp or coin the money.

Minters, the inhabitants of the Mint in Southwark.

A Minuet, a French dance, or the tune belonging to it.

Minute, very small.

A Minute, the sixtieth part of an hour or of a degree in the heavens.

Minutes, the first draughts of any writings or orders.

A Miracle, any wonderful effect, which seems to be above the force of nature.

Miraculous,

MIS

MIS

MIS

Miraculous, *done by a miracle; wonderful.*

Mire, *dirt or mud.*

Mired, *daubed with mire; sullied.*

Mirobolans, *a sort of plums.*

A Mirrour, *a looking-glass; a model or pattern.*

Mirth, *a being merry; pleasure, jollity.*

Miry, *belonging to or full of mire or dirt.*

Mis, *a word which in composition implies some error or defect; as*

A Misadventure, *an unlucky chance. In law, the killing of one, partly by negligence, and partly by chance; as by carelessly throwing a stone, shooting, &c.*

Misadvice, *bad counsel.*

To Misadvise one, *to advise him wrong.*

To Misapply, *to apply after an undue manner.*

To Misapprehend, *not to understand rightly.*

Misapprehension, *the act of misapprehending.*

To Misbecome, *to suit amiss with.*

Misbecoming, *unseemly.*

To Misbehave one's self, *to carry himself irregularly.*

Misbehaviour, *disorderly carriage.*

Misbelief, *the having a false opinion.*

To Misbelieve, *to have a wrong belief or notion.*

To Miscall one, *to give him a wrong name, to revile him.*

A Miscarriage, *a miscarrying, a false step, an untimely birth.*

To Miscarry, *to have a bad issue or success; to come before the time, as women sometimes do.*

Miscellaneous, *mixt together without order.*

Miscellanies, *mixtures of diverse things; collections upon several subjects.*

A Miscchance, *abadchance or ill accident.*

Mischief, *damage, hurt, an ill turn.*

To Mischief one, *to do him a mischief.*

Mischievous, *that does or tends to mischief; hurtful.*

Misconceived, *conceived upon false grounds.*

A Misconjecture, *a false conjecture.*

To Misconjecture, *to conjecture or guess wrong.*

A Misconstruction, *a misconstruing.*

To Misconstrue, *to interpret amiss, to put an ill meaning upon.*

To Miscount, *to count or reckon wrong.*

A Miscereant, *an infidel or unbeliever.*

A Misdeed, *a trespass or offence.*

To Misdemean one's self, *to behave himself ill.*

A Misdemeanour, *a misdemeanor, an offence.*

High Misdemeanour, *a crime next to high-treason.*

A Misdoing, *a doing amiss.*

To Misdoubt, *to doubt upon false grounds.*

To Misemploy, *to employ to ill purpose.*

A Miser, *a covetous wretch.*

Miserable, *wretched, pitiful, niggardly, base.*

Misery, *misfortune, trouble, wretchedness.*

Misfashioned, *not rightly fashioned.*

A Misfortune, *an unlucky turn of fortune.*

To Misgive, *to forebode ill; as my mind mis-*

gives me.

To Misgovern, *to govern or rule amiss.*

Misgovernment, *a misgoverning.*

A Mishap, *an ill chance.*

To Mishappen, *to fall out ill.*

To Misinform, *to give a false account of.*

Misinformation, *a misinforming.*

To Misinterpret, *to interpret ill, to give a wrong sense of.*

A Misinterpretation, *a misinterpreting.*

To Misjudge, *to pass a wrong judgment on.*

To Mislead, *to lead out of the right way.*

To Millike, *not to like or approve of.*

To Mismanage, *to manage indiscreetly.*

A Mismanagement, *a mismanaging.*

To Misname, *to call by a wrong name.*

To Misplace, *to put out of due place.*

A Misplacement, *a misplacing.*

Misprision, *(in law) a neglect or oversight, a mistake.*

Misprision, *(of clerks) a default of clerks in engrossing or keeping records.*

Misprision, *(of felony) a being privy to it.*

Misprision, *(of treason) the concealment or not disclosing of known treason.*

Misproportioned, *not duly proportioned.*

A Misquotation, *a false quotation.*

To Misquote, *to quote or cite wrong.*

To Misreckon, *to mistake in reckoning or casting up.*

To Misremember, *to call to mind amiss.*

MIS

MID

MOD

To Misrepresent, to give a false or wrong character of.

A Misrepresentation, a misrepresenting.

Misrule, misgovernment, disorder.

The lord of Misrule, the ring-leader in a disturbance; the chief among the revolvers.

Misr, want or lack of a thing; also a title given to a young gentlewoman.

A Mistr, a kept mistress, a lady of pleasure.

To Mistr, to leave out, to mistake, to fail, to want.

A Missal, a book containing the ceremonies of the popish mass.

Misseldine or Misseltoe, a shrub.

The Missen or Mizzen-mast, a mast that stands in the stern or back part of a ship.

To Mis-shape, to spoil the shape or figure of.

Mis-shaped or Mis-shapen, that has an ill shape.

A Mission, a sending; as the mission of the apostles; also power given by the pope to preach in foreign countries.

A Missionary, a popish priest sent for that purpose.

A Missive or Letter-missive, a letter sent from one person to another.

To Mis-spell a word, to spell it wrong.

To Mis-spend, to spend wastefully.

A Mist, a vapour that rises from the earth.

A Mistake, an oversight.

To Mistake, to take one thing for another, to misunderstand, to commit an oversight.

To Mis-time a thing, to time it ill, to do it out of season.

A Mistle-bird, a kind of thrush that feeds on

Mistletoe or Misseltoe, a shrub growing on oaks, apple trees, &c.

A Mistress, a female governour or teacher; a sweetheart.

Mistrust, distrust, jealousy.

To Mistrust, to distrust or be suspicious of.

Mistrustful, apt to mistrust.

Misty, belonging to mists.

To Misunderstand, not to take one right, to have a wrong notion of a matter.

A Misunderstanding, a breach of friendship, a coldness between parties.

Misusage, ill treatment.

To Misuse one, to treat him unworthily.

A Mite, an ancient small coin, a little worm breeding in cheese, meat, corn, &c. the 24th part of a grain in weight.

Mites, vermin about the head and neck of hawks.

A Miter or Mitre, a kind of cap worn by popish bishops and abbots.

Mithridate, a strong treacle or preservative against poison, invented by Mithridates king of Pontus.

To Mitigate, to appease, to allay or assuage.

A Mitigation, a mitigating, a remitting the severity of a punishment.

Mitred, wearing a mitre; as mitred abbots.

Mittens, a kind of woollen

gloves usually worn in the winter.

Mittimus, (i. e. we send) a warrant from a justice of peace to send an offender to prison.

To Mix, to mingle or put together.

A Mixture, a mingling together, or things mixed.

The Mizzen-mast and sail, in a ship.

To Mizzle, to rain in small drops.

A Moan, a sad complaint.

To Moan, to make moan.

Moanful, that utters such complaints.

A Moat or Mote, a standing pool; a ditch encompassing a house or castle.

A Moat or Mote, a body so small, that it seems to be indivisible.

Moated about, surrounded with a moat or ditch.

The Mob or Mob le, the giddy multitude or rabble.

Mobby, a drink made of potatoe-roots.

A Mock or Scoff.

To Mock, to scoff or laugh at, to flout.

The Mocks or Mashes of a net.

Mockadoes or Mockadees, a kind of stuff.

Mockery, a mocking, banter, jest.

A Mode, a fashion or garb; a way or manner.

A Model, an original pattern; a platform of a designed building.

To Model, to frame according to a model.

Moderate, that does not exceed; temperate.

To Moderate, to temper or allay, to set bounds to.

Moderation, temperance, prudence, discretion.

A Mode-

M O L M O N M O N

- A Moderator, a discreet governour, a decider of controversies; an umpire at an university disputation.*
- Modern, that is of late time.*
- Modest, grave, discreet in behaviour, bashful.*
- Modesty, sobriety, discretion, shamefacedness.*
- A Modicum, a little matter, a small pittance.*
- A Modification, a modifying or qualifying.*
- To Modify, to moderate, to qualify, to limit.*
- A Modillion, (in architecture) a part which is often set under cornices, a shouldering piece or bracket.*
- Modish, agreeable to the mode or fashion.*
- Modulation (in music), a tuning or warbling.*
- A Madwall, a bird that destroys bees.*
- Mohair, a sort of stuff.*
- A Moiety (in law), the half of any thing.*
- A Moil, a great mule, a beast of burden.*
- To Moil, to work hard, to daub with dirt.*
- Moist, wet, damp.*
- To Moisten, to make moist.*
- Moisture or Moistness, the quality of that which is moist.*
- A Molar or Muller, a painter's grinding-stone.*
- A Mole, a spot or mark in the skin; a pier raised in a harbour to break the force of the waves.*
- A Mole or Moldwarp, a little creature that lives under ground.*
- A Molebut, a fish.*
- To Molest, to disturb, trouble or vex.*
- Molestation, a molesting or putting to trouble.*
- To Mollify, to make soft, tender, or supple.*
- Moloch, a brazen idol worshiped by the Israelites, which had the body of a man, and the head of a calf.*
- Molosses, the dregs of syrup made in boiling sugar.*
- To Molt, to shed the feathers, as birds do.*
- Molten, melted or cast; as the molten calf.*
- A Mome, a blackish person, a mere drone.*
- Moment, concern, force, weight.*
- A Moment, the least part of time that can be.*
- Momentary or Momentary, that lasts as it were but a moment; of a very short continuance.*
- A Monarch, an absolute prince that rules alone.*
- Monarchial, belonging to a monarch, or to*
- Monarchy, the government of a state by a single person.*
- A Monastery, a college of monks or nuns.*
- Monastical or Monastic, belonging to monasteries or monks.*
- A Mond or Mound, a golden globe; one of the ensigns of an emperor.*
- Monday, the second day of the week, so called from its being set apart by our Saxon ancestors to the worship of the moon.*
- Money, pieces of metal stamped by order of a prince or state to pass at a certain rate.*
- Moneyed, well stored with money.*
- Moneyers, mint-men in the Tower of London; bankers that deal in money.*
- Moneyless, that has no money.*
- A Monger, a kind of fish-boat; an old word for a merchant, now only used in some compounds, as a cheesemonger, fishmonger, &c.*
- A Mongrel, a creature got by two kinds.*
- A Monition, an admonishing or warning.*
- Monitory, belonging to an admonition; serving to admonish.*
- A Monitor, an occasional advertiser or remembrancer.*
- A Monk, a religious person, a large blot in printing.*
- Monkery, the profession or temper of monks.*
- A Monkey, a kind of ape that has a tail.*
- Monkish, savouring of or like a monk.*
- Monkly, belonging to monks; as a monkly habit.*
- A Monochord, a musical instrument that has but one single string.*
- A Monopolist or Monopolizer, one that makes it his business*
- To Monopolize (i. e. to sell alone) to engross commodities into his own hands, so that none else can gain by them.*
- A Monopoly, such an engrossing of trade.*
- A Monosyllable, a word of one syllable.*
- A Monster, a mis-shapen living creature, the disposition of whose parts is not natural.*
- Monstrous, belonging to or like a monster.*
- Monstrousness, a being monstrous or beyond the*

M O P

M O R

M O S

- inary course of nature.
- A Montero-cap, a cap used by hunters and seamen.
- A Month, (so called from the course of the moon) properly the time from the new moon to its change again.
- Monthly, that happens or is done every month.
- A Monument, a tomb, statue, pillar, &c. raised in memory of some famous person or action.
- A Mood, a humour or disposition.
- Moody, humoursome, fantastical.
- The Moon, the chief of the seven planets.
- A Moon-calf, a false conception.
- Moon-eyed or Owl-eyed, that sees better by night than by day.
- A Moor, a marsh or fen.
- A Moor or Blackmoor, one born in Mauritania, in Africa.
- To Moor, to lay out a ship's anchor, so as is most fitting for her riding in any place.
- Moorish, belonging to moors or fens.
- A Moose, a beast as big as an ox, and headed like a buck.
- A Moot, an arguing of cases by young lawyers.
- To Moot, to perform that exercise.
- Mootmen or Mooters, students at law, who argue the reader's case.
- To blow a Moot, at the fall of a deer.
- Mooted, (in heraldry) torn up by the roots.
- A Mop, to wash a room with.
- A Mope, one that has no life or spirit.
- To Mope, to become blockish or sottish.
- Mope-eyed, dim-sighted.
- A Moppet or Mopsey, a little young infant.
- Moral, belonging to manners or civility.
- The Moral, (of a fable) the application of it to mens lives and manners.
- Morals, the doctrine of manners, moral philosophy.
- A Moralist, one skilled in Morality, moral principles or sense.
- To Moralize, to give the moral sense, to make moral reflections.
- A Morals, a moorish ground, a marsh.
- Morel or Petty-morel, an herb.
- Moreisk work (in carving or painting) coarse antick work, after the manner of the Moors.
- A Moril, the smallest kind of red mushroom.
- A Morisco, a morris-dance.
- A Morking, a wild beast that dies by mischance or sickness.
- A Morling or Mortling, wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep.
- The Morning, the first part of the day.
- Morose, churlish, surly, peevish.
- Morphew, a kind of white scurf on the body.
- Morral or Woody nightshade, a plant.
- A Morris-dance, an antick dance performed by five men and a boy in girl's habit.
- To-Morrow, the next day.
- A Morse, a sea ox, that lives both on land and water.
- A Morfel, a bit of bread, meat, &c.
- Mortal, liable to or bringing death, deadly.
- Mortality, the state of things subject to death, the barock made by the pestilence.
- A Mortar, a vessel in which drugs, &c. are pounded.
- A Mortar or Mortar-piece, a short thick cannon to discharge bombs.
- Morter, lime and sand tempered with water.
- A Mortgage, (i. e. a dead pledge) a pawn of land, houses, &c. for money borrowed to be the creditor's for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed upon.
- To Mortgage an estate, to pawn it after such a manner.
- Mortification, a mortifying, trouble on account of some cross accident.
- To Mortify, to bring down the flesh by fasting, &c. to make dead or subdue the passions, &c.
- To Mortify flesh, (in cookery) to make it grow tender, to keep it till it has a hautgout.
- A Mortise, (in carpenters-work) the hole cut in one piece of timber, to hold the tenon of another.
- Mortified, made with a mortise.
- A Mortling, the wool of a dead sheep.
- A Mortuary, a gift left by a man at his death to the parson of the parish.
- Mosaical, belonging to Moses, as the Mosaical law.
- Mosaic work, curious inlaid work made on a floor, &c. with stones

MOT

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- of different colours, in shape of flowers, knots, and other devices.
- A Moschetto, a stinging gnat in the West-Indies.*
- A Mosk or Mosque, a Turkish temple or church.*
- Moss, a down that grows on trees, stones, &c. a fine sort of sugar-work.*
- A Moss-trooper, a robber in the northern parts of Scotland.*
- Mossy, belonging to or covered with moss.*
- A Mostick or Mall-stick, a round stick which a painter lean on at his work.*
- A Mot, a certain note on a huntsman's horn.*
- A Mote, that plays in the sun-beams; an old word for a meeting, still retained in wardmote, portmote, &c.*
- A Moth, a fly that eats woollen cloths.*
- A Mother, a woman that has brought forth a child.*
- The Mother, the womb, or a disease in that part; the dregs of oil, wine, &c.*
- Mother of pearl, the shell that contains the pearl-fish.*
- Mother of time, an herb.*
- Mother-tongues, such as are not derived from or have dependence on other languages.*
- Motherhood, the state or quality of a mother.*
- Motionless, bereaved of or that has lost a mother.*
- Motion, the act of a body that moves; disposition or inclination; a proposal.*
- To Motion a thing, to propose it.*
- Motionless, void of or that has no motion.*
- Motive, that serves for or causes motion.*
- A Motive, a moving or forcible argument.*
- Motley, mixed, as a motley colour.*
- A Motto, a word or short sentence set about an emblem or device.*
- To Move, to stir, to stir up, to propose, to work upon.*
- Moveable, that may be moved.*
- Moveable feasts, those that always fall on the same day of the week, but vary in the day of the month, as Advent-Sunday, Shrove-Tuesday, Easter-Day, &c.*
- Moveables or Moveable goods, personal goods or estate.*
- Movement, motion, moving.*
- The Movement, (of a watch) all those parts that are in motion.*
- A Mover, that which moves or gives motion.*
- Mould, earth mixed with dung.*
- A Mould, a form in which any thing is cast.*
- The Mould (of the head) a dent in the upper part of it.*
- To Mould, to cast in moulds, to fashion, to knead, to grow stale.*
- Mouldable, that may be moulded or shaped.*
- To Moulder or Moulder away, to fall to dust, to waste away.*
- A Moulding, an ornament in architecture.*
- Mouldy, spoiled with too long keeping, as mouldy bread, &c.*
- To Moul or Moulter, to cast or shed the feathers, as birds do.*
- A Moulter, a young duck.*
- A Mound, a hedge, a bank, a fence. In heraldry, a globe with a cross upon it.*
- To Mound, to secure with a mound, to fence about.*
- A Mount, a mountain or hill, a raised walk in a garden.*
- To Mount, to go or to get up.*
- To Mount a cannon, to set it on the carriage, or to lay its mouth higher.*
- Well-Mounted, that has a good horse under him.*
- A Mountain, a part of the earth raised to a great height above the common level.*
- A Mountaineer, one that lives on the mountains.*
- Mountainous, belonging to or full of mountains.*
- A Mountebank, a juggling pretender to the art of physic.*
- To Mourn, to moan or grieve for the loss of a friend.*
- Mournful, belonging to moan, sad.*
- Mourning, that mourns; black apparel worn upon any one's death.*
- The Mourning, (of the chine) a disease in horses.*
- A Mouse, a well known little creature.*
- To Mouse, to hunt or catch mice, as cats do.*
- The Mouse-scab, a distemper in the mouths of sheep, &c.*
- Mousserons, a kind of white mushrooms.*
- A Mouth of a living creature, &c.*
- The Mouth (of a river)*

the place where it empties itself into the sea.
To Mouth it, to bawl or speak loud like a clown.
Wide-Mouthed, having a wide mouth.
A Mouthful, as much as the mouth can hold.
A Mow, a stack of corn or hay.
To Mow, to cut down corn or grass with a scythe.
Muck, dung, pelf, or ill gotten riches.
Mucked, covered with muck or dung.
A Muck-worm, a rich covetous worldling.
A Muckender, a child's handkerchief.
To Mucker, to board or heap up wealth.
Mud, slime, or slimy dirt.
To Muddle, to rout with the bill, as geese do; to fuddle or make tipsy.
Muddy, belonging to or full of mud; thick.
To Muddy water, to make it foul.
A Mae or Mew, a kind of coop for a hawk.
A Muff, made of furr, for the hands.
A Muffle, the cover of a coppel, a chemical vessel.
To Muffle up, to cover the face with a cloak.
A Muffler, a cloth to be tied about the chin.
A Musti, (i. e. resolver of doubts,) the title of the chief priest among the Turks.
A Mug, a little earthen drinking-pot.
Muggets or Mugwets, part of the entrails of neat-cattle, deer, &c.
A Mulatto, one whose father is a black Moor, or an Indian, and his mother of another ra-

tion; or whose mother is a Moor, &c. and his father of another country.
A Mulberry, a fruit.
A Mulct, a penalty or fine of money set upon one.
A Mule, a beast engendered between an ass and a mare, or a stone-horse and a she-ass.
A Muleteer, one that drives mules.
A Muleto, a moil or great mule.
To Mull wine, to burn and season it with spice, sugar, &c.
Mullein, an herb.
A Muller, the upper-stone with which painters grind their colours.
A Mullet, a fish; a surgeon's instrument to pick any thing out of the eye. In heraldry, a figure like a star.
Mulse, wine and honey boiled up together.
Multipliable or Multipliable, that may be multiplied.
Multiplication, the act of multiplying or increasing. In arithmetic, a rule which serves in stead of a manifold addition.
Multiplicity, a being manifold, much variety.
To Multiply, to increase, to be increased, or to grow more.
A Multitude, a great company or number.
Mum, a sort of drink made of wheat.
Mum or Mum-chance, a term used when not so much as one word is spoken in a company.
To Mumble, to mutter, to chew untowardly.
A Mummer, a masker, or mute person in masquerade.

Mummery, masquerading, buffoonry.
To go a Mumming, i. e. masking to a ball.
Mummy, the substance of dead bodies, anciently embalmed in Egypt or Arabia, and now used in physic.
To beat one to Mummy, to bang and bruise him all over.
To Mump, to bite the lip, as a rabbit does; to beg, to sponge upon.
A Mumper, a common beggar or sponger.
The Mumps, a kind of swelling of the chaps.
To Munch, to champ or chew.
Mundane, worldly, as mundane pleasures.
Mundick, a stony substance found in tin-ore.
Municipal, belonging to the state or community of a free city or town.
Munificence, liberality, bountifulness.
Munificent, free of gifts, liberal, bountiful.
Muniments, (i. e. fences) authentic writings, by which a man secures the title to his estate.
A Muniment-house, (in cathedrals, &c.) a room made for the keeping of their seals, charters, evidences, &c.
Murage, a tax for building or repairing walls.
Mural, belonging to walls, as
Mural dials, such as are set against an upright wall.
Murder, a wilful felonious killing of a person upon pre-thought malice.
To Murder one, to kill him in such a manner.
A Murderer, he or she that

- that murders another.
Murderers or **Murdering-pieces**, small cannon set in some parts of a ship.
Murderous, ready to commit murder, bloody-minded.
To Mure up (a door or window) to stop it up with bricks, stones, &c.
Murengers, two officers in the city of Chester, chosen yearly to see the walls well repaired.
Muring, the raising of walls.
A Murmur, a humming noise, the purling of streams.
To Murmur, to mutter or grumble.
A Murnival, (at cards) when four are of the same suit.
A Murr or **Murrah**, a great reum or cold.
A Murr bird, a sort of bird.
A Murrain, a rot or disease among cattle.
Murrey, a dark brown colour.
A Murrion, a kind of steel bead-piece.
Muscadel or **Muscadine**, a sort of a rich wine.
Muscadine, a kind of grape, a particular sugar-work.
A Muscal, a large greenish pear.
A Muscate, a delicious grape, an excellent red-dish pear.
A Muschetto or **Moschetto**, a troublesome insect.
A Muscle, a shell fish. In anatomy, a part of the body made of flesh, fibres, &c. the chief instruments of voluntary motion.
Muscular, belonging to the muscles of the body.
Musculous, made up of such muscles.
To be in a Muse, i. e. in a brown study or melancholy fit.
A Muse or **Muset**, the place through which a hare goes to relief.
To Muse upon, to study, pause or think upon.
To Musen (among hunters) is when a stag casts her bead.
The nine Muses, taken by the ancients for the goddesses of music and poetry, and the patronesses of learning: their names are, Calliope, Clio, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Euterpe, Polyhymnia, and Urania.
A Mushroom, a spongy substance that grows up of itself out of the ground.
Musical, belonging to music.
A Musician, one well skilled in that science.
Music, a science which has for its object number, with respect to time and sound, in order to make a delightful harmony; or the harmony itself.
Musing, a pausing or thinking; the passing of a hare through a hedge.
Musk, a perfume bred in the bladder of a kind of a small Indian deer.
Musk-scabious, an herb.
Musked, perfumed with musk.
A Musket, a male sparrow-hawk; a sort of gun.
A Musketeer, a soldier armed with a musket.
A Musketoon, a short gun, with a large bore.
- A Muskin** or **Titmouse**, a little bird.
Musky, belonging to or scented like musk.
A Musquash, an American beast like a beaver.
A Musroll, the noseband in a horse's bridle.
Muslin or **Muslin**, a fine sort of linen cloth.
A Mus, a scramble; as to make a mus.
A Musselman, (i. e. a faithful or true believer,) a title which the Turks take to themselves.
Must, sweet wine newly pressed from the grape.
A Mustache or **Mustachia**, the beard of the upper lip, a whisker.
Mustard, a kind of seed used for sauce.
A Muster, a review of military forces.
A Muster, (of peacocks) a flock of those fowls.
To Muster, to take a review of troops, &c.
A Muster-master, an officer appointed to review every regiment, &c. and see that they be well armed, and in good condition.
Musty, that hath gathered filth or an ill smell by moisture.
Mutability or **Mutableness**, changeableness, unsteadiness.
Mutable, changeable, uncertain.
Mutation, change, alteration.
Mute, dumb, speechless; the dung of birds.
To Mute, to dung, or make dung, as a hawk does.
The hounds run Mute, (i. e. make no cry in their course.)
To stand Mute, is when a prisoner at the bar

MYT

NAP

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of a court of justice refuses to plead to his indictment.

Mute letters, are B, C, D, G, H, K, P, Q, T; so called, because they have no sound without the help of a vowel.

Mutes (among the Turks) certain dumb persons who serve as executioners to strangle criminals.

To Mutilate, to maim or mangle.

Mutilation, a mutilating or maiming.

A Mutineer, one engaged in a mutiny; a factious person.

Mutinous, apt to revolt, seditious.

A Mutiny, a revolt from lawful authority; sedition.

To Mutiny, to raise or rise up in a mutiny.

To Mutter, to speak between the teeth.

Mutton, the flesh of a sheep.

Mutual, alike on both sides, making equal returns.

A Muzzle, a balter for a horse's nose.

A Muzzle, the snout of certain beasts; the mouth of a gun.

To Muzzle, to tie up the muzzle.

A Myllewell, a sort of cod or salt fish.

A Myriad, the number of ten thousand.

Myrrh, the gum of an Arabian tree.

The Myrtle, a kind of shrub.

Mysterious, full of mystery, obscure.

A Mystery, a thing concealed, a secret, especially in religion or trade.

Mystical, belonging to a mystery.

Mythological, belonging to

mythology.

A Mythologist, one skilled in that science.

Mythology, an account of the feigned deities, &c. of antiquity, an exposition of fables or poetical fictions.

NAP

To Nab one, to lay hold on him, to catch him napping.

Nacker or Naker, mother of pearl, the shell of the pearl-fish.

A Naff, a kind of bird.

A Nag, a young horse.

A Naiff, (among jewellers) a precious stone that looks quick and natural.

A Nail, an iron-pin; the measure of two inches and a quarter.

To Nail, to fasten with nails.

To Nail a cannon, to make it unserviceable, by driving a nail through the touch-hole.

Naked, uncovered, disarmed, bare.

The Name, by which any person or thing is called.

To Name, to give or to call by a name.

Nameless, that has no name.

Namely, by name, to wit.

A Name-sake, one that has the same name with another.

A Nap, a short sleep.

The Nap or shaggy part of woollen cloth.

To Nap, to raise such a nap or shag.

The Nape, or hinder part of the neck.

A Naphew or Navew, a French turnep.

A Napkin, a linen cloth used at a table, &c.

Napless, that has no nap, thread-bare.

To take one Napping, i. e. at unawares in the deed doing.

Nappy, belonging to or full of nap.

Nard, an Indian shrub, an herb.

A Narration, a relation of any particular actions or circumstances.

Narrative, declarative, expressive.

A Narrative, a relation of matter of fact; a recital.

Narrow, straight, mean.

To Narrow (in knitting) to make narrower.

The Nasal or Nose-piece of an helmet.

Nasty, foul, filthy.

Nasturces or Capuchin-capers, a kind of French bean.

A Nation, the people of a particular country.

National, belonging to a nation.

Native, that belongs to one's birth-place.

A Native, one born in a certain place; as a native of London.

Nativity, birth, or the being born in a place.

The festival of CHRIST's Nativity, Christmas-day.

Natural, belonging to or proceeding from nature; free, easy, unaffected.

A Natural son, a base-born son, a bastard.

A Natural, a fool or changeling.

A Naturalist, one skilled in natural philosophy.

Naturalization, the act of naturalizing.

To Naturalise, to admit into the number of natural

N A Y

N E E

N E I

<i>tural subjects.</i>	<i>Nay, not, on the contrary.</i>	<i>Need, the want of any thing.</i>
<i>Naturalness, a being natural, natural affection.</i>	<i>A Nay, a denial; as I will have no nay.</i>	<i>To Need, to stand in need of, to lack.</i>
<i>Nature, the principle of all beings, the original quality of things, condition, humour.</i>	<i>Nazarites, a sect among the Jews, so called from their being separated from others by a vow.</i>	<i>Needful, that has need, fit to be done, &c.</i>
<i>Natured, as sweet-natured, that is of a good nature or temper.</i>	<i>To Neal, to bake in the fire; as to neal glass.</i>	<i>A Needle, an instrument to sew with.</i>
<i>Naval, belonging to a navy or fleet of ships.</i>	<i>Near, as he lives near the church.</i>	<i>The Needle or Pin of a dial, match, &c.</i>
<i>The Nave, or main body of a church.</i>	<i>A Near man, one that is thrifty or saving.</i>	<i>Needless, that does not need to be done; unprofitable.</i>
<i>The Nave of a wheel, the stock, that part which the spokes are set in.</i>	<i>Neat, handsome, cleanly, spruce, fine.</i>	<i>Needs, as it must needs (or of necessity) be so.</i>
<i>The Navel of the belly, in a living creature.</i>	<i>A Neat, an ox, a cow, or steer.</i>	<i>Needy, that is in need; poor.</i>
<i>The Navel gall, a bruise in a horse's back.</i>	<i>A Neat-herd, a keeper of neat-cattle.</i>	<i>Neep-tides, low tides; as opposed to Spring-tides.</i>
<i>Navel-timbers, the futtocks or ribs of a ship.</i>	<i>Neat-weight, the weight of a commodity, without the cask or bag, &c.</i>	<i>Negation, a denying or gainsaying.</i>
<i>A Navew or Naphew, a kind of turnep.</i>	<i>Necessaries, things needful for human life.</i>	<i>Negative, belonging to denial.</i>
<i>Naught, bad, that is of no value or virtue.</i>	<i>Necessary, not to be dispensed with or avoided.</i>	<i>A Negative, a denying proposition or expression.</i>
<i>Naughty, given to vice; unlucky, mischievous.</i>	<i>To Necessitate, to force as it were of necessity.</i>	<i>Neglect, omission, disregard.</i>
<i>A Naughty-pack, a vicious or lewd person.</i>	<i>Necessitous, that is in want; needy, poor.</i>	<i>To Neglect, not to take care of, to slight.</i>
<i>Navigable, fit for sailing, or that may be sailed on.</i>	<i>Necessity, the state of a thing that must needs be; extremity, distress, poverty.</i>	<i>Negligence, ill-looking to a thing; carelessness.</i>
<i>To Navigate, to sail on the sea.</i>	<i>A Neck, a part of the body; a small piece of land.</i>	<i>Negligent, neglectful, careless.</i>
<i>Navigation, the art of sailing, which shews how to guide a ship to any appointed place.</i>	<i>Necked, as stiff-necked, obstinate, stubborn.</i>	<i>To Negotiate, to transact or manage; to traffick.</i>
<i>A Navigator, a sailor, or traveller by sea.</i>	<i>A Necromancer, a magician or wizard.</i>	<i>Negotiation, a negotiating, traffick or trading.</i>
<i>Naulage, money paid for freight or passage.</i>	<i>Necromancy, a divination by calling up the spirits of the dead.</i>	<i>A Negotiation, the management of public affairs; a treaty managed.</i>
<i>To Nauseate, to loath, to be disgusted at.</i>	<i>Necromantic, belonging to necromancy, or the black art.</i>	<i>A Negotiator, a manager of business.</i>
<i>Nauseous, that goes against one's stomach; loathsome.</i>	<i>Nectar, a pleasant liquor, feigned to be drunk by the gods.</i>	<i>A Negotiatrice, a woman that manages.</i>
<i>Nautical or Nautic, belonging to mariners or to ships.</i>	<i>A Nectarine, a kind of smooth peach, a fruit.</i>	<i>A Negro, one born in Negro-land or Nigritia, a country of Africa.</i>
<i>A Navy, a fleet or company of ships.</i>	<i>A Niece, the daughter of a brother or sister.</i>	<i>A Neif, (in law) a bondswoman born in one's house.</i>

To Neigh, to cry as a horse does.

A Neighbour, one that dwells near another.

Neighbourhood, the place near that one lives in; the whole body of neighbours.

Neighbouring, adjoining, bordering upon.

Neither, that does not belong to either side.

Nap or Cat-mint, an herb.

A Nephew, the son of a brother or sister.

A Nerve or Sinew, a white substance that conveys the animal spirits thro' the body, to give it motion and sense.

Nervous, that has firm sinews; strong, lusty; solid, weighty.

A Nest, a point of land that runs into the sea; a word still used in some compound names of places; as Holderness, Sheerness, &c.

A Nest, a little lodgment for birds; an harbour for thieves or pirates.

A Nest of rabbits, a company of them.

To Nettle, to make a nest, to settle any where.

To Nettle about, to move up and down, to be restless.

A Nestling, a young bird newly taken from the nest.

A Net, a device to catch birds or fish.

Nether, lower; as the nether mill-stone.

The Netherlands, the low countries of Flanders, Holland, &c.

The Nethermost, the lowest of all.

A Nettle, a well known herb.

To Nettle, to sting, to nip, to tease or vex.

Never, as I never saw him.

Nevertheless, and yet,

however.

Neuter, neither the one nor the other.

Neuter or Neutral, that is of no party; that takes part with neither side.

Neutrality, the state of one that is neuter.

New, that is of little standing, fresh; never used or worn before.

News, fresh intelligence of affairs.

New-fangled, affecting novelty.

To New-mould, to mould or cast anew.

New vamped, newly refitted.

New-year's-day, the first day of January.

A New year's-gift, a present usually made on that day.

A Newt or Eft, a small sort of lizard.

A Nias-hawk, a young hawk taken before she is able to prey for herself.

A Nib, the bill of a bird; the tip of a pen.

Nibbed, having a nib; as a hard-nibbed pen.

To Nibble, to bite a little by degrees.

Nice, curious, tender; pettish, scrupulous, exact.

Nicety or Niceness, curi-ousness, exactness.

Niceties, nice ways, curious points.

A Niche, a hollow place in a wall for a statue.

A Nick, a notch in a tally &c.

In the Nick, or very instant of time.

To Nick, to notch, to bit upon exactly.

To Nick a business, to do it in the very point of time.

A Nick-name, a comical odd name given to a person in scorn or by way of jest.

To Nick-name one, to give him such a name.

A Nide (in falconry) a flock of pheasants.

A Nidger, a ninny or meer fool.

Nigella or Gith, an herb.

A Niggard, a covetous stingy person.

Niggardly, close fisted; sneaking, base.

Nigh, near; as nigh of kin.

A Night, that space of time during which the sun is absent from us.

A Night-hawk, a bird.

The Night-mare, a disease, when the passage of the animal spirits is stopped, so that the body cannot move.

A Night-rail, a linen tubish, which women wear in their chambers.

A Night-raven, a kind of owl; a bird.

Night-shade, an herb.

A Nightingale, a singing bird.

Nil, the sparkles that fly from metals as they are trying in the furnace.

To Nim, to take by stealth, to filch.

Nimble, quick in motion, swift.

A Nincompoop or Nick-umpoop, a meer block-head, a dull heavy person.

A Ninny or Ninny hammer, a soft wretch, apt to be made a fool of.

A Nip, a slight pinch or twitch.

A Nip or Nep, an herb.

To Nip, to pinch, to taunt.

Nippers, a pair of small pincers, a surgeon's dis-embering instrument; small ropes to hold off the cable from a draw-beam in a ship.

NOG

NON

NOT

The Nipple or Teat of a woman's breast.

A Nit in the hair of the head.

Nitre, a kind of salt-petre.

Nitrous, belonging to or abounding with nitre.

Nitty, belonging to or full of nits.

A Nizy, a meer fool, a silly person.

Nobility, the quality or rank of a nobleman.

The Nobility, the whole body of the nobles.

Noble, that is of high birth; renowned, generous, stately.

A Noble, an ancient coin, now the value of 6s. 8d.

A Noble or Nobleman, a person of honour; as a duke, marquis, earl, &c.

Nobleness, a being of noble blood; greatness of mind.

The Nobles, the nobility or noblemen.

A Nock, the cleft of an arrow or of the fundament.

To Nock, to notch.

A Nocturn, a part of the Roman church-service said about midnight.

Nocturnal, belonging to the night; nightly.

A Nocturnal or Nocturnalabe, a mathematical instrument to observe the pole-star.

A Nod, a beck.

To Nod, to beckon with the head, to take a nap.

A Noddle, a burlesque word for the head.

A Noddy, a fool, dolt, or detard.

A Node, a knot or knob, a gummy swelling on a bone.

Nodous, knotty; as a nodous plant.

The Nog of a mill.

A Noggin, a sort of mug

to hold drink.

A Noise, a sound, a cry, a report.

To Noise abroad, to set abroad, to publish.

Noisome, any thing which is loathsome, stinking, or nasty.

Noisy, belonging to or making a noise.

The Nombres, or entrails of a deer or stag.

The Nombril, the lower point in an escutcheon.

Nominal, belonging to a name; as a nominal or titular king.

To Nominate, to name or mention, to appoint.

Nomination, a nominating, naming, &c.

Non-ability, a being unable or incapable.

Nonage, the time of a person's being under age.

Non-appearance, a default of not appearing in a court of justice.

For the Nonce, altogether on purpose.

A Non-conformist, one that does not conform to the discipline, &c. of the church of England.

Non-conformity, the state of Non-conformists.

None, not one, nobody.

Nonpareil (i. e. incomparable) a kind of sugar-pum.

Nonpareil or Nonpearl, one of the least sort of printing letters.

Non-performance, a not performing.

A Non-plus (i. e. no farther) an extremity beyond which one cannot pass.

To Non-plus, or put to a Non plus, to stop one's mouth, so that he can have nothing more to say; to puzzle.

Non-residence, the unlawful absence of a clergyman from his spiritual

charge.

Non-resident, that does not reside or keep in the place of his charge.

Nonsense, that which is contrary to common sense; impertinence.

Nonfensical, belonging to such stuff.

A Nonsuit, a letting fall the suit at law.

To Non-suit one, to cause him to let fall his suit.

A Nook, a corner.

Noon, the middle of the day.

Nooning, noon-rest, a taking a nap after dinner.

A Noose, a sliding knot, a gin, or snare.

To Noose one, to get him into a noose.

A Noope or Bulfinch, a bird.

Nor, as neither one nor the other.

Norroy, (q. Northroy) the northern or third king at arms, who has the disposing of all the funerals of knights, &c. on the north-side of the river Trent.

The North, one of the four chief points of the heaven.

Northerly or Northern, belonging to the north.

Northward, towards the north.

A Nose, a part of the face, the seat of smell.

To Nose one, to tease or affront him to the face.

Nose-bleed or Yarrow, an herb.

A Nosegay, a bundle of flowers tied up together.

The Nostrils, (q. Nose-thrills) the holes of the nose.

Not ble, remarkable, considerable,

NOU

NUM

NUR

- siderable, singular.*
A Notary, a scrivener that takes notes or short draughts of contracts.
A Notary public, one who publicly witnesses deeds, to make them authentic in foreign countries.
A Notch, a mark that is cut; as the notch of a tally.
To Notch, to make notches.
To Notch hair, to cut it unevenly.
Note, repute, esteem; as a man of good note.
A Note, a mark, a little bill or writing.
Notes, certain terms or characters in music or short-hand.
To Note, to mark, to take notice of.
Nothing, no manner of thing.
Notice, knowledge, information, advice.
Notification, the act of notifying.
To Notify, to make known, to give to understand.
A Notion, the form of any thing conceived in the mind, a thought.
Notional, belonging to notions.
Notoriety or Notoriousness, plain evidence of matter of fact.
Notorious, publicly known, manifest, clear.
Notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that.
Novel, new, new-fangled.
A Novel, an ingenious relation of some pleasant adventure or intrigue.
Novelty, the state of that which is new, newness, change.
November, the month so called, as being the 9th from March.
Nought, nothing; as to
- come to nought.*
A Novice, a monk or nun newly entered into the order; a new beginner in any art, a raw unexperienced person.
A Novitiate or Noviceship, the time during which one is a novice.
To Nourish, to nourish up, to feed, to maintain or keep.
Nourishment, food that turns to the substance of the body.
Now, as the instant you are speaking, &c.
Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.
The Nozel or Nozzle, the pipe of a candlestick, &c.
To Nuddle along, to go carelessly and in haste.
A Nude-contract, a bare promise of a thing, without any consideration given on that account.
Nudels, pledges made use of in fores of the womb.
A Nudity, a picture representing a naked person.
The Nuel or Spindle of a winding stair-case.
Null, that is of no effect or force, void.
Nullled, abolished or made void.
To Nullify, to make null or void.
Nullity, a being of no effect or value.
A Nullo, a cipher, that stands for nothing.
Num or Numb, stiff.
Number, in arithmetic, a multitude made up of many units.
Numbers, the 4th book of Moses, which gives an account of the numbering of the Israelites.
To Number, to count or tell.
Numberless, that cannot be numbered.
Numbles or Nombres, part
- of the entrails of a deer.*
Nu neral, belonging to or expressing numbers.
Numerals, in grammar, those words that express numbers.
A Numerical difference, in logic, is that by which one individual thing is distinguished from another.
Numero, a term used among merchants for number, thus marked; No. or Num. 1, 2, 3, &c.
Numerous, abounding in number, manifold.
Nummed, grown numb or stiff.
A Nun, a virgin that live in a monastery; the titmouse, a bird.
A Nuncheon, food taken after dinner.
Nunciature, the office of, or time during which one has been, a
Nuncio (i. e. messenger) an envoy sent by the pope to any prince or state.
A Nuncupative will, a last will made before witnesses by word of mouth.
A Nunnery, a monastery or cloister for nuns.
Nuptial, belonging to a marriage or wedding.
A Nurse, a woman hired to look after or bring up a young child.
To Nurse, to take such care of children, &c.
A Nurse-keeper, a woman that attends one that lies in or a sick person.
To Nurfel, to encourage or uphold; as to nurfel one in his vicious courses.
A Nursery, a nursing-room, a college of young students designed for the priesthood; a seed-plot for raising young trees.

trees.
Nurture, an instructing or bringing up in good manners.
Nusance, an annoyance; any unlawful act done to the damage of one's neighbour.
Nut, a sort of fruit.
The Nut or Worm of a screw, &c.
Nutmeg, a kind of spice.
Nutrimment, nourishment, food.
The Nutricious juice (in anatomy) a juice that affords nourishment to the several parts of the body.
Nutritive, apt to nourish, or that serves for nourishing.
To Nuzzle, to bide the head as a young child does in its mother's bosom.
A Nye of pheasants, a flock of those birds.
A Nymph, a fairy.
Nymphs, (among the ancient heathens) were certain virgin-goddesses; some belonging to rivers and springs, others to woods and hills.
Nymphal, belonging to nymphs; as a nymphal dress.

O

AN Oaf, a fool or silly fellow.
An Oak, a tree.
Oakam, or **Ockam**, old ropes untwisted and pulled out into loose flax.
Oaken, belonging to or made of oak.
Oaker, a mineral.
Ore, unrefined metal mixed with the earth of the mine.

An Oar, an instrument to row a ship or boat.
A pair of Oars, a boat rowed by two watermen.
Oaten, belonging to or made of oats.
An Oath, a lawful or unlawful swearing.
Oats, a kind of grain for horses, &c.
Oat-thistle or **Oatland-thistle**, a plant.
Oazor Oozy ground, slimy, or muddy ground.
Obdurate, hardened, obstinate.
Obedience, dutifulness, subjection, submission.
Obedient, obeying, dutiful, submissive.
To do one Obeisance, to bow to, or shew him great respect.
An Oblisk, a great four-square stone all of one entire piece, set up for a monument; also a mark in printing (†).
To Obey, to observe one's commands, to submit.
An Object, any thing that affects the senses; so colour is the object of sight.
To Object or **Object against**, to urge against, to oppose.
An Objection, an objecting, a difficulty raised against a proposition.
An Objector, one that opposes, or brings an argument against.
An Obit, a funeral solemnity, an office for the dead, a day kept yearly in remembrance of one's death.
An Oblation, an offering.
Obligation, engagement, duty, or tie.
An Obligation, a bond or writing obligatory.
Obligatory, that is of force to oblige; binding.
To Oblige, to bind or en-

gage; to do a good turn.
Obliging, that obliges or binds; civil, courteous.
Oblique, crooked, awry.
Obliquity, a being oblique, the state of that which is not direct or perpendicular.
To Obliterate, to blot or raze out of memory.
Oblivion, forgetfulness.
An act of Oblivion, to forget and forgive all past offences.
Oblong, that is of a figure inclining to long.
An Oblong, a figure commonly called a long square.
Obloquy, a being spoken ill of, slander, reproach.
Obnoxious, subject or liable to.
An Obolus, a weight of 10 grains, or half a scruple.
Obscene, filthy, lewd, smutty.
Obscenity, unclean speech or action, bawdry.
Obscure, dark, gloomy, hard to be understood; private, retired; base, mean.
To Obscure, to darken, to cloud or drown another's merit.
Obscurity, darkness, difficulty, retired life.
An Obsecration, an earnest beseeching, a suppliant entreaty.
Obsequies, funeral rites, and solemnities.
Obsequious, very ready to obey or to assist; complaisant.
Observable, fit to be observed or taken notice of.
An Observable, a thing worthy of remark.
Observance, performance, respect, regard.
Observances, rules or customs of a monastery.
Observant,

Observant, *that has regard to; respectful, dutiful; observing or noting.*

An Observation, *a remark or note.*

An Observer, *an observer of people's manners, a monitor in a school.*

An Observatory, *a place set apart for making natural or astronomical observations.*

To Observe, *to keep or follow a rule, &c. to watch, to mark, to shew respect to.*

Obsolete, *grown old, or out of use, as some words are.*

An Obstacle, *an hindrance, a rub or bar.*

Obstinacy, *fixedness in holding an opinion, stubbornness.*

Obstinate, *resolute, stubborn, wilful.*

Obstreperous, *that makes a loud noise, full of noise and din.*

To Obstruct, *to stop or shut up, to hinder.*

An Obstruction, *a stoppage, an hindrance.*

Obstructive, *apt to stop or cause a stoppage.*

To Obtain, *to proceed in the pursuit of a thing, to get or gain.*

An Obtestation, *a pressing injunction or request in solemn words, as it were calling GOD to witness.*

To Obtrude, *to thrust or force in upon, to impose.*

Obtuse, *having a dull edge, blunt.*

Obventions, *in law, offerings, church-fees, rents or revenues.*

To Obviate (*q. d. to meet in the way*) *to prevent or hinder.*

Obvious, *common, plain,*

easy to be understood,

Occasion, *senson; convenient time to do any thing; cause, reason, want.*

Occasions, *concerns, affairs.*

To Occasion, *to cause, or to be the cause of.*

Occasional, *belonging to occasion, done by chance.*

Occult, *hidden, secret.*

An Occupant, *one that takes possession of a thing.*

Occupation, *business or employ, possession or use.*

To Occupy, *to fill up a space, to be in possession of, to trade or deal.*

To Occur, *to come in the way, to present or offer itself.*

An Occurrence, *a sudden accident or adventure, a conjuncture of affairs.*

The Ocean, *the main sea that surrounds the whole globe of the earth; so called in Greek, from its swiftness.*

Ockam, *old ropes pulled out for the calking of ships, &c.*

Ockamy, *a kind of mixed metal.*

Octangular, *having eight angles or corners.*

An Octave, *the eighth day after some notable festival; in music, an eighth, or a space between eight sounds.*

An Octavo, *or book in Octavo, a book made up of sheets folded into eight leaves apiece.*

October, *the eighth month from March.*

Ocular, *belonging to the eyes; as an ocular witness, or eye-witness.*

An Oculist, *one skilled in curing the distempers of the eyes.*

Odd, *that is not even, strange, untoward.*

Odds, *difference, dispute,*

quarrel.

An Ode, *a poem sung to the harp, or a copy of lyric verses, as Horace's odes.*

Odious, *bateful, heinous.*

Odium, *hatred, the censure or blame a fault is liable to.*

An Odour, *a scent or smell, any sweet perfume.*

Oeconomical, *belonging to family-government.*

An Oeconomist, *one that orders or rules a family.*

Oeconomy, *the government of a house or family; prudent dispensation, good husbandry.*

Oecumenical, *belonging to the whole world, universal; as an oecumenical council.*

Off, *as far off, at a great distance.*

Off-sets, *young roots that grow from others.*

An Off-spring, *persons that spring or are descended from others.*

Off-ward, *among sailors, from the shore towards the sea.*

Offal, *refuse or dross, garbage.*

An Offence, *a trespass or fault, an injury.*

To Offend, *to commit a fault, to hurt, to annoy, to displease.*

Offensive, *hurtful, displeasing; set to offend or attack an enemy.*

An Offer, *what one offers to do, an attempt.*

To Offer, *to present, to propose, to bid.*

Offering, *the act of one that offers.*

An Offering, *that which is offered to GOD, or set apart to a holy use.*

An Offertory, *a place where offerings are made, part of the popish mass.*

An Office, that which one is to do, divine service; a good or an ill turn, an employment, or the place where any business is managed.

An Officer, one who is in any office.

An Official, the chancellor of a bishop's court, an archdeacon's deputy.

To Officiate, to do the duty belonging to one's office or charge.

Officious, ready to do good offices, serviceable; over-busy in other men's affairs.

The Offin or Offing, among mariners, the open sea at a good distance from land.

Off or Often, many or several times.

An Ogee or Ogive, in carpentry, a member of a moulding that consists of a round and a hollow.

Ogresses, in heraldry, round figures resembling balls, of a black colour.

Oil, the juice of olives, &c. To Oil, to rub over with oil.

An Olio, a very rich pottage, made of veal, several sorts of fowl, &c.

An Oil-beetle or Oil-clock, an insect that sends forth much fat sweat.

An Oilman, one that makes or sells oil.

An Oilet-hole, in a garment, a little hole stitched round with silk.

Oily, belonging to or partaking of the nature of oil.

An Ointment, a sort of medicine.

An Oister, a sea-shell-fish.

Oker, a mineral of which colours are made.

Old, advanced in years, aged.

Oldish, somewhat old.

Oligarchical, belonging to An Oligarchy, a government in the hands of a few principal men.

An Olitory, a kitchen-garden.

An Olive, a fruit.

An Olympiad, the space of four compleat years; a famous account of time among the Grecians, which was brought in by Iphitus, and took rise from

The Olympic games, celebrated every fifth year in honour of Jupiter Olympius, in the plains of Elis, near the town of Olympia. These games were continued with great solemnities for five days, in five kind of exercises, viz. running, leaping, wrestling, quoiting, and whorle bats.

Ombre or Ombre, a Spanish game at cards.

The Ombre or Grayling, a fish.

An Omelet, a pancake made of eggs; a French dish.

An Omen, a token of good or bad luck.

An Omez, an Hebrew measure containing three pints and a half.

To Ominate, to forebode or forebew.

Ominous, foreboding ill luck, ill-boding.

An Omission, an omitting or letting a thing pass.

To Omit, to pass by, to take no notice of, to leave out.

Omnipotence, Almighty power, Almightiness.

Omnipotent, All-powerful, Almighty.

Omnipresence, a being present in all places.

Omnipresent, that is every

where present.

Omniscience, infinite knowledge.

Omniscient, that knows all.

An Onion, a well-known plant.

An Onset, a furious setting upon, a storm.

Onward, going on, forward.

Onycha, a drug, mentioned, Exod. xxx. 34.

An Onyx, a precious stone of the colour of one's nail.

Oozy, moist, wet, plashy.

Opacous, in philosophy, shady, dark; as an opacous body.

An Opal, a precious stone of almost all colours.

Open, not shut, unsealed, public, clear, free.

To Open a door, &c. to discover or unfold.

The Opening, or barking of grey hounds.

An Opera, a kind of stage-play, with variety of scenes and music.

To Operate, to effect or bring to pass, to work as physic does.

An Operation, an operating or working; a work carried on in surgery or chemistry.

Operative, apt to work, as an operative medicine.

An Operator, one that sells drugs, and pretends to perform notable cures on a stage.

An Operator for the teeth, one skilled in drawing and cleansing them, and making artificial ones.

Operose, that costs much pains and trouble; as an operose and tedious theory.

An Opiate, a medicine made of opium or other such

- such drugs.*
To Opine, to give in one's opinion about a matter.
Opinion, mind, judgment, belief, esteem.
Opinionate, Opinionated, or Opinionative, wedded to his own opinion or humour; stubborn.
Opium, the juice that distills from poppy-heads in Greece, &c.
Ople or Water-elder, a shrub.
An Oppidan, a school word for a town-boy.
An Opponent, an opposer in a disputation.
Opportune, convenient, seasonable.
Opportunity, convenient time or occasion.
To Oppose, to set against, to withstand or thwart.
Opposite, that is over-against, contrary.
Opposites (in logic) things opposed or contrary.
Opposition, contrariety, disagreement, hindrance, stop.
To Oppress, to lie heavy upon, to over-burden, to crush by authority and violence.
Oppression, the act of oppressing, overcharging, &c.
Oppressive, apt to oppress.
An Oppressor, he that oppresses another by any kind of tyranny, usury, &c.
Opprobrious, reproachful, injurious.
To Oppugn an opinion, to oppose, confute, or reject it.
Optic, belonging to the sight.
Optics, a science which explains the properties and effects of sight.
Option, a liberty of taking or refusing a thing; choice.
- Opulency**, abundance of riches or wealth.
Opulent, very rich or wealthy.
Or (in heraldry) the gold colour, or yellow.
Orache or Orage, a pot-herb.
An Oracle, an answer or counsel from GOD; a doubtful answer about things to come, made by the heathen priests; or the place where such answers were kept.
Oracular, belonging to or having the authority of an oracle.
Oral, delivered by the mouth or voice.
An Orange, a fruit of a gold colour.
Orangeade, a liquor made of the juice of oranges and lemons.
Orangery, a kind of perfume.
An Oration, a speech pronounced in public.
An Orator, an eloquent speaker or pleader.
Oratory, or the art of Oratory, the science of rhetoric, or art of making fine speeches.
An Oratory, a private chapel or place set apart for prayer.
An Orb, a hollow sphere or circular compass; so the planets move in their several orbs.
Orbicular, round, like a circle, globe, or ball.
An Orbit, the tract of a cart-wheel, &c. the course a planet moves in.
Orchal or Orchel, a mineral stone like allum.
Orchanet or Alkanet, an herb.
An Orchard, a place set with fruit-trees.
- To Ordain**, to command, to appoint, to put into holy orders.
Ordeal or Ordael, (i. e. judgment, in Saxon) a kind of trial in ancient times, when persons accused of crimes were obliged to clear themselves by camp fightings, passing over fire, or plunging in water.
Order, a disposing of things in their proper places; discipline, rule.
An Order, a command from superiors.
To Order, to set in order, to command, to manage.
Ordinal numbers, those that express the order of things; as first, second, &c.
An Ordinal, a book of directions for bishops to give holy orders, &c.
Ordinance or Ordinance, all sorts of artillery or great guns.
An Ordinance, a statute, decree, or law.
Ordinary, usual, common; indifferent, mean.
An Ordinary, a judge who bears causes in his own right, one that has jurisdiction in ecclesiastical causes. *An eating-house, where there is an allowance of meat at a set rate; or the allowance itself.*
Ordinarie (in heraldry) those charges which properly belong to that art.
Ordination, an ordaining, or putting into holy orders.
Ordure, any filth or dung.
Ore, the veins of metal as it comes from the mine.
Orenges, (in heraldry) the figure of little balls of an orange colour.
Orewood,

Orewood, a kind of sea weed or coze.

An Orisk, a kind of chub-fish.

Orgal, dried lees of wine, used by dyers.

An Organ, an instrument of some faculty in the body of a living creature.

An Organ, a pair of organs, a noble sort of musical instrument.

Organ-ling, a sort of ling, a sea fish.

Organical, belonging to the organs of the body; instrumental, serving as a means.

An Organist, one skilled in playing on the musical organ.

Organized, furnished with proper bodily organs.

Organy or **Orgain**, wild marjoram, an herb.

An Orient pearl, a pearl of great lustre and brightness.

Oriental, belonging to the east, eastern.

An Orifice, the mouth or opening of a thing; as of a wound, vein, &c.

Original, belonging to or proceeding from

An Original, the first rise of a thing; the first draught of a writing, &c. a pedigree.

Origin, rise or beginning, stock, race.

An Ork, a monstrous fish, a bulk or huge sea-veffel.

An Ornament, a grace or set-off; a rhetorical flourish.

An Orphan, a fatherless and motherless child.

Orphanism, the condition of an orphan.

Orpiment or **Orpine**, a mineral of a gold colour.

Orpin or **Orpine**, a healing herb.

Orris, the flower-de-luce plant; a sort of weaved gold or silver lace.

Orthodox, that is of a right opinion or belief.

Orthodoxy, right judgment, true belief.

An Orthographer, one well skilled in

Orthography, the right and true way of writing and spelling.

Orts, mammocks or scraps of meat.

Orval or **Clary**, an herb.

Orvietan, a sort of electuary good against poison.

An Osier-tree, the red or water willow.

An Osprey, a ravenous bird.

An Ossifrage, (i. e. bone-breaker) a kind of eagle.

Ostentation, a making a fair shew outwardly; vain-glorious boasting.

An Ostler or **Hostler**, one that looks to the stables in an inn.

An Ostrich or **Ostridge**, a great African bird.

The Other, one of two.

Otherwise, after another manner or fashion.

An Otter, a creature living both on land and in water.

Oval, that is like the shape of an egg.

An Oval, a round but somewhat long figure.

An Oval or **Ovalo**, (in architecture) a member whose figure resembles an egg.

An Oubut, a kind of caterpillar, an insect.

An Ouch, a gold collar for women; a gold button set with some rich stones.

An Oven, an arch raised to bake in.

Over and above, beyond what is due.

To Over-act, to act beyond one's commission, or with too much affection.

To Over-awe, to keep in great awe, to brow-beat.

To Over-balance, to exceed in weight, to outweigh.

To Over-bear, to prevail over, to crush.

It Over-blows (at sea), the wind blows so hard that the ship can bear no sails.

Over-board, that falls or is thrown into the sea.

To Over-bid, to bid too much.

Over-bold, too bold, rash.

To Over-boil, to boil too much.

To Over-burden, to burden or load too much.

To Over-cast, to cast or line a wall, to throw beyond the jack in bowling, to grow dark or cloudy.

Over-cautious, too wary, too heedful.

To Over-charge, to charge above what is due, to over-burden.

His judgment is Overclouded, i. e. covered as it were with clouds, and darkened.

To Over-come, to get the better of, to master.

Over-curious, too curious or nice.

To Over-do, to do beyond what is needful.

To Over-do one's self, to go beyond his strength, to tire himself.

To Over-drink one's self, to drink more than his head

head can bear.

Over-earnest, too earnest, too eager.

To Over-eat one's self, to get a surfeit by eating to excess.

Over-fierce, too fierce or cruel.

To Over-fill, to fill beyond measure.

Over-fine, that exceeds in fineness.

To Over-flow, to run over, as water may do.

To Over-fly, to fly beyond the mark.

Over-fond, too fond, too kind.

Over-forward, too forward or eager.

Over-fraughted, overloaded, as a ship is that has taken in too much freight.

Over-gallantly, with too great a shew of bravery.

To Over-go, to go beyond the bounds.

Over-great, too great or big.

To Over-grow, to grow too fast, or in too great abundance.

An Over-grown sea (among sailors) is, when the waves swell excessively.

To Over-hale, to hale a rope the contrary way, when 'tis drawn too stiff.

Over-happy, extremely happy or lucky.

To Over-hasten, to make too much haste.

Over-hasty, too hasty or rash, that is ripe too soon.

To Over-hear, to hear as it were by the bye.

To Over-heat, to make too hot.

Over-heavy, too heavy or too weighty.

Over-joyed, transported with joy.

Over-kind, extremely kind or civil.

Over-laden, laden or load-

ed too much.

To Over-lay an infant, to stifflie or smother it, as some nurses do.

To Over-live, to live longer than another.

To Over-live one's self, to live too profusely, to waste one's substance.

To Over-load, to load too much.

Over-long, too long, too tedious.

To Over-look, to have an eye on, to wink at, to look upon with scorn.

An Over-masted ship, one whose masts are too big for her bulk.

To Over-match, to match unequally.

Over-measure, that which is given above the measure.

Over-much, too much, in too great a quantity.

Over-old, too old to do business, &c.

Over-past, as the time is over past or slipt away.

To Overpay, to pay more than is due.

To Over-persuade, to persuade contrary to one's inclination.

An Over-plus, that which is over and above.

To Over-possess, to exceed in the poise or weight.

To Over-power, to prevail over by power or force.

To Over-prize, to set too high a price on.

Over-prodigal, too prodigal or lavish.

The waves Over-take the ship, i. e. break in and wash her from end to end.

An Over rate, an excessive rate, or price; a parish-tax for the poor, over and above the usual

quarterly rate.

To Over-rate, to set too great a rate or price upon; to assess or tax too high.

An Over-reach, a strain in a horse's sinews.

To Over-reach, to hurt one's self with reaching too far; to hit the fore-foot with the binder, as some horses do; to cheat or cheat.

To Over-read one's self, to load the brain with too much reading.

To Over-reckon, to reckon too much.

To Over-ride, to tire a horse with excessive riding.

Over-rigid, too rigid or severe.

Over-ripe, too ripe.

To Over-roast, to roast too much.

To Over-rule, to rule or govern with absolute power.

To Over-rule an argument (in law) not to allow of it, to reject it.

To Over-run, to out-run, to invade every where.

To Over-run a page, (in printing) to run it over again, to dispose the lines in another manner.

Over-sea, over or beyond the sea.

Over-scrupulous, too scrupulous, too nice.

To Over-see, to have the management of, to let slip.

To Over-sell, to sell at too great a price.

To Over-set, to over-turn or over-throw.

The ship is Over-set, (at sea) when turned over on one side.

To Over-shadow, to cover with its shadow.

To Over-shoot, to shoot beyond

- beyond the mark, to go too far in a business.*
An Over-sight, a looking after a business; a mistake.
To Over-sleep one's self, to sleep beyond the usual hour.
An Over-slip, a letting a thing pass, a neglect.
To Over-spread, to spread or cover all over.
To Over-stock one's self, to lay up too great a stock of commodities.
To Over-strain, to carry a matter too far, to do beyond one's strength.
To Over-stretch, to stretch or push on a thing too much.
Overt, open, plain; as an overt act or word.
To Over-take, to catch or take napping.
To Over-talk one's self, to spend one's spirits with too much talking.
To Over-tax, to charge with too many taxes.
An Over-throw, a great defeat or slaughter.
To Over-throw, to turn topsy-turvy, to defeat, to destroy, to disappoint.
A ship is Over-thrown, when, being brought aground, she falls over on her side.
Over-thwart, across from side to side.
To Over-tire, to tire or weary too much.
To Over-top, to come to a greater height than another; to surpass.
To Over-trade one's self, to carry on a greater trade than one can well manage.
An Overture, an opening of a matter; a flourish of music before the scenes are opened in a play-house.
- To Over-turn, to turn upside down, to ruin.*
To Over-value, to set too great a value upon.
Over-violent, too violent, too boisterous.
To Over-vote, to have the greater number of votes or voices.
Over-weaning, having too great an opinion of one's own person or worth.
To Over-weigh, to weigh more than needs.
Over-weight, that which is over and above due weight.
Over-well, too well.
To Over-whelm, to cover over, to plunge in water, &c.
Over-worn, quite worn out.
Aught, (corruptly Ought) any thing; as if I had ought to do with him.
Ought or Should, as it ought to be so.
An Ounce, the 16th part of a pound aver-du-pois, or the 12th part of a pound troy-weight; also a Persian beast.
An Ousel, a kind of black-bird.
To Out, to turn out, or dispossess; as he was outed of his estate.
To Out-bid, to bid more than another.
To Out-brave, to play the brave or bully, to dare one.
An Out-cast, a sorry despicable person.
An Out-cry, a public sale of goods.
To Out-do, to do something beyond another.
Outer, that is without; as outer-darkness, Matth. xxv. 30.
To Out-face one, to bear him down to the very face.
- To Out-fast, to fast longer than another.*
An Out-guard, the foremost guard of an army.
To Out-go, to go faster than another.
An Out-house, a house that stands without, and depends on a larger building.
To Out-jeer one, to surpass him in jeering or raillery.
An Out-jutting wall, a wall that stands out beyond the main work.
Out-land, such land as was let to a tenant merely at the pleasure of the lord.
Outlandish, that is of a strange land or country.
To Out-last, to last or continue longer than another.
An Out-law, a man deprived of the benefit of the law.
To Out-law one, to prosecute or sue him to an Out-lawry, the state of those that have lost the benefit of the king's protection and all the advantages of a subject.
To Out-learn, to go beyond another in a course of learning.
An Outlet or Drain for water.
An Out-line, a line drawn on one side.
To Out-live, to live longer than another.
To Out-number, to exceed another in number.
Outmost, that is most on the out-side.
An Out-parish, a parish without the city walls.
Out-partners, a sort of robbers in Scotland, that ride

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ride about to fetch cattle, &c.

To Out-pais, to go beyond.

An Outrage, a violent assault, an heinous offence.

Outrageous, violent, cruel, fierce.

To Out-ride, to ride beyond another.

Out-riders, travelling bailiffs employed by the sheriffs to summon persons to the county or hundred courts.

Out-right, altogether, without any reserve.

To Out-run, to run beyond another.

To Out-sell, to sell beyond another.

To Out-shine, to surpass in brightness.

To Out-shoot, to shoot further than another.

An Out-street, a street in the suburbs of a city.

To Out-strip, to run beyond, to surpass.

To Out-vie, to get the better of another at wagering.

To Out-walk, to walk beyond another.

An Out-wall, a wall on the outside of a building.

Outward, that is on the outside.

To Out-weigh, to exceed another thing in weight.

To Out-wit one, to surpass him in wit and subtilty, to over-reach him.

The Out-works (of a fort) all sorts of works raised without the first inclosure.

Ouze, a kind of miry sedge. An Ouzel or Ousel, a bird.

Oozy or Oozy, full of mud, plashy.

To Owe, to be indebted.

An Owl, a well-known night-bird.

An Owler, one that conveys prohibited goods in the night, in order to ship them off by stealth.

Own, as he wrote it with his own hand.

To Own, to confess, to allow, to be in possession of.

An Owner, one that is possessed of any thing.

An Owre, a kind of wild bull.

Owse, the powder of oak-bark used by tanners.

The Owler, the bark and water in a tanner's pit.

An Ox, a gelt bullock.

An Ox-eye, a little bird, an herb.

An Ox-gang (of land) as much as may be ploughed by one gang or team of oxen in one day.

Oxycrat, in surgery, a mixture of fair water and vinegar, good to allay the heat of inflammations, &c.

Oxymel, a syrup made of honey, vinegar and water.

Oyer and Terminer, in law, a special commission granted to certain judges to hear and determine criminal causes.

Oyez (i. e. hear ye) a word used by public criers, when they make proclamation.

Oze, oozy or plashy ground.

An Oser, a sort of willow tree.

P A C

A Pace, a step, a gait, a manner of going; a measure of a foot and a half.

The geometrical Pace, is

five feet, by which miles are usually measured.

A Pace of asses, a herd or company of those beasts.

To Pace, to amble as an horse does.

A Pacer, a horse that is used to pacing.

Pacification, peace-making, a treating of peace.

Pacific, that tends to the making of peace.

To Pacify, to appease or quiet.

A Pack, a great bundle of commodities.

A Pack of wool, a horse-load of 240lb. weight.

A Pack, or company of dogs, knaves, &c.

To Pack up, to make up into a pack.

To Pack the cards, to put them together.

A Packer, one whose trade is to order and pack up merchants goods.

A Pacquet, a little bundle, especially of letters.

A Pad, for a horse to carry a port-manteau.

A Pad or Pad-nag, a horse that goes easy.

To Pad, to rob upon the road.

A Padder or Foot-pad, one that robs on the highway on foot.

To Paddle, to move the water with one's hands or feet.

A Paddle-staff, a sort of staff used by mole-catchers.

A Paddock, a huge road.

A Paddock or Paddock-course, a place in a park paled in for bounds to run matches.

Paddow-pipe, an herb.

Padelion or Great sanicle, an herb.

APadlock, a kind of banging lock.

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To Padlock, to shut up with a padlock.

A Pagan, an heathen.

Paganism, the principles and practices of pagans.

A Page, a youth of honour that serves a prince, &c. the side of a leaf in a book.

A Pageant, a triumphal chariot, or other device carried about in public shews.

Pageantry, pomp, fine appearance, vain shews.

A Pagod, an idol worshipped in India, &c. or the temple belonging to it.

Paigles or Cowslips, a flower.

A Pail, an utensil to carry water in.

Pain, toil or labour of body, disquiet of mind.

To Pain, to put to pain.

Pains, an ulcerous scab in a horse's foot.

Painful, that causes pain, or that takes pains.

Paint, a compound used by painters, &c.

To Paint, to draw pictures with several colours.

To Paint, (in fresco) to paint on walls, &c. newly plaistered, that the colours may sink in.

A Painter, one that paints pictures or houses.

A Painter stainer, one that designs and paints coats of arms.

Painting, the art of representing any object with proper colours and due proportion.

A Pair, or couple of any thing.

Paired, mated.

Pairing-time, the time of coupling among birds.

Passage, the representing of any part of a country

in painting or drawing.

A Palace, a stately house, where a king or prince keeps his court.

A Palanquin or Palakin, a chair of state in which kings, &c. in East-India, are carried about on mens shoulders.

Palatable, that is agreeable to the palate, or of a pleasant taste.

The Palate, the roof of the mouth, the taste.

A Palatin or Palassin, a precious stone redder than a ruby, being the palace or matrice in which it is bred.

The Palatinate, the country or territories of the elector Palatine in Germany.

Palatine, belonging to the palace of an emperor or king.

Pale or Wan, as she is of a pale complexion.

A Pale, a stake of wood.

In heraldry, two lines drawn straight from the top to the bottom of an escutcheon.

To Pale in, to enclose with pales.

A Palfrey, a horse of state for a great lady.

Palish, somewhat pale.

A Palindrom, a sentence, which being read forwards or backwards, the words are the same.

A Palissado, a fence of pales.

Palissado's, in fortification, strong sharp-pointed stakes fixed before ramparts, &c.

To Pallissado, to fortify in such a manner.

A Pall, a kind of robe worn by knights of the garter; a covering laid over a corpse at a funeral;

an ornament sent by the pope to an archbishop, &c.

To Pall, to die or grow flat, as liquors do.

Pallats, two nuts in the crown-wheel of a watch.

A Pallet, a little low bed; a thin piece of wood used by painters, to hold their colours as they are at work. In heraldry, one half of the pale.

To Palliate, to disguise, to colour or cloke.

To Palliate a distemper, to cure it but imperfectly, to patch it up.

Palliation, a palliating, cloaking, &c.

Palliative, that serves to palliate.

Pall-mall, a kind of sport, by striking a bowl with a mallet, through an iron-arch at each end of a long alley, made smooth for that purpose.

The Palm, or inner part of the hand.

A Palm, a measure of a band's breadth.

The Palm of an anchor, the broad part, which fastens into the ground.

A Palm, or Palm-tree, a tree that bears dates.

Palms, the white buds of withy, that come before the leaf.

To Palm, to juggle in one's hand, to cog or cheat at dice-play.

Palm-sunday, the next Sunday before Easter, so called in remembrance of CHRIST's being met by the people with palm and olive-branches in their hands, when he solemnly entered Jerusalem riding on an ass.

A Palm-worm, a venomous American insect.

A Palmer, a pilgrim that travels

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travels with a bough or staff of palm; one that cheats at cards or dice; a kind of worm with many feet; a stick with which school-boys are struck on the palms of their hands.

Palmestry, the skill of telling fortunes, by viewing certain lines on the palms of one's hands.

The Palmeto-tree, a tree in the East-Indies.

A Palmister or Palmester, one skilled in the art of palmestry.

A Palour, a sort of shell-fish.

Palpable, that may be felt or perceived, manifest, plain.

Palpitation, a panting, beating quick, a throbbing.

A Palgrave (in Germany) a count that has the oversight of a palace.

The Palley, a disease which slackens the sinews.

To Palter, to play fast and loose, to play unfairly.

Paltry, sorry, pitiful, mean.

To Pamper, to cocker, to make over-much of.

A Pamphlet, a little stitched book.

A Pamphleteer, one that writes or deals in pamphlets.

A Pan, a pot or dish made of earth or metal.

Panado, a kind of gruel made of bread-crum, currants and water.

A Pancake, a cake baked in a frying-pan.

A Pandar, one that procures strumpets, a pimp.

A Pane or Square of glass, wainscot, &c.

A Panegyric, a speech delivered before a solemn assembly of people in praise of a great prince;

&c.

A Panegyrist, one that makes such speeches.

Pangs, the pains of death, the throws of a woman in labour.

A Panic fear, a sudden distracting fright without any known cause, said to be first inflicted by the god Pan.

Panick, a small grain like millet.

Pannage, the mast of the woods which swine feed on, or money paid for such feeding; a tax upon cloth.

A Pannel, a square of wainscot, &c. a kind of saddle, a roll of jurors names returned upon any trial.

The Pannel or Pipe, next the fundament of a hawk.

A Pannier, a basket to put bread in, a hamper carried on a horse or ass.

A Pannier-man, an under-officer in the inn of court, that winds the horn at dinner and supper-time, and provides some necessaries for the hall.

Pansy or Heart's ease, a flower.

To Pant, to fetch one's breath short, to beat quick.

The Pantais or Pantafs, a hawk's hard fetching of wind.

Pantaloon, a sort of old-fashioned breeches.

A Panther, the female leopard, a wild beast.

A Pantler, one that keeps the bread in a nobleman's house.

A Pantofle, a slipper.

To stand upon one's Pantofles, i. e. to carry it high.

A Pantry, a room where bread, &c. is kept.

Pap, made of wheate bread and milk for children.

A Pap, a teat or dug.

The Papacy, the dignity of a pope, or the time of his government.

Papal, belonging to the pope.

Paper, a substance made of rags to write on.

Papers, any sort of writings.

Paper-buildings, houses made only of timber.

A Paper-sculled fellow, one of a shallow understanding.

A Papist, a person that professes the popish religion.

Papistry or Popery, the doctrine or principles of the papists.

Pappy, belonging to or soft like pap.

Par, as to be at par, i. e. equal.

A Parable, a declaration of a thing by way of comparison.

Parabolical, belonging to a parable.

The Paraclete (i. e. Comforter,) a title given to the Holy Ghost; the word also signifies an advocate or an intercessor.

A Parade, a great shew of military officers in a rich garb, or the place where troops draw together.

Paradise, the mansion of Eden, the mansion of saints and angels.

A Paradox, a thing that seems strange and contrary to the common opinion.

Paradoxical, belonging to a paradox, surprising.

A Paragon, a complete model or pattern.

A Paragraph, a small portion

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- tion of matter in a book, which begins with a new line, and ends where the line breaks off.
- Parallel**, equally or every where alike distant.
- A Parallel**, a comparison of persons or things one with another.
- To Parallel**, to compare.
- Paralytica**, belonging to the palsy, a disease.
- Paralytic**, troubled with or sick of the palsy.
- A Paralytic**, person that is subject to that disease.
- Paramount**, sovereign, or absolute, as
- The lord Paramount**, the biggest lord of the fee.
- A Paramour**, a male or female lover, a sweetheart.
- A Parapet**, a wall breast-high about a tower, a breast-work on a rampart, &c.
- A Paraphrase**, an exposition of a text in other words, and more at large.
- To Paraphrase**, to make a paraphrase of, to comment upon.
- A Paraphrast** or **Paraphrafer**, one that expounds a matter in clearer terms.
- Paraphrastical**, belonging to such expositions.
- A Paraquetto**, a small sort of parrot, a bird.
- A Parasite**, a smell-feast, a flattering sponger.
- Parasitical plants**, such as live upon the stock of others, as misletoe, moss, &c.
- A Parathesis**, (in printing) the matter contained within two crotchets, thus marked [].
- A Paravail** or **Tenant** paravail, he that is tenant to one who holds his land of another.
- To Parboil**, to boil but in part.
- A Parbuncle** (among sailors) a double rope, used as a pair of slings to hoist up a cask, &c.
- A Parcel**, a part or portion, a bundle.
- To Parcel**, to divide into parcels.
- To Parch**, to burn or dry up.
- Parchment**, a substance made of the inner skin of a calf, &c.
- Pardon**, the forgiving of an offence, forgiveness of sins.
- To Pardon**, to forgive a trespass or fault, &c.
- Pardonable**, that may be pardoned.
- To Pare**, to cut, clip, or chip.
- Parcil** or **Pearl**, a kind of printing letter.
- A Parent**, a father or mother.
- Parentage**, kindred, stock, family.
- A Parenthesis**, a clause put into the midst of a sentence, and thus marked (), which being left out the sense remains entire.
- Parget**, a sort of plaister.
- To Parget** a wall, to plaister it over.
- A Paring**, that which is pared off from any thing.
- A Parish**, a compass of land, which in spiritual matters is under the charge of a particular priest.
- A Parishioner**, an inhabitant of a parish.
- Parity**, equality, evenness.
- A Park**, a piece of ground inclosed, and stored with wild beasts for chase.
- Park-leaves**, an herb.
- A Parker**, the keeper of a park.
- A Parley**, a conference with an enemy about some affair.
- To Parley**, to come to such a conference.
- A Parliament** (in Great-Britain) is the chief assembly and council of the nation, met together to make or alter laws, &c.
- Parliamentary**, belonging to or agreeable to the method of parliaments.
- A Parlour**, a room to receive company in.
- Parmacity** or **Spermaceti**, a medicine.
- Parmesan**, a kind of cheese, brought from the dukedom of Parma, in Italy.
- A pretty Parnel**, a young female lover.
- Prattling Parnel**, an herb.
- Parochial**, belonging to a parish.
- A Parole**, a word, as a prisoner set at liberty upon his parole, i. e. upon certain conditions, which if not performed, he gives his word or promise to return.
- A Parrot**, a bird of several colours.
- Parricide**, the murder of a father or mother.
- A Parricide**, one that has committed such a murder.
- To Parse**, to expound a lesson according to the grammar rules.
- Parfimonious**, frugal, thrifty, saving.
- Parfimony**, sparingness, good husbandry.
- Parley**, an herb.
- A Parsnep** or **Parsnip**, a root of an opening quality.

A Par-

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A Parson, the minister of a parish church.

A Parsonage, the parson's spiritual living, or his dwelling-house.

A Part, a piece of any thing.

To Part, to divide or share, to put asunder.

To Part with, to quit or leave.

To Partake, to take part of any thing with another.

A Parter, a refiner of gold and silver.

Partial, biassed to one party or interest.

Partiality, a being partial, an inclining to one party more than another.

To Participate, to partake of, to have a share in.

Participation, the act of participating.

A Particle, a small word or parcel, a little part.

Particular, belonging to a part; proper, extraordinary, intimate.

A Particular, a particular circumstance; an inventory of goods.

To Particularize, to enlarge upon particulars, to give a particular account of.

A Partisan, a favourer of a party; a soldier well skilled in commanding a party.

A Partisan or Partizan, a weapon like a halberd.

A Partition, a parting, dividing, or sharing; that which serves to divide a room.

A Partner, one that takes part or is joined with another in some concern.

Partnership, the state of those that are partners.

A Partridge, a fowl of the warren.

A Party, a person, a faction, or side; a body of

soldiers sent out upon some service.

Party-coloured, that is of divers colours.

A Party-jury, a jury of half Englishmen and half foreigners, taken for the trial of a criminal of a foreign nation.

To Parry (in fencing) to put by or keep off a pass.

The Pasch flower, a plant.

Paschal, belonging to the Jewish passover or to Easter.

To Pass, to dash together.

A Pasquil, a slanderous writing posted up for public view.

A Pasquinade, a satirical invective or libel.

Pass, state or condition; as we are come to that pass.

A Pass, a passing, a license to travel, a thrust in fencing.

To Pass, to come or go through, by or over; to spend time.

A Pass-port, a license for the safe passage of a person from one place to another.

Passable, that may be passed over; tolerable, indifferent.

A Passade or Passado, a pass or thrust in fencing.

Passage, a kind of play with three dice.

A Passage, a going from one place to another; or the place through which one goes; a place in a book, a chance.

A lion Passant (in heraldry) a lion drawn in a walking posture.

A Passenger, one that travels by land or water; a kind of small trained hawk.

Passie-pierre, or Pierce-pierre, a sort of stone-

parley.

Passie-velours, a flower of a crimson-velvet colour.

Passibility, an aptness or qualification to suffer.

Passible, capable of suffering.

A Passing-bell, a bell tolled for a person at the point of death.

Passion, transport of mind, love, anger, suffering; pain in the body.

The Passions, the affections of the mind; as love, hatred, &c.

The Passion-flower, a flower that resembles several crosses.

Passion-week, the week next before Easter, when CHRIST's passion is commemorated.

Passionate, given to passion; hasty, amorous, fond.

Passive, ready to suffer or bear.

The Passover, (among the Jews) a feast in which they commemorate the destroying angel's passing by the houses of their ancestors, and their going out of Egypt.

The Christian Passover, or Easter, a festival wherein we celebrate the resurrection of our lord and saviour JESUS CHRIST.

Paste or Dough made of flour, water, &c.

To Paste, to do over with paste.

Pastel or Woad, an herb used by dyers.

Pastern, the hollow of a beast's heel; part of a horse's foot.

A Pastil, a sort of paste for grave-stones to draw with; a dry perfume to burn; a sweet ball to smell to.

Pastils,

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Pastils, (*among confectioners*) a kind of perfumed sugar-plums of several colours.

Pastime, recreation, sport.

A Pastor, (*i. e. a shepherd*) a curate or minister of a church.

Pastoral, belonging to a shepherd or to a church-minister.

A Pastoral, a poem about the affairs of shepherds or shepherdesses.

Pastry, work made of paste or dough, or the place where such work is done.

A Pastry-cook, one that makes and sells all sorts of pastry-work.

Pasturable, that serves or is fit for pasture.

Pasturage, pasture or pasture ground.

Pasture, land reserved for feeding cattle; also such fodder or food.

To Pasture cattle, to put them into pasture, to feed them.

A Pasty, a sort of pie; as a venison pasty.

Pat, that is fit, suitable, or to the purpose.

A Pat, a little stroke with the hand.

To Pat one, to hit him gently.

A Patacoon, a Spanish coin worth 4s. 8d.

A Patch, a piece of cloth, stuff, &c. a spot of black silk for a woman's face.

To Patch, to piece or mend; to put on black patches.

A Pate, a head; as I will break his pate.

Pated, as long-pated, i. e. sharp-witted, cunning.

A Patent, a writing sealed with the broad seal of the kingdom.

A Patentee, the person to whom the king has grant-

ed a patent.

Paternal, belonging to a father, fatherly.

The Pater-noster, (*i. e. our Father*) the Lord's prayer, so called from the two first words of it in Latin.

A Path, a beaten way to walk in.

Pathetical or **Pathetic**, that moves the passions or affections.

Patience, a virtue that enables to bear afflictions, &c. with courage; a sort of large sorrel, an herb.

Patient, suffering, enduring; that quietly bears trouble or injuries.

A Patient, a person that is under cure for some distemper.

A Patriarch, a chief father of a family in old times; as Abraham, Isaac, &c. or a principal bishop that has an independent see, as the patriarch of Constantinople, Muscovy, &c.

Patriarchal, belonging to a patriarch.

A Patriarchate, the dignity or jurisdiction of a patriarch or chief bishop.

Patrimonial, belonging to

A Patrimony, an inheritance or estate left by a father to his son.

A Patriot, a father of his country; a great benefactor to the public.

A Patroll, a round to be made in the night by the guards in a garrison, &c.

To Patroll, to be upon the patroll, to move up and down as the out-guards of an army do, when the enemy's troops draw near.

A Patron, a great master; a powerful protector, an

advocate or friend; also one that has the right of presenting a clerk to a benefice.

Patronage, protection, defence; the right of presentation to a church-living.

A Patroness, a female patron.

To Patronise, to act as a patron, to protect or defend.

A Patten or **Pattin**, a wooden frame for women's shoes; that part of a pillar on which the base is set.

A Pattern or **Draught** to make lace by, a sample.

A Pavan or **Pavane**, a grave Spanish dance.

To Pave a street, to set it with stones.

A Pavement, a paved floor.

Paviage, money paid toward paving the street or high-ways.

A Pavilion, a tent of state in an army.

The Paunch, the lower part of the belly.

To Paunch one, to gore him on the belly.

A Pause, a rest or stop.

To Pause, to make a pause, to rest a while.

The Paw, or foot of a bear, wolf, &c.

To Paw, to fawn upon with the paws, as a dog may do.

Pawed, as sharp-pawed, having sharp paws.

A Pawn, a pledge; a term used at chess play.

To Pawn, to give in pawn.

A Pawn-broker, one that lends money upon any sort of goods.

Pay, the hire or wages of a soldier.

PEA

PED

PEI

To Pay, to give money to satisfy a debt, &c.

To Pay a ship, to lay on a coat of new stuff after the foil is burnt off.

Payable, that is to be paid.

A Payment, a paying of money.

A Pea or Pease, a kind of pulse.

A Peacock, a bird that has delicate feathers.

Peace, agreement, rest, quietness, silence.

Peaceable, inclined to peace; quiet, still.

A Peach, a delicious fruit.

A Peak, the sharp point of any thing; the top of a bill.

A Peak or Green-peak, the wood-pecker, a bird.

Peaking, that is of a sickly constitution.

A Peal, a great noise, as of thunder, bells, &c.

A Pear, a fruit.

A Pearmain, a sort of apple.

A Pearch, or Perch, a fresh-water fish; a rod to measure land with, 16 feet and a half in length.

To Pearch, or light upon, as birds do.

A Pearl, a jewel bred in certain shell fish; a web on the eye; part of a deer's horn about the burr.

Pearl (in heraldry), the white colour in nobl. men's coat armour.

The Pearl letter, one of the smallest sorts of printing-letters.

A Peasant, a countryman, a clown.

The Peasantry, the country people.

Pease everlasting, a sort of pulse.

Pear, a kind of fuel dug

out of moorish ground.

A Pebble, a round and hard stone.

A Peccadillo, a pardonable sin, a small fault.

Peccant, (i. e. offending) as peccant humours, such as contain some malignity, or abound too much.

Peccavi (i. e. I have offended), as I will make him cry Peccavi.

A Peck, a dry measure of two gallons.

To Peck, to strike with the bill, as a bird does.

Pectoral, belonging to or proper for the breast.

A Pectoral, a defence for the breast; a breast-plate.

Pectorals or Pectoral medicines, such as are used in diseases of the breast.

Peculiar, singular, particular.

A Peculiar, a parish or church that is free from the bishop's courts, and has power within itself to prove wills, &c.

Pecuniary, belonging to money, as a pecuniary mulct, i. e. a fine paid in money.

Pedal, low keys of some organs to be touched with the foot.

A Pedant, a paltry school-master, a conceited pretender to scholarship.

Pedantic, belonging to or favouring of a pedant.

Pedantism, the practice of a pedant.

Pedantry, a pedantic way or humour.

Pederogo or Petterero, a kind of ship-gun.

The Pedestal or Foot stool of a pillar, on which it stands.

A Pedigree, a descent from ancestors.

A Pediment or Fronton,

(in architecture) an ornament set over doors, windows, &c.

A Pedler or Pedlar, one that sells small wares about the streets.

Pedling, as to go peddling about with such wares.

A Pedling, or trifling business, that is of no weight.

Peek, or Pique, spleen or grudge, as he has some pique against him.

A Peel, the rind of fruit, a slice to set pies, &c. into an oven, or to hang up sheets of paper in a printing house.

To Peel, to pull off the peel or rind.

To Peep, as the peep or break of day.

To Peep, to look through a hole; to begin to grow out, as horns, teeth, &c. do.

A Peery, a mole or ram-part in a harbour; a solid wall between two doors; a kind of square pillar.

Peers, equals; as to be tried by one's peers.

The Peers, nobles, or chief lords of parliament.

Peerage, the dignity of the peers of the realm; a tax to maintain a sea-peer.

Peerdom, (in France) the dignity of a peer joined to a great estate.

A Peerefs, a peer's lady.

Peerless, that has no peer or equal; matchless.

Peevish, fretful, froward.

A Peg or Pin of wood.

To Peg, to fasten with pegs.

A Peitrel or Poitrel, the breast-leather of a horse. 'elf, paltry stuff, ill-got riches.

P E N

P E N

P E O

- The Pelf or Pill, (of a fowl) the refuse left after the baruk is satisfied.*
- A Pelican, a water-fowl, a kind of chemical ves- sel; an instrument to draw teeth.*
- Pellamountain, an herb.*
- A Pellet, any little thing made into a round shape.*
- Pellitory, an herb of several sorts.*
- Pell-mell, confusedly, in disorder; as they entered the town pell-mell.*
- Pelt, the skin of a beast; a shepherd's coarse coat. In falconry, the torn parts of a fowl.*
- A Pelt-monger, a skinner, or dealer in skins.*
- Pelt-wool, wooll pulled off the skin of a dead sheep.*
- To Pelt, to annoy by throwing stones, or firing with small shot; to fret or fume.*
- A Pen, a quill cut to write with, a fold for sheep, a coop for fowl; a pond to keep in water for a mill.*
- To Pen, to write or set down in writing.*
- To Pen up, to shut up in a pen or coop, &c.*
- A Pen-man, a person skilled in fair writing, or in the composition of books.*
- A Pen-stock, a flood-gate in the water of a mill-pond.*
- Penal, belonging to or bringing punishment.*
- A Penalty, a punishment by forfeiture of money; a fine.*
- Penance, any sort of mortification enjoined by pious priests.*
- A Pencil, an instrument to draw or paint with.*
- Pendant-feathers (q. d. hanging feathers) those that grow upon a baruk's thigh.*
- A Pendant, a jewel, such as women hang in their ears.*
- The Pendants, or Streamers, that hang on the tops or yard-arms of ships.*
- A Pendant, a supporter of stone in a building.*
- Pendiloches, banging jewels or bobs.*
- A Pendulum, a weight hung at the end of a wire, which, swinging with an equal poise, measures the parts of time in a clock, &c.*
- Penetrability, aptness to be penetrated.*
- Penetrable, that may be penetrated or pierced.*
- Penetrant, piercing, subtil; as a penetrant wit.*
- To Penetrate, to pierce into or through, to dive into.*
- Penetrative, that is of a piercing quality.*
- A Penguin, a kind of bird in the West Indies.*
- A Peninsula, a tract of ground surrounded on all sides with water, except in one place, where it is joined to the continent by a small neck of land.*
- Penitence, repentance.*
- Penitent, repenting; being sorrowful for committing any sin.*
- A Penitent, a person that repents in that manner.*
- Penitential, belonging to repentance.*
- A Penitential, a book containing rules for penance.*
- A Penitentiary, a priest that imposes penance.*
- A Pennant, (in a ship) a rope to hoist up a boat or any weighty goods.*
- A Penner, a case to put pens in.*
- A Pennon, (in heraldry) a figure that resembles a flag.*
- A Pennoncel, a little penon or flag.*
- A Penny, a small coin worth four farthings.*
- A Penny-weight, a weight of 24 grains troy.*
- A Pension, a salary or yearly allowance.*
- Pensions, (in the inns of court) certain yearly payments made by every member to the house.*
- A Pensioner, one that receives a pension. At Cambridge, a scholar who pays for his commons.*
- Gentlemen-Pensioners, a royal guard of honourable persons, that are armed with partisans, and attend the king in his palace.*
- Pensive, thoughtful; being in a brown study.*
- The Pentateuch, the five volumes or books of Moses, so called in the Greek.*
- Pentecost, the feast of Whitsuntide, which takes name from its being the 50th day after Easter.*
- A Penthouse, a frame with boards to keep off rain.*
- Penurious, covetous, niggardly, stingy.*
- Penury, extreme want of necessaries for life.*
- A Peony or Picny, a plant that bears a red flower.*
- The People of a country, the whole body of persons that live in it, or make up a nation.*

PER

PER

PER

To People, to flock with
or to grow up into
a people.

Pepper, an Indian spice.

Te Pepper, to season with
that spice; to fring off
with the soul disease.

Peradventure, by adventure
or chance.

A Perambulation, a walk-
ing through or about; a
surveying.

To Perceive, to spy or find
out, to understand.

Percepter or Parsley-pert,
an herb.

Perceptible or Perceiv-
able, that may be per-
ceived.

Perception, the act of per-
ceiving or knowing.

A Perch, a measure, the
46th part of a furlong.

Perchance, by chance, per-
haps.

Perdition, utter destruction
or ruin.

A Perdigrion, a sort of
plum.

Perdue, lost, forlorn.

A Perdue, a soldier placed
in a dangerous post.

The Perdues, or forlorn
hope of an army.

To lie Perdue, to lie flat
upon one's belly.

Peregrine, foreign, outlan-
disb; a proper name of
men.

A Peregrine-hawk, a hawk
of the falcon-kind.

Peremptory, absolute, ex-
press, positive, malapert.

Perfect, compleat, entire,
accomplished.

To Perfect, to make com-
pleat, to finish.

Perfection, the state of that
which is perfect; a no-
table accomplishment.

Perfidious, treacherous,
false, base.

Perfidy or Perfidiousness,
breach of faith or trust,
treachery.

To Perform, to do, to ful-
fil, to bring to pass.

Performance, the act of
performing, or the work
done.

A Perfume, any thing that
yields a sweet smell, as
musk, &c. or the scent
itself.

To Perfume, to give a
sweet scent to.

A Perfumer, one that makes
and sells perfumes.

Perfunctory, done carelessly
or slightly.

Perhaps, it may happen
that.

A Peridot, a precious stone
of a greenish colour.

Peril, danger, hazard.

Perilous, full of peril, dan-
gerous.

A Period, a perfect sen-
tence or clause, a full stop
at the end of a sentence;
a certain number of re-
volutions of the planets,
or a course of a certain
number of years.

Periodical, belonging to or
having its periods.

To Perish, to be quite spent,
lost or gone; to die.

Perishable, apt to perish or
come to ruin.

Perjured, that has forsworn
himself.

Perjury, a crime commit-
ted by taking a false
oath.

A Periwig or Perule, an
artificial set of hair
for the head.

A Periwinkle, a sea-snail;
an herb of a dry qua-
lity.

To Perk up, or Perk up
again, to lift up the
head, or appear lively.

Permanent, durable, con-
tinuing, lasting.

Permission, allowance or
leave.

To Permit, to allow, suf-
fer, or give leave.

Permutation, a permutat-
ing or exchanging.

To Permute, to exchange
church livings, &c. one
for another.

Pernicious, destructive,
mischievous, hurtful.

A Perpendicular or Perpend-
stone, a stone fitted to
the breadth of a wall,
so as to show its smoothed
ends on both sides.

Perpendicular, that falls
or is directly down-
right.

A Perpendicular, a line
that stands straight upon
another.

To Perpetrate, to commit
or do; as to perpetrate
a crime.

Perpetual, continual, never
ceasing, endless.

To Perpetuate, to make per-
petual, to cause a thing
to last for ever.

Perpetuity, continuance,
without interruption,
everlastingness.

To Perplex, to entangle or
confound, to disquiet.

Perplexed, confounded,
troubled; difficult, hard
to be understood.

Perplexity, irresolution,
doubtfulness, trouble of
mind.

A Perquisite, (in law) any
thing that a man gets
by industry or purchases
with his money.

Perquisites, are also all
manner of profits aris-
ing by the bye from an
office, &c.

A Perrier, a kind of great
gun that shoots stones.

Perry, a drink made of
pears.

To Persecute, (i. e. follow
hard after) to oppress,
trouble or vex.

Persecution, a persecuting;
any unjust pursuit or op-
pression.

P E R

P E S

P E T

- Perseverance, constancy, resolution to abide in a course of living or opinion.
- Perseverant, persevering, constant, steadfast.
- To Persevere, to be steadfast, to hold constantly.
- To Persist, to stand fixed, to hold on in an opinion, demand, &c.
- Persistence, the act of persisting, continuance.
- A Person, any man or woman; the outward shape of one's body.
- Personable, having a good presence, mien or air.
- A Personage, a person, especially one that is honourable or renowned.
- Personal, belonging to a person.
- A Personate, (in law) a sort of benefice in a collegiate church.
- To Personate, to act, or to represent a person.
- Perspective, an art which explains the reasons of the different appearance of objects, and shows how to make draughts of them.
- A Perspective, a piece of perspective, a landscape.
- Perspicacious, quick-sighted, quick-witted.
- Perspicacity, quickness of sight or apprehension.
- Perspicuity, clearness, plainness in discoursing or writing.
- Perspicuous, that may be seen through; manifest, plain.
- Perspiration, a sweating or breathing out of humours.
- To Persuade or Perswade, to make believe, to advise, to prevail with.
- Persuasion, the act of persuading; advice, belief, opinion.
- Persuasive or Persuatory, apt to persuade.
- A Persuasive, a discourse tending to persuade.
- Pert, lively, brisk.
- To Pertain, to belong to or concern.
- Pertinacious, (i. e. that holds fast) obstinate, stubborn, wilful.
- Pertinacity or Pertinacy, obstinateness, stubbornness.
- Pertinent, that is to the purpose; fit, pat.
- Perturbation, disturbance, trouble, disorder.
- A Perturbator, a disturber.
- Perverse, froward, untoward, cross-grained.
- Perversion, a perverting, overbrowning or corrupting.
- Perversity or Perverseness, frowardness, crossness, ill-nature.
- To Pervert, to turn upside down, to debauch, to spoil.
- Pervicacy, stiff-neckedness, stubbornness, wilfulness.
- A Perusal, a perusing or reading over.
- To Peruse, to read or look over.
- Perwinckle, an herb.
- Pest, plague, bane, as he is the pest of mankind.
- A Pest-house, an hospital for persons sick of the plague.
- To Pestier, to plague, annoy or trouble.
- Pestierable wares, goods that are cumbersome, and take up much room.
- Pestiferous, bringing or causing the plague.
- The Pestilence or Plague, a disease occasioned by an infection in the air.
- Pestilent, plaguy, destructive, mischievous.
- Pestilential, belonging to or partaking of the nature of the plague.
- A Pestle, an instrument to pound with in a mortar.
- A Pestle of pork, the end of the leg.
- To take Pet, or be in a Pet, to be offended, to snuff at.
- A Petard, a hollow engine of metal shaped like a cup, which is charged with fine powder, and fixed to a thick plank, called the madrier, in order to break down gates, &c.
- A Petardeer, he that manages or applies a petard.
- Peter-pence, a tribute of a penny for every house, heretofore given to the pope by Ina king of the West-Saxons.
- St. Peter's-fish, a kind of sea-fish.
- A Petition, a request made to a superiour.
- To Petition, to present or put up a petition.
- Petrification, a petrifying, the changing of a thing into a stony substance.
- To Petrify, to turn into or grow into stone.
- APetrônél, a kind of horseman's gun hung at the breast.
- A Petterero, a sort of cannon.
- A Petticoat, a woman's garment.
- Pettifogging, practising as a pettifogger, an ignorant and troublesome lawyer.
- Pettish, apt to take pet or be angry; peevish.
- Pettitoes, pigs feet that are usually sousted.
- To keep a thing in Pet-to, to keep it in one's breast.

breast.

Petty-cotty, an herb.

Petty-larceny, small theft, when it does not exceed the value of 12d.

Petty-singles, (in falconry) the toes of a hawk.

Petty-treason, see Treason.

Petulancy, wantonness, sauciness.

Petulant, wanton, malapert, rude.

The Pevots, or end of the spindle of a watch-wheel.

A Pew, an inclosure to sit in at church.

A Pewet or Puet, a bird.

Pewter, a kind of mixt metal.

A Pewterer, one that works or deals in pewter.

A Phantasm or Phantom, an apparition, a vision of ghosts; an idle conceit.

Phantastry, a being fantastical or whimsical.

The Phantasy, the fancy or imagination; a disease in cattle, that makes them shake much.

Pharisaical, belonging to the Pharisees.

Pharisaism, the profession or opinion of

The Pharisees, a sect of the Jews, who applied themselves to the study of the law, and pretended to extraordinary holiness; so called from the Hebrew word pharez, to separate, because they were set apart from the common people.

Pharmacy, the art of preparing medicines.

A Pheasant, a delicate fowl of the warren.

A Pheasant-pout, a young pheasant.

A Pheon, (in heraldry) the barbed head of a

dart.

A Philologer, a man of letters.

Philological, belonging to Philology, (i. e. the love of discourse or learning) the study of good literature; skill in the liberal sciences.

A Philosopher, one skilled in or that studies philosophy.

Philosophical, belonging to that science.

To Philosophize, to dispute or argue like a philosopher.

Philosophy, (i. e. the love or study of wisdom) the knowledge of things natural and moral.

A Philter, a love-potion, or love-powder.

Phlebotomy, the artificial cutting or opening of a vein.

Phlegm, one of the four humours of the body.

Phlegmatic, belonging to or full of phlegm.

A Phoenix, a bird said to be of the bigness of an eagle, and to live 600 years: then, having made a nest of hot spices, which are set on fire by the sun-beams, she burns; and out of her ashes arises a worm, which grows to be a new phoenix.

A Phrase, an expression or manner of speech.

To Phrase it, to express a thing after a particular manner.

A Phraseology, a collection of phrases or elegant expressions.

Phthisical, belonging to or troubled with

The Phthisick or Tifick, a consumption when the lungs are ulcerated and corrupted.

Phylacteries, parchment scrolls, on which the ten commandments, or some other passages of Scripture, were writ, which the Jews used to wear about them.

Phyllyrea or Mock-privet, a plant.

Physical, belonging to natural philosophy, or to the art of physic.

A Physician, a doctor or professor of

Physic, the art of curing diseases; a remedy, a purge.

Physic or Natural philosophy, a science which shews the nature of things, with their causes, effects, &c.

To Physic, to use or to purge with physic.

A Physiognomist, or Physiognomer, one versed in

Physiognomy, the skill of guessing at the natures, conditions and fortunes of persons, by viewing the features of the face, &c.

Physiological, belonging to

Physiology, a discourse of natural things, natural philosophy; also a part of physic which treats of the constitution, &c. of a human body.

A Piannet, or lesser woodpecker, a bird.

A Piafter, an Italian coin, about the value of our crown.

A Piazza, a broad open place, or the walks about it, set with pillars, as the piazza of Covent-garden.

Pica, a kind of printing-letters of several sorts.

A Pick, a sort of a carver's tool.

To Pick, to chuse out, to gather, &c.

PIE

PIL

PIL

A Pick-axe, a tool used by pavers or miners.

Pick-purse, an herb.

A Pick-thank, a flatterer or tale-bearer.

Pickage, money paid at fairs, for breaking the ground to set up booths, stalls or stands.

A Pickaroon, a sort of private-ship.

To Picker, to skirmish, as the out-guards of an army do before the main battle is begun.

Picked, sharp-pointed, as a picked or high crowned hat.

A Pickery, an American beast like a hog.

Picket or Piquet, a game at cards.

A Picket, a sharp-pointed stake, to mark out the ground and angles of a fortification.

A Pickle, a seasoning liquor made of vinegar, &c.

To Pickle, to season with or preserve in such liquor.

A Pickled rogue, one full of all manner of mischief.

A Pickrel, a young pick-fish.

A Picture, the image or representation of any thing in painting or engraving.

Pictured, represented, described.

To Piddle, to eat here and there a bit, to stand trifling.

A Pie, a dish of meat or fruit baked in paste.

A Pie or Mag-pie, a bird.

A Piece, a part or portion, a slice, a pound sterling (or 20s.) a gun.

A Piece (of ordnance) a cannon or great gun; as battering-pieces, field-pieces, &c.

Piece-meal, piece by piece, in pieces.

To Piece, to put a piece into a garment, &c.

Pied, spotted, speckled; as a pied horse.

To Piep, to cry as young chickens do.

Pie powder-court, (i. e. the dusty-foot court,) held in fairs, to yield justice to buyers and sellers, redress disorders, &c. so called from the dispatch in deciding causes, as it were, before the dust goes off their feet.

To Pierce, to bore through, to breach.

Pierce-stone, a sort of parsley.

A Piercer, a tool to pierce with.

Piety, godliness, devotion.

A Pig, a little young hog or sow; a wedge of lead.

A Pig (of the founder) a young wild boar in the first year.

To Pig, to bring forth pigs.

A Pigeon, a bird.

A Piggin, a wooden vessel much used in the country.

A Pike, a river fish; a weapon armed at the end with an iron spear.

Pilked or Picked, sharp-pointed.

A Pilch, a flannel clout for a young child, or covering for a saddle.

A Pilchard, a sea fish somewhat like a herring.

A Pile, a heap of wood,

&c. a mass of building.

Piles, great stakes rammed into the earth for a foundation to build upon in marshy places.

The Piles, painful swellings in the fundament.

To Pile up, to lay on a pile, to heap up.

To Pilfer, to steal things of a small value.

A Pilgrim, one that travels out of devotion to visit holy places.

A Pilgrimage, a journey for that purpose.

A Pill, a medicine made up like a little ball.

To Pill off, to peel.

To Pill or Poll, to use extortion, to fleece.

Pillage, plunder.

To Pillage, to plunder, rifle or rob.

A Pillar, one of the principal parts of a building.

A Pilaster, a square pillar jutting out of a wall.

Pilled, bare of hair, or that has the wool shorn off.

A Pillion, a kind of saddle for women to ride on.

■ Pillory, a timber frame, on which cheats, &c. stand exposed to public shame.

A Pillow, a kind of cushion to lay one's head on.

A Pillow bear, a linen bag to cover a pillow.

A Pilot, one who, upon certain coasts, is employed to bring ships into harbours; a steersman.

Pilotage, the office of a pilot or steersman.

A Pimp, one that procures or waits on whores.

PIN

PIQ

PIT

To Pimp, to follow such a base employ.

Pimpernel or Burnet, an herb.

Pimping, pitiful, sorry; as a pimping business.

A Pimple or Push, in the face.

A Pin, for women's cloaths, or for a door; a web in the eye.

To Pin, to fasten with pins.

Pincers, or a pair of Pincers, an instrument to draw teeth, &c.

A Pinch, a nip with one's nails; a great strait.

To Pinch, to nip with the ends of the fingers; to wring as straight shoes do; to bring to distress.

A Pinch-sift, a griping covetous wretch.

A Pine or Pine-tree, a kind of tree.

Pine apple, the fruit of that tree.

To Pine or Pine away, to fall away, to drop.

A Pinfold, a place to pen up cattle in.

Pink, a sort of yellow colour used in painting.

A Pink, a swift-sailing ship; a sweet-smelling flower.

To Pink, to cut cloth, silk, &c. with variety of figures.

A Pinnace, a small sea vessel.

APinnacle, the highest top of a great building.

A Pinner, a pin-maker; a kind of coif for women.

A Pinnion, the wing of a fowl, the lesser wheel of a clock or watch.

To Pinnion one, to bind his arms fast.

A Pinnock, a bird.

A Pint, a liquid measure, of which two make a

quart.

A Pintado, an American pheasant, a bird beautified with various colours.

A Pintel or Pintle, an iron-pin to keep a gun from recoiling.

A Pioneer, a labourer in an army employed in leveling ways, casting up trenches, &c.

A Piony, a flower of a dark red colour.

Pious, religious, godly, devout.

A Pip, any of the spots or marks on cards.

The Pip, a disease in poultry, being a white thin scale on the tip of the tongue.

To Pip a hen, to clear her of that disease.

A Pipe, a reed, a channel; a musical instrument; a wine-measure of 126 gallons.

To Pipe, to play upon a pipe or flute.

The Pipe or Great Roll (in the Exchequer) made up like a pipe.

The Pipe-office, a court in the king's treasury, where the clerk of the pipe sits as president.

The Pipe-tree, a tree that bears white or blue flowers.

A Piper, one that plays on the pipe; a kind of fish.

The Piperredge-tree, or Barberry-bush, a shrub.

A Piping-hot dinner, &c.

A Pipkin, a little earthen pot.

A Pippin, an excellent apple.

Piquant, sharp, biting, nipping.

APique or Peek, a grudge or distaste.

Piquet, a certain game at

cards.

Piracy, the trade or practice of

A Pirate, one that lives by robbing at sea.

Piratical, belonging to a pirate.

A Pismire or Ant, an insect.

To Piss, to make water.

A Pistacho or Pistakenut, a kind of small nut that grows in Syria, &c.

A Pistol, a small sort of gun.

A Pistole, a Spanish or French gold coin. worth 17 s. sterling.

A Pit, a deep hole in the ground.

A Pit-fall, a gin or trap to catch birds.

Pitch, a sort of rosin, and an herb.

A Pitch, a size, the utmost point of a thing.

The Pitch or Top of a bill.

To Pitch, to do over with pitch; to fix, to fall.

To Pitch upon, to make choice of.

A Pitcher, an earthen water-pot.

Pitching-pence, a duty paid for pitching or setting down every sack of corn, &c. in a market or fair.

Pitchy, belonging to or of the nature of pitch.

Piteous, wretched, miserable, sorry.

Pith, marrow, the heart of a tree, &c.

Pithy, abounding with pith, full of good matter.

Pitiful, apt to pity, tender-hearted; that deserves to be pitied; woe-ful, sorry.

Pitiless, not to be moved with pity; unmerciful.

A Pittance, a small part of

- of any thing, properly
a monk's mess or allowance for a meal.
- Pity**, a deep concern for the trouble of others.
- To Pity one**, to take pity of him, to be much concerned for his misfortunes.
- A Pivot**, a piece of iron like a top, which being set to the sole or ring of a gate, bears it up, and gives it motion.
- The Puzzle of a bull**.
- Placable**, easy to be appeased, soon pleased.
- A Placaert**, a proclamation or ordinance by the states of Holland.
- A Placard**, (in France) a table in which laws, orders, &c. are posted up. In our law, a license to use unlawful games, &c.
- Place**, space, room, in which a person or thing is.
- A Place**, an employment or office; a passage in a book.
- To Place**, to put, lay or set.
- A Placket**, the fore-part of a woman's petticoat; a piece of armour that covers a breast-plate.
- A Plad**, a mantle worn by the Scotch-highlanders; a kind of Scotch or Irish stuff.
- Plagiarism**, the practice of
- A Plagiary**, (properly a man-stealer or kidnaper) a book-thief, that filches out of other men's works, and pretends himself to be the author.
- The Plague**, all infectious diseases.
- A Plague**, a punishment, judgment or scourge.
- To Plague one**, to vex or
- tease him.
- Plaguy**, wicked, destructive, mischievous.
- A Plaiice**, a flat and broad fish.
- Plain**, even, smooth; void of ornament; manifest, clear, downright.
- A Plain**, a flat country; a plain field or surface.
- A Plaint**, a complaint. In law, the bringing of an action in writing.
- A Plaintiff**, one that sues another in any personal action.
- Plaster**, a sort of fine mortar.
- A Plaster**, an outward remedy for a sore, &c.
- To Plaster**, to do over with plaster or mortar.
- A Plasterer**, one whose trade is to plaster houses.
- A Plait**, a fold.
- To Plait**, to make plaits; to wreath or twist.
- A Plan**, a model or draught, a design of any piece of work.
- A Plane**, a tool to smooth boards with. In geometry, a smooth surface.
- To Plane**, to work with a joiner's plane; to hover as a bird does without moving his wings.
- The Plane-tree**, a tall sort of tree.
- A Planet**, a wandering star.
- Planet-struck**, blasted, stunned or amazed.
- Planetary**, belonging to the planets.
- To Planish** a dish, to planish it as peruterers do.
- A Plank**, a piece of timber sawed for several uses.
- To Plank**, to cover with
- planks or boards.
- A Plant**, a young tree to set, an herb.
- To Plant**, to set trees or herbs; to people a country, to level a great gun.
- Plaintain**, an herb.
- A Plantation**, a company of people sent from one country to settle in another.
- A Planter**, one that plants or sets; an owner of a plantation in the West-Indies.
- A Plash**, a puddle of standing water.
- To Plash**, to dash with water, to spread the boughs of a tree.
- Plashy**, belonging to or full of puddles.
- The Plat-veins** (of a horse) certain veins on each shoulder.
- To Plat**, to make flat or smooth.
- Plate**, vessels made of gold or silver.
- A Plate**, a thin flat piece of metal, a small dish to eat meat on.
- Plates**, (in heraldry) the figure of balls of a robe's colour.
- To Plate**, to cover with a thin plate of metal.
- A Platen or Platine**, the plate of a printing-press.
- A Platter**, a wooden dish.
- A Platform**, a row of beams that bear up a roof; an open walk on the top of a building.
- Plausible**, that seems to deserve applause; seemingly fair.
- A Play**, a sport, a public show on a stage.

P L I

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P O C

To Play, to sport, to game;
to set an engine a going.

A Plea, an excuse; that
which either party says
for himself in a court of
justice.

To Plead, to put in a plea
at law, to alledge.

Pleasant, delightful, agree-
able.

To Please, to content, to
humour, to be willing.

Pleasurable, pleasant or a-
greeable.

Pleasure, content, delight,
joy, a good turn.

To Pleasure, to do one a
pleasure, to give con-
tent.

A Pledge, a pawn, a sure-
ty.

To Pledge, to leave as a
pledge; to pawn.

To Pledge one, to be sure-
ty that he shall receive
no harm while he is
drinking.

A Pledget, a flat tent for
a wound; a folded rag
applied after blood-let-
ting.

Plenary, full, entire; as
a plenary indulgence.

Plenipotential, belonging
to a

Plenipotentiary, a minis-
ter of a prince or state,
that has full power to
treat with others upon
all points expressed in
his commission.

Plenteous or Plentiful, a-
bundant, fruitful.

Plenty, abundance, great
store.

A Plethory, (in physic)
a too great abounding of
humours, especially of the
blood.

A Pleurisy, a pain in the
side; a disease.

Pliable, easy to be handled;
as wax is pliable.

Plant, that bends easily;

supple, easy to be per-
suaded.

Plight, the state of the
body; as to be in good
plight.

To Plight one's faith, or
truth, to give his word
or promise in a solemn
manner.

To Plod, to labour earnestly
in a business.

Plonkets, a kind of coarse
woollen-cloth.

A Plot, a spot of ground,
a sex map; a device,
a design against the
state.

To Plot, to contrive, to
advise together, to hatch
treason.

A Plover, a sort of wild
fowl.

A Plough or Plow, an
engine to till the ground
with.

To Plough, or till a field.

A Plough-wright, one that
makes ploughs.

A Pluck, the entrails of
a calf or sheep, i. e.
the heart, lights, li-
ver, &c. usually sold to-
gether.

To Pluck, to pull, to ga-
ther or crop.

A Plug, a great wooden
peg, to stop the bottom
of a cistern or cask,
&c.

A Plum, a fruit.

To fall down Plum, i. e.
direct or downright.

Plumage, a bird's fea-
thers, a bunch of fea-
thers. In falconry, the
feathers under a hawk's
wing.

A Plumb-line or Plumb-
rule, a carpenter's in-
strument, to find whether
a wall, &c. stands up-
right.

A Plume (of feathers) a
set of ostrich-feathers for

a hat, abatease, &c.

To Plume, to peck or pull
off the feathers.

A Plume-striker, a pick-
thank or flatterer.

A Plummer or Plumber,
one that casts, works, or
deals in lead.

A Plummet, a plumb-
line used by carpenters,
masons, &c. an instru-
ment to sound the depth
of the sea.

Plump, fat, full, juicy.

To Plump, to make or
grow plump.

Plunder, booty got by
soldiers.

To Plunder, to rob, spoil,
or take away by force.

Plunge, to get by trouble;
as to be in a great
plunge.

To Plunge, to dip over
head and ears.

A Plungeon or Duck, a
water-fowl.

The Plunket-colour, a
kind of blue colour.

Plural, belonging to many;
as

The Plural number, (in
grammar) when more
than one person or thing
is mentioned; as two
horses, three dogs.

Plurality, a greater part,
a greater number of
voices, &c.

Plush, a kind of silk ma-
nufacture.

To Ply, to give one's mind
to; as to ply his work,
book, oars, &c.

To Ply, (at a place) to
attend there, as water-
men, porters, &c. do, in
order to get a fare.

To Poach or Poche, to boil
eggs; to destroy game
by any unlawful means.

A Pocard, a water-fowl.

A Pock, a scab of the
small-pox.

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The Pocks, a distemper in sheep.

A Pocket, a little bag to hold money, &c.

A Pocket (of wool) the quantity of half a sack.

Pocket-hays, short nets to take pheasants alive.

Pockified, that has got the French pox.

Pocky, belonging to or troubled with that disease.

The Pockwood-tree, an Indian tree, whose wood is much used in physic.

A Pod, the husk of any pulse.

Podders, poor people employed to gather pease; peasecod-gatherers.

A Poem, a composition in verse; a copy of verses.

Poesy or Poetry, a poet's work; the art of making verses.

A Poet, one that writes or makes verses.

A Poetess, a female poet.

Poetical or Poetic, belonging to poetry.

A Poge, a cold in a horse's head.

Poignant, sharp, biting; as a poignant taste.

A Point, the sharp end of any thing, a mark of distinction, a bead or chief matter, a tag to tie with.

Point, or a piece of Point, a sort of needle-work for lace, &c.

A Point (of land) the uttermost end of a cape or head-land, running into the sea.

The Points (of the mariners compass) the 32 divisions of the wind marked thereon.

To Point, to mark with points and stops; to

shew with the finger.

To Point the cannon, to level it against a place.

Point-blank, is when, the piece being levelled, the bullet goes directly forward; also directly, positively.

Point-wise, in form of a point.

Pointed, having a sharp point.

Pointless, that has no point; as a pointless sword.

A Poise, a weight.

To Poise, to weigh with the hand, to put into an equal balance.

Poison, any thing that destroys the disposition of the body, or stops the course of the spirits, &c.

To Poison, to give poison, to infect or corrupt.

To Poison a piece (in gunnery) to nail up the touch-hole.

Poisonous, belonging to or full of poison.

A Poitral, a breast plate, or a horse's breast-plate.

A Poitrel, an engraver's tool to cut in or rub out letters.

A Poke, a bag, a pocket.

To Poke, to thrust in with a finger or stick.

Polders, old trees lopped.

A Pole, a long stick, a perch to measure land.

The Poles (of the world) the two ends of the imaginary axle-tree, or right-line, about which the sphere of the universe is conceived to move.

A Pole-cat, a sinking sort of vermin.

Poledavies, a kind of coarse canvas used by salesmen in making up their wares.

Polemical, belonging to controversy or dispute.

Polemicks, treatises or discourses about controversial points, particularly in religion, &c.

Poley, an herb good to open stoppages.

Policy, the government of a state; a prudent managing of affairs.

A Policy of insurance, a deed or writing given by the insurers of ships, houses, or goods, to merchants or others for their security.

To Polish, to burnish; to refine manners.

Polishable, that may be polished.

A Polisher, a person that polishes, or a polishing iron.

Polite, well polished, neat, well bred, accomplished.

Political, belonging to policy or civil government.

A Politician, a person skilled in the art of governing; one that is full of crafty tricks and intrigues.

Politic, belonging to politics; crafty, subtil.

Politicks, the art of governing a state; policy, subtilty.

Policy, the governance or rule of a town, common-wealth, &c.

A Poll, a head; an account of the names of those that have a right to vote at the election of magistrates.

To Poll, to shave the head; to set down the names, and cast up the number of persons concerned in an election.

A Poll-tax, a tax upon every subject is assessed by the poll or head, according

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fording to his degree, to pay a certain sum of money.
 Pollard, a sort of bran with some meal in it.
 A Pollard, a stag that has cast his bead; a chub-fish.
 A Pollard or Pollenger, a tree that has been often lopped.
 To Pollute, to defile, soil, or stain.
 Pollution, a polluting, defilement, uncleanness.
 To Polt one, to beat or bang him.
 Polygamy, a being married to several wives or husbands at the same time.
 Polygony or Knot-grass, an herb.
 A Polyphon, a musical instrument that has many strings and variety of sounds.
 Polypody or Oak-fern, an herb.
 Pomace, the dross of cyder-pressings.
 A Pomander, a roll of perfumes, a musk-ball.
 Pomatum, a sweet kind of ointment.
 To Pome, to grow into a round bead, as a cabbage that begins to pome.
 A Pome-citron, a fruit somewhat like a lemon.
 A Pomegranate, a round fruit, full of grains or kernels.
 A Pome-water, an apple full of very sweet juice.
 A Pomey, (in heraldry) the figure of an apple or ball, of a green colour.
 The Pommel, or round knob of a sword or saddle.

To Pommel one, to bang or thrash him soundly.
 Pomp, glory, greatness, state.
 Pompets, printers ink-balls.
 A Pompion or Pumpkin, a fruit of the melon-kind.
 Pompous, full of pomp, statefully.
 A Pond, a pool full of standing water.
 To Ponder, to weigh in mind, to consider.
 Ponderosity or Ponderousness, weightiness, heaviness.
 Ponderous, weighty, substantial, massy.
 A Poniard, a dagger.
 To Poniard one, to stab him with a poniard.
 The Pontiff, the pope, or bishop of Rome.
 Pontifical, belonging to a pontiff, bishop or priest; as a pontifical habit.
 A Pontifical, a book of pontifical ceremonies.
 In Pontificalibus, (i. e. in pontifical ornaments) said of a bishop clad in his proper vestments, or of any person wearing his best apparel.
 A Ponton, a floating bridge made of boats.
 A Pool, a current of water fed by springs.
 The Pool-evil, a kind of swelling in horses.
 A Pooler, an instrument to stir the bark and water in a tanner's pit.
 The Poop or Stern (of a ship) the hindermost part of it.
 To Poop, to break wind backward.
 Poor, needy, mean, barren, lean.
 Poorish, somewhat poor.
 To Pop in or out, to enter,

or go away suddenly or unexpectedly.
 To Pop out a word, to let it fall unawares.
 The Pope, a title given to the bishop of Rome.
 A Pope or Ruff, a small river-fish.
 The Popedom, the pope's dignity or office.
 Popery, the popish or Roman catholic religion.
 A Poppingey or Popinjay, a greenish parrot, a bird, also an herb.
 Popish, belonging to the person, principles, or practices of the pope.
 A Poplar, a tree that delights in marshy ground.
 A Poppet, a pretty young child.
 Poppey, a plant and flower of several colours.
 The Populace or Populacy, the common or meaner sort of people.
 Popular, belonging to the people, that court their favour, or is beloved by them.
 Popularity, the affecting of popular praise.
 Populous, full of people.
 Porcelain, the earth of which China-ware is made, or vessels of that earth.
 A Porch, a place having an arched roof, or an even floor borne up by pillars.
 A Porcupine, a kind of hedge-hog, armed with sharp darts like writing-pens.
 To Pore, to look close.
 The Pores, (of the skin) small holes that cannot be perceived, through which hair grows, and sweat, vapours, &c. pass out insensibly.

Pork,

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Pork, the flesh of a hog or swine.

A Porker, a young hog.

Porous, full of pores or little holes.

Porphyry, a reddish marble, finely streaked with white veins.

A Porpoise or **Sea-hog**, a fish.

A Porringer, to eat spoon-meat in.

Porridge, pottage or broth.

Port, carriage, behaviour, the left-hand side of a ship.

A Port, an inlet of the sea, where ships may ride safe; an harbour.

The Port, the court of the grand seignior at Constantinople.

The Port or **Port-holes**, (of a ship) those square-holes, through which the great guns are thrust out.

To Port, to carry; as to port books about to sell.

To Port the helm (a sea-phrase) to put the helm on the left-side of the ship.

The Port-men, the inhabitants of the Cinque-ports, or the burghesses of Ipswich.

A Port-sale, the sale of fish brought into an harbour; any public sale of goods by outcry.

Portable, that may be carried or borne.

Portage or **Porterage**, the carriage of goods by porters.

A Portal, a lesser gate, an arch before a door.

A Portcullis, an engine like an barrow, hung over the gate-way of a fortified place; the title of one of the pur-

suits at arms.

To Portend, to forebode or forebetr.

Portentious, betokening some future good or ill luck.

A Porter, a door-keeper, a bearer of burdens.

Porters, (of the verge) officers that bear white wands before the judges.

A Portreeve or **Portreeve**, the title of the chief magistrate of some sea-port towns, and anciently of the city of London.

A Portico, a porch, or covered walking-place.

A Portion, a lot or share of any thing; whatever a woman brings her husband in marriage.

A Portioner, a parson who, serving a cure with others by turns, shares with them the profits of the living.

Portly, that bears a good port or mien, stately.

A Portmantle, a cloak-bag to carry necessities on a journey.

A Portmote, a court kept in sea-port towns.

A Portraiture, the picture or description of a person.

To Portray, to draw to the life, to set out in a lively manner.

A Pose, a rheum in the head.

To Pose, to puzzle, to put to a non plus.

A Position, the manner of being seated in a place, the ground-work of an argument.

Positive, absolute, certain, sure.

A Posnet, a skillet, a kitchen utensil.

To Possess, to have, enjoy, or be master of.

Possession, the possessing or

full enjoyment of a thing.

A Possessor, a person that is possessed of an estate, &c.

A Posset, a drink made of milk, clarified with a little ale or wine.

Possibility, a being possible, likelihood.

Possible, that may be done, or may happen.

A Post, a stake in the ground, a station or stand, a place or employ; a speedy way of travelling, or a swift messenger.

To Post it, to go or ride post.

To Post an account, to pass it from one book to another.

A Post-office, an office set up for conveying letters, &c. to several parts.

Postage, money paid for carriage of letters.

The Post-communion, or church-service after the communion.

A Post-date, an after-date, &c. to several parts.

To Post-date a writing, to set a new or false date upon it some time after the real one.

Posterious, that comes after, latter.

Posterity, off-spring, issue, after-ages or after-times.

A Postern, a back-door; in fortification, a false door made for private sallies.

Posthumous, born after the father's death, or published after that of the author.

A Postil, a short note or explication upon any text.

A Postilion, a post's guide or fore-runner; a groom that rides upon one of the foremost of 6 or 8 coach-horses,

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To Postpone, to set behind or esteem less.

A Postscript, that which is added after the conclusion of a letter, &c.

A Posture, a particular motion of the members of the body, or a certain state of affairs.

A Poly, a nose-gay, a motto or device for a ring.

A Pot, a vessel to hold liquor, a kind of bead-piece.

To Pot venison, pigeons, &c. to put them into a pot after they have been well seasoned.

Pot-ashes, all sorts of ashes to make green glass.

Potable, that may be drunk.

A Potatoe, a kind of West-India root.

Potent, powerful, mighty.

A Cross Potent, (in heraldry) a cross, whose end resemble the top of a crutch.

A Potentate, one that has sovereign power, a mighty prince.

A Potion, a physical mixture to drink.

Pottage, broth made of meat, herbs, &c. boiled in a pot.

A Potter, one that makes or sells earthen wares.

A Pottle, a measure of two quarts.

A Pouch, a bag or purse.

To Pouch up the lips, to thrust them out.

Pouches, (in sea-affairs) small partitions in a ship.

Poverty, a poor or mean condition.

A Poulterer, one that sells poultry.

A Poultice or Poulitis, a medicine of several ingredients boiled together, applied hot to a part, to assuage swellings, &c.

Poultry, all sorts of fowls, especially tame ones.

Pounce, a sort of powder strewn upon paper, to make it bear ink.

A Pounce, a talon or claw of a bird of prey.

To Pounce, to grasp with the pounces, to strewn with pounce-powder.

A Pound, an inclosure for cattle, especially such as are detained for some trespass.

A Pound or Pound-weight, 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 troy-weight.

A Pound (in money) the sum of 20s. sterling.

To Pound, to shut up in a pound; to beat in a mortar.

Poundage, the pounder's fees, an allowance of 12d. in the pound upon the receipt of money, a duty of the like value paid to the king.

A Pounder, one that puts cattle in a pound; a sort of great gun.

To Pour liquor out of one vessel into another.

A Pourcontrol or Pourcuttle, a kind of fish.

Pourfil, as a face drawn in Pourfil, i. e. sideways, a side face.

A Pourfuiuant, the same as pursuivant.

Powder, any thing that is ground or beat very small.

To Powder, to beat to powder, to strew with powder, to season with salt.

A Powder-monkey, (in a ship) a boy that brings the powder to the gunners.

Powderings, devices used for filling up a void space in carved works, escutcheons, &c.

Power, force, authority,

natural faculty.

Powers, the third order of angels; sovereign princes or states.

Powerful, endued with great power.

A Powt, a kind of bird.

A Powt, a sea-lamprey, a fish,

To Powt, to look gruff or surly; to hang out the lips.

The Pox or French pox, a loathsome disease.

A Poy, a pole that ropedancers stay themselves with.

Practicable, that may be practised or done.

Practical or Practic, belonging to

Practise, the exercise of any profession; custom, usage; intrigue, device.

Practick, the practical part of any art or science.

To Practise, to put into practice, to exercise a profession.

To Practise upon, to endeavour to bring over or draw into one's interest.

A Practitioner, one that practises in the law, &c.

Pragmatical, over-busy in other mens affairs, impertinent.

Praise, the commending of a person; honour, glory.

To Praise, to give praise to.

To Prance, to throw up the fore-legs, as horses may do.

A Prancer, a prancing horse.

A Prank, a shrewd or unlucky trick.

To Prank up, to set off, deck or trim.

To Prate, to talk overmuch, saucily or idly.

Pratique or Practick, a licence to trade, granted to a master of a ship in the ports of Italy.

P R E

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P R E

To Prattle, to talk or chat
as children do.

Pravity, corruption of man-
ners; as the pravity of
human nature.

A Prawn, a small sea-fish.

To Pray, to entreat or be-
seech, to call upon GOD.

A Prayer, a request or de-
fire, especially such as is
made to Almighty GOD.

To Preach, to deliver a
sermon or discourse.

A Preachment, as leave
off your preaching,
i. e. forbear talking so
much at large.

A Preamble, the beginning
of any discourse.

A Prebend, a sort of be-
nefice belonging to a cathe-
dral or collegiate church.

A Prebendary, a parson
that enjoys a prebend.

Precarious, enjoyed only up-
on courtesy, held at ano-
ther's will and pleasure.

Precaution, caution or heed
given or used beforehand.

To Precede, to go first or
before, to excel.

Precedence or Precedency,
a taking place before.

Precedent, foregoing.

A Precedent, an example,
an original writing to
draw others by.

A Precept, an instruction
or lesson, a command.

A Precinct, a particular
jurisdiction, comprehend-
ing several parishes.

Precious, that is of great
price or value.

A Precipice, a steep place,
a downright pitch or fall.

Precipitant, dangerous; as
a precipitant conceit.

Precipitate, overhasty, rash.

To Precipitate, to throw
down headlong, to hurry
or over-hasten.

Precipitation, hurry, too
great haste, rashness.

Precise, certain, fixed;
scrupulous, finical.

A Precisian, one that is
over-scrupulous in point
of religion.

To Pre-conceive, to con-
ceive or take up before
hand.

A Pre-contract, a contract
made before another; a
former bargain.

A Predecessor, a person
that was in a place or
office before one.

A Predestinarian, one that
holds the doctrine of pre-
destination.

To Predestinate, to decree
or appoint what shall
come hereafter.

Predestination, a predesti-
nating, fore-appointment.

To Pre-determine, to de-
termine or judge before-
hand.

Predial tithes, tithes of
things arising from the
ground, as corn, hay, &c.

A Predicament, a rank of
things disposed under the
same kind.

To be in the same predi-
cament, to be in the same
condition.

A Prediction, a foretelling.

To Pre-dispose, to dispose
before-hand.

Predominancy, a being

Predominant, over ruling,
prevailing.

To Predominate, to over-
power, to bear chief sway.

Predy, a sea word for
ready, as make predy
the ordnance.

Pre-elected, elected or cho-
sen before-hand.

Pre-election, the act of
pre-electing.

Pre-eminence or Prehe-
minence, advantageous
quality, a degree above
others.

Pre-eminent, eminent or

advanced above the rest.
Pre-emption, a first buy-
ing, or buying any thing
before others.

To Pre-engage, to engage
before-hand.

A Pre-engagement, an en-
gagement or promise made
before.

To Pre-exist, to exist, or
have a being before.

Pre-existence, the state of
that which pre-exists.

A Preface, a speech pre-
paratory to a discourse.

To Preface, to tell before-
hand.

Prefatory, that is in form
of, or by way of preface.

To Prefer, to esteem or raise
above others; in law, to
bring in a bill, &c.

Preferable or Preferable,
that is to be preferred
before another.

Preference, the choice that
is made of a person, &c.
before another.

Preferment, a being pre-
ferred or raised.

To Prefigure, to represent by
figure, or signify before.

To Prefix, to put before,
to appoint before-hand.

Pregnancy, a being with
child, quickness of ap-
prehension.

Pregnant, great with
child; being of a ready
wit; solid, full.

Prejudicate, proceeding
from

Prejudice, rash judgment
before trial, damage.

To Prejudice, to injure,
wrong or hurt.

Prejudicial, disadvantag-
ous, hurtful.

A Preke, a fish.

Prelacy or Prelateship, the
state or dignity of

A Prelate, a clergyman
advanced to a high sta-
tion, as an archbishop

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- or bishop.
 Prelatical, belonging to prelates.
 Preliminary, that goes before the main matter.
A Preliminary, the first step in a treaty or other weighty concern.
A Prelude, a flourish of music before the playing of a tune, an entrance into a business.
 Premature, too soon ripe, untimely.
 To Premeditate, to think upon beforehand.
 Premeditation, the act of premeditating.
 To Premise, to treat of before, by way of preface.
 Premises or Premisses, things spoken of or rehearsed before.
A Premunition, a giving warning beforehand.
 Premunire, the title of a statute made 16 Rich. II. whose penalty was perpetual imprisonment, forfeiture of goods, &c.
 To run one's self into a Premunire, to take a ready course to involve himself in trouble.
 Pre-occupation, a possessing before, prepossession or prejudice.
 To Pre-ordain, to ordain beforehand.
 Preparation, a preparing or disposing.
 Preparative or Preparatory, that serves to prepare.
A Preparative, whatever is done in order
 To Prepare, to get or make ready; to fit up.
 Prepresented, fore-thought; as prepresented malice.
 To Prepossess, to fill one's mind with prejudice beforehand, to bias.
 Prepossession, prejudice.
- Preposterous, that has the wrong end forward; topsy-turvy.
A Prerogative, a special privilege, a peculiar authority.
The Prerogative-court, a court where all wills are proved, and administrations that belong to the archbishop of Canterbury, by his prerogative.
A Presage, a sign or token shewing what will happen.
 To Presage, to forebode, foretel or betoken.
A Presbyter, an ancient and reverend person; a priest, a lay-elder.
The Presbyterians, a sect that admit lay-elders into their church-government.
 Presbytery, priesthood, eldership; a government of the church by elders.
 Prescience, fore-knowledge.
 To Prescribe, to order or appoint.
A Prescript, an ordinance or order.
 Prescription, a prescribing; a right to a thing upon account of a long possession.
 Presence, a being present, one's mien or looks.
 Present, that is in a certain place at hand; that is of the time in which we live.
A Present, a free gift.
 To Present, to make a present, to offer, to bring a charge against.
A Presentation, the act of a patron offering a clerk to the bishop, to be instituted in a benefice of his gift.
A Presentment, the declaration of an offence in a
- court of justice.
 Preservation, a preserving or keeping.
A Preservative, a remedy to keep off a disease.
 To Preserve, to keep safe and sound, to guard.
 To Preside, to be a ruler or chief in an assembly; &c.
 Presidency, the place or office of
A President, a governor, overseer, or chief manager.
The lord President (of the king's privy-council) a great officer who attends on his majesty, proposes business at the council-table, and reports the transactions there managed.
A Precedent, an example or instance.
A Press, an engine to press or to print with; a closet for cloaths, books, &c.
 To Press, to squeeze, to lie hard upon.
 To Press or Impress men, to force them into the public service on land or by sea.
A Press-man, one employed in a printing-house.
 Press-money, earnest-money given to an impresser soldier or seaman.
 A Pressure, a pressing calamity or affliction.
 Prestation-money, a certain sum paid yearly by the archdeacons to their bishop.
 To Presume, to imagine or think, to take too much upon one.
 Presumption, a presuming, pride, self-conceit.
A Presumption, a conjecture or guess.
 Presumptive, that is presumed

- sumed or supposed; as a presumptive heir.*
Presumptuous, *haughty, proud, vain.*
To Presuppose, *to suppose beforehand.*
A Presupposition, *a being presupposed.*
A Pretence, *a conceit, a colour or shew.*
To Pretend, *to affirm, to use a pretence, to make as if.*
Pretended, *reputed, supposed, counterfeit.*
A Pretension, *a claim or laying claim to.*
Preternatural, *that is beside nature or out of its course.*
A Pretext, *a pretence, cloak or colour.*
Pretty, *handsome, neat, fine.*
To Prevail, *to have the advantage over, to be of greater force, to carry it.*
Prevalence or Prevalency, *a being*
Prevalent, *prevailing, powerful, effectual.*
To Prevaricate, *to make a shew of doing a thing, and act quite contrary; to play fast and loose.*
Prevarication, *a prevaricating, double-dealing.*
A Prevaricator, *one that prevaricates or deals treacherously.*
To Prevent, *to come before, to get the start of, to keep off danger or mischief.*
Prevention, *the act of preventing.*
Previous, *going before; as a previous discourse.*
A Prey, *that which is taken by wild beasts, &c.*
To Prey or Prey upon, *to make a prey of, to de-*
- vour.*
A Price, *a rate or value set upon things.*
**A Prick with a needle or pin.
To Prick, *to make a hole with a point, to set down a tune, to trace a ba-e.*
The bare Pricks, *i. e. leaves her foot-steps in the path.*
Prick-wood or Spindle-tree, *a shrub.*
A Pricker, *a huntsman on horseback; a joiner's tool.*
A Pricket, *a young male deer of two years old; an herb.*
A Prickle, *the sharp point of a thorn or thistle.*
Prickly, *full of prickles.*
Pride, *haughty humour; haughtiness, loftiness.*
To Pride one's self *(in a thing) to take a pride in it.*
A Priest, *one that is set apart to offer sacrifices, and perform other sacred rites. Among Christians, a clergyman next in dignity to a bishop.*
APriestess *(among the heathens) a woman priest.*
APriesthood, *the order or office of a priest.*
Priestly, *belonging to priests.*
Priest-ridden, *that is altogether governed by priests.*
**A Prigging or Pilfering person.
To Prim, *to be full of affected ways.*
Primacy, *the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a primate.*
Primage, *a duty paid to mariners for loading a ship at her first setting forth from any harbour.*
Primary, *the first in order; principal, chief.*
A Primate, *a chief arch-*****
- bishop that has jurisdiction over other arch-bishops and bishops.*
Prime, *chief, excellent, singular.*
The Prime, *the flower or choice of any thing; the time of its greatest beauty.*
The Prime (of a gun) *the powder that is put in the touch-hole.*
To Prime, *to put the prime into the pan of a gun; to lay the first colour in painting.*
Prime-print or Pivot, *a shrub.*
A Primer or Priming-iron, *a tool used in priming a great gun.*
A Primer or Primmer, *a little book in which children are first taught to read; a sort of popish prayer book.*
Primmer or Long-Primmer, *a kind of printing letter.*
Primitive, *belonging to the first ages, ancient.*
A Primitive (in grammar) *an original word, from which others are derived.*
Primogeniture, *the birth-right of an elder brother.*
A Primrose, *a flower that appears first in the spring.*
A Prince, *one that governs a state in chief, or is descended from such.*
The Prince of Wales, *a title peculiar to the king of Great Britain's eldest son.*
Princes-feathers, *a flower.*
A Princess, *a female prince.*
Principal, *chief, main.*
A Principal, *the head of a college.*

The Principal, or main sum of money, distinguished from the interest of it.

A Principality, the jurisdiction or dominion of a prince.

Principalties, one of the orders of angels.

A Principle, the first cause of any thing; a motive, a maxim or undoubted truth.

Principles (in arts and sciences) the first grounds and rules of them.

Principled, endued with principles; as a person well principled.

A Print, a mark or character, a printed picture.

To Print, to make an impression of books, pictures, &c.

A Printer, one whose art is to print books, &c.

The art of Printing, a noble art first invented by Laurence Coster of Harlem, or (as others say) by John Guttenberg of Strasburgh, about A. D. 1430, or 1440.

A Prior, the governour of a priory.

A Priorels, a governess in a cloister of nuns.

Priority, a being first in order, rank or dignity.

A Priorship, the office and quality of a prior.

A Priory, a religious community under a prior or priorels.

Prisage, the king's share of merchandizes taken at sea by way of prize.

A Prison or Jail for malefactors or debtors.

A Prisoner, one that is kept in a prison.

Pristine, ancient, former, wonted.

Pr'ythee, for I pray thee; as Pr'ythee do that for me.

Prittle-prattle, idle, silly talk.

Privacy, familiarity, retirement, secrecy.

A Privado, a private friend, a favourite.

Private, particular, secret.

A Privateer, a ship fitted out by private persons to prey upon the enemy.

Privation, a depriving or taking away; want, lack.

Privet, an ever-green garden shrub.

A Privilege (i. e. a private law) a special prerogative or advantage above others.

Privileged, that has the benefit of some privilege.

Privy, private knowledge; as she did it without her husband's privy.

The Privities, the secret parts of the body.

Privy, private, secret, knowing or partaking of.

A Privy, a house of office.

In law, one that is partaker of an action or thing.

The Privy-purse, or keeper of the Privy-purse, an officer that defrays all the king's private expences.

The Privy-seal, used to sueb grants as pass the great-seal, and sometimes in things of less moment, that never come to the broad-seal.

The Privy-signet, one of the king's seals with which his private letters are sealed.

A Prize, any thing taken as booty, a reward for those that do a thing best, a match at sword-

playing.

To Prize, to value or esteem, to set a price on.

The Prize-office, a place for the sale of ships taken as prize from an enemy.

To argue Pro and Con, i. e. for and against.

Probability, likelihood, appearance of truth.

Probable, likely, or like to be.

The Probate, (of wills) the producing and proving of last wills and testaments, before an ecclesiastical judge.

Probation, proof, trial, especially of such as are about to take degrees in an university, &c.

A Probationer, a scholar that undergoes a probation.

A Probationership, the time during which one is upon probation.

A Probe, a surgeon's instrument to search wounds or ulcers.

Probity, honesty, uprightness, goodness.

A Problem, a proposition with a question joined to it, or a proposition referred to practice; as to draw a right line, describe a circle, &c.

Problematical, belonging to problems.

Proceed, that which arises from a thing; as the net proceeds, among merchants.

To Proceed, to come, spring, or have its rise from; to go, to go forward.

Process, iron hooked at the ends, used by glass-makers.

A Process, a going forward or order of things; the manner of proceeding in a law-suit. In anatomy, a knob

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a knob of a bone.	money, a duty paid yearly by parish priests to the bishop or archdeacon; money given to a scrivener upon taking up a sum at interest.	a calling or trade.
A Procession, a passing on, a solemn walking of the clergy and people of the Roman church in their habits, with hymns, music, &c. Also the visitation of the bounds of a parish on Holy-Thursdai, performed by the minister, some of the principal inhabitants, and the children. Also the ceremonies of a prince's passing on foot, with a train of noblemen, as at a coronation.	A Procurator or Proctor, one that gathereth the fruits of a benefice for the parson.	A Professor, one that professes any religion; a public reader of any science in an university.
Processional, belonging to a procession.	To Procure, to get for another, to help to.	A Professorship, the office or quality of a professor.
To Proclaim, to publish with a loud voice, to declare solemnly.	Prodigal, lavish, wasteful, vain-glorious.	A Proffer, an offer or attempt.
Proclamation, a proclaiming, solemn publishing with sound of trumpet, &c. Also an order by the king, giving notice of something to his subjects.	Prodigality, profuseness, lavishness.	To Proffer, to offer or make an offer.
To Procrastinate, to put off from day to day.	Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, excessive.	Proficiency, the state or quality of a
Procrastination, a procrastinating or delaying.	Prodigy, an effect beyond nature; a monstrous thing.	Proficient, one that profits by his studies or is forward in learning.
To Procreate, to beget; as to procreate children.	To Produce, to yield or bring forth, to cause, to shew.	The Profil (of a building) a prospect of it sideways. In painting, a head or face set in a side-view.
Procreation, the act of procreating.	Product, fruit, effect; as the products of the earth, of one's wit, &c.	Profit, gain, advantage, interest.
A Proctor, one that manages a cause for others in any court of the civil law.	A Production, a product or fruit, a lengthening.	To Profit, to get profit; to improve, to be useful.
Proctors, (of the clergy) deputies chosen by the clergy of every diocese, to sit in the lower house of convocation.	Productions, the works or effects of nature or art. In anatomy, the parts of bones that bunch a little out.	To Profit by, to make a benefit of.
Proctors (in an university) two students chosen to see good orders and exercises duly performed there.	Productive, apt to produce or bring forth.	Profitable, beneficial, advantageous, useful.
Procurator, a power by which one is entrusted to act for another.	A Proem, a preface, an entrance into a discourse.	Profligate, wicked or lewd to the highest degree.
Procurator or Procurator.	Profanation, the act of profaning.	To Profligate one's self, to give himself up to all manner of vice and debauchery.
	Profane, ungodly, unboly, unhalloved.	Profound, deep; as a profound silence, respect, &c.
	To Profane, to abuse holy things, to unhallow.	Profoundness, depth; as profoundness of learning.
	To Profess, to declare solemnly, to make one's self known to be of such a persuasion; to exercise a calling publicly.	Profuse, lavish, wasteful, squandering away.
	A Professed monk, one that, having made his vow, is admitted to be of a religious order.	Profusion or Profuseness, (i. e. a pouring out) a needless and lavish spending.
	A Profession, a professing,	To Prog, to use all endeavours to get or gain.
		A Progenitor, an ancestor or forefather.
		A Progeny, an off-spring, an issue or race.

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To Prognosticate, to divine or foretell.

A Prognostication, a prognosticating.

A Prognosticator, one that pretends to foretell future events.

A Prognostick, a boding sign, a token of something to come.

A Progress, a going forward in a business; a journey taken by a prince, &c.

Progressive, that proceeds or goes on.

To Prohibit, to forbid, to bar or keep from.

A Prohibition, a prohibiting or forbidding.

Prohibitory, that belongs to a prohibition, or that forbids.

A Project, a design, purpose or contrivance.

To Project, to design or contrive.

A Projector, one that contrives any design.

A Projecture, a jutting out in a building.

Prolific, fit for generation, apt to breed.

Prolix, tedious or large in speech, &c.

Prolixity, tediousness in discoursing or writing.

A Prolocutor, a chairman or speaker in the general assemblies of the clergy.

A Prologue, a speech to recommend a stage play.

To Prolong, to lengthen, to spin out.

A Prominence, the jutting of a thing out or over.

Prominent, hanging over, jutting or standing out.

Promiscuous, mingled together or one with another.

A Promise, whatever is promised.

To Promise, to pass one's word, to engage, to give or to do any thing.

Promissory, belonging to a promise.

A Promontory, a mountain or hill running out a great way into the sea.

To Promote, to prefer, to carry on, or further.

Promotion, preferment, advancement.

Prompt, ready or quick in doing a thing.

To Prompt, to tell, to whisper; to put one upon.

A Promulgation, a promulging or publishing.

To Promulge, to proclaim or publish; as to promulge a law.

Prone, inclined to a thing.

A Prong, a pitch-fork.

To Pronounce, to utter or speak, to declare.

Pronunciation, the manner of pronouncing, a distinct uttering of words, &c.

A Proof, a trial, a mark, a reason to prove a truth.

A Prop, a stick to bear up a wall, &c.

To Prop, to set a prop to.

To Propagate, to cause any thing to increase, to spread abroad.

Propagation, the act of propagating.

Propense, prone, inclinable to.

Propension or Propensity, inclination, bent.

Proper, peculiar, convenient, fitting, tall.

Properness, tallness of stature.

A Property, a natural quality or virtue, a right that belongs to every man.

A Prophecy, a prediction

or foretelling.

To Prophecy, to foretell things to come, to expound divine mysteries.

A Prophet, one that foretells future events, a person inspired by GOD to reveal his laws, &c.

A Prophetess, a woman that prophesies.

Prophetical or Prophetic, belonging to a prophet.

To Propitiate, to atone, to pacify or appease.

Propitiation, a propitiating, an atonement.

Propitiatory, that serves or is of force to propitiate.

The Propitiatory, or Mercy-seat (among the ancient Jews) a table lined with golden plates set over the ark of the covenant.

Propitious, merciful, favourable, kind.

Proportion, rule, measure, the relation of one thing to another.

To Proportion, to make

Proportionable, agreeable to the rules of proportion.

A Proposal, a proposition or offer.

To Propose, to set or lay before one, to offer.

A Proposition, a thing proposed, a motion; whatever is said of a subject.

To Propound, to propose, to set on foot some discourse or question.

A Proprietary or Proprietor, one that has a property or right in any thing, an owner.

A Propriety (of words) the proper sense of them.

Proprieties of speech, the peculiar

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- peculiar expressions of a language.*
A Prorogation, a proroguing or putting off.
To Prorogue, to defer or put off for some time.
To Proscribe, to out-law or banish.
A Proscription, (among the Romans) a banishment, a public sale of confiscated goods.
Prose, the plain way of expression opposed to verse.
To Prosecute, to pursue or go on with, to sue at law.
Prosecution, a prosecuting, pursuit.
A Prosecutor, one that follows a cause, or sues in another's name.
A Profelyte, a stranger brought over to a religion different from what he professed before.
A Prospect, a view, a sight afar off; a design.
A Prospective glass, a glass set in a frame, to see things at a distance.
To Prosper, to have success, or to be successful.
Prosperity, entire happiness, good luck.
Prosperous, fortunate, lucky successful.
A Prostitute, a common barlet.
To Prostitute, to set open to every one that comes, to give up one's self to lust, &c.
Prostitution, a prostituting.
Prostrate, laid flat along.
To Prostrate one's self, to cast himself at another's feet.
Prostration, the act of prostrating.
To Protect, to defend, to maintain.
Protection, a protecting,
- defence, shelter,*
A Protector, a defender; one that governs a kingdom while the prince is under age.
A Protest, a declaration, against a party, for neglecting to pay a bill of exchange.
To Protest or Protest a gainst, to make such a declaration; to declare against the proceedings of a judge, &c. to give a solemn assurance.
Protestancy or Protestantism, the religion or doctrine of
Protestants, the first Reformers in Germany, so called from their public protestation at Spire, A. D. 1529, to appeal from the emperor Charles V's decrees to a general council.
A Protestation, a protesting against, a free declaring of one's mind, a solemn assurance.
A Protomartyr, a first martyr, that suffered death for witnessing the truth; as Abel in the Old Testament and St. Stephen in the New.
A Protonotary or Prothonotary, a principal notary, or clerk; of whom there is one in the King's Bench court, and three in the Common-Pleas.
A Prototype, an original type, the first pattern of a thing.
To Protract, to prolong or delay, to lay down a draught of a map, &c.
A Protuberance, a swelling out, the process or knob of a bone.
Protuberant, bunching or standing out.
Proud, haughty, lofty.
- To Prove, to make good, to try, to become.*
Provender, food for cattle.
A Proverb, a common or old saying.
Proverbial, belonging thereto.
To Provide, to furnish with, to prepare.
Providence, fore-sight, wariness.
Providence, or the divine Providence, the supreme wisdom of GOD, and his government of all creatures.
Provident, that has good fore-cast, wary.
Providential, belonging to divine providence.
A Province, a considerable part of a country; the compass of an archbishop's jurisdiction.
The Province-rose, a flower.
Provincial, belonging to a province.
A Provincial, (among friars) the chief governor of their order in a province.
Proving, (in husbandry) the setting of vine stocks in the ground for increase.
Provision, a providing, or taking care of; any thing that is provided.
Provisional, belonging to or done by way of
A Proviso, a particular condition in any deed or writing.
Provocation, a provoking or urging.
A Provocative, or Provocative medicine, a medicine to strengthen nature, and provoke venery.
To Provoke, to stir up, to urge or anger.
A Provost, a governor of a college or collegiate church.
A Provost-marshal, an officer

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officer that seizes criminals in the king's army; also one in the royal navy, who has charge of the prisoners taken at sea.

The Provost, (of the Mint) an officer that provides for all the moneyers, and oversees them.

A Provostship, a provost's office or quality.

The Prow, or fore-part of a ship.

Prowess, extraordinary valour or courage.

To Prowl, to go about pilfering, to gape after gain.

Proximity, nearness; as proximity of blood.

A Proxy, one that acts or does business in another's name.

Prudence, wisdom, wise management.

Prudent, wise, discreet, advised.

Prudential, belonging to or savouring of prudence.

A Prune, a plum, a dried plum.

To Prune trees, to trim them, by cutting off the superfluous branches.

The hawk Prunes, i. e. picks herself.

Prunel, or Sickle-wort, an herb.

Prunello, a sort of plum, and silk.

To Pry into, to search or divine into.

A Psalm, a hymn upon some divine subject.

A Psalmist, a composer of psalms.

Psalmody, a singing of psalms.

The Psalter, the book of David's psalms.

A Psaltery, a musical instrument like a harp.

Ptisan, a cooling physical drink.

A Publican, a farmer of public revenues.

Public, belonging to the people, common, manifest.

The Public, the generality of the people.

To Publish, to make public, to spread abroad.

A Puck-fist or Puff-ball, a kind of mushroom full of dust.

To Pucker, to shrink up, or lie uneven, as cloaths may do.

A Pudder, a bustle or noise; as to make or keep a great pudder about trifles.

A Pudding, a dish well known in England.

To come in Pudding-time, i. e. very seasonably, in the nick of time.

A Puddle, orplash of dirty water.

To Puddle, to dabble in the dirt.

A Puet, a bird.

A Puff, a blast of wind, a kind of ruffe, a tart made of puff-paste.

To Puff, to blow, to swell.

A Puffen, a fish.

A Puffin, a kind of coat, a sea-fowl.

A Pug, a little monkey.

Puissant, powerful, mighty.

Puke, a sort of colour.

To Puke, to be ready to vomit or spue.

Pulling, sickly, weakly, crazy.

Puliol or Puliol-mountain, an herb.

To Pull, as to pull one by the hair.

A Pullet, a young hen, a close room in a ship's hold.

A Pulley, a kind of wheel, which, with a rope, serves to heave up great weights.

A Pulley-piece, an armour for the knees, that part of a boot which covers the knee.

The Pulp, or substantial part of fruit, &c.

A Pulpit, a raised work to preach in.

Pulse, grain contained in pods or husks, as peas, beans, &c.

The Pulse, or beating of the arteries.

To Pulverize, to reduce to powder.

A Pumice-stone, a spongy sort of stone.

A Pump, an engine to draw up water.

To Pump, to work at a pump; to sound or sift.

Pumps, a kind of shoes with low heels.

A Pumpkin, a fruit.

A Pun, a quibble.

To Pun, to quibble or play with words.

Punch, a drink made with brandy, water, lemon-juice, sugar, &c.

A Punch or Punchinello, a stage puppet, a thick and short fellow.

A Punch, or Punching-iron, a shoemaker's tool to make holes with.

To Punch, to bore with that tool, to thrust with the fist.

A Punccheon, (of wine) the quantity of 84 gallons.

A Punctilio, a little or nice point, a trifle.

Punctual, that does a thing as it were to a point given.

Punctuality, a being punctual, exact.

A Pundle, an ill shaped and ill-dressed wench.

Pungent, pricking, sharp; as a pungent sauce.

A Pungier, a kind of sea crab.

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- crab-fish.*
To Punish, to lay bodily pain upon for some offence.
Punishable, fit to be punished.
A Punishment, that with which one is punished.
A Punk, an ugly, ill-favoured strumpet.
Puny, little, peaking & also younger, as a puny judge.
A Pupil, a fatherless child under age, a tutor's scholar at the university.
A Puppet, a little image in a stage play.
A Puppy, a little young whelp or dog.
Purblind (*q. d.* Poreblind) that pores, or is near-sighted.
A Purchase, a bargain or booty.
To Purchase, to obtain or get, to buy lands.
Pure, unmixed, chaste, clean; downright, meer.
A Purfle, a trimming of gold thread for womens gowns; a kind of ornament about the edges of musical instruments, as viols and violins, &c.
To Purfle, to set off with a purfle.
Purslew, (*in heraldry*) any sort of furs in the border of a coat of arms.
Purgation, apurging, clearing or cleansing.
Purgative, that is of a purging quality.
Purgatory, (*among Roman catholics*,) a place where the souls of the faithful are purged by fire, before their admittance to perfect bliss.
A Puige, a purging medicine.
To Purge, to cleanse the body from ill humours; to clear one's self of a crime.
Purification, a purifying or
- cleansing.*
To Purify, to make pure, to cleanse, to refine.
The Puritans, a nick-name given to those that dissent from the church of England.
Purity or Pureness, a being pure, uprightness.
Purl, a small edging for lace, ale with a dash of wormwood.
Purl-royal, a mixture of canary wine and wormwood.
To Purl, to run with a murmuring noise, as a stream does.
To Purloin, to pilfer, filch or steal.
Purple, a sort of colour.
A Purple, a shell fish.
The Purples, or spotted fever, a disease.
Purport, true meaning, the substance of a writing.
A Purpose, a design or resolution.
To Purpose, to design or intend.
Purr, a sort of small cyder, a drink.
A Purr or Sea-lark, a bird.
A Purse, a little bag to keep money in.
A Purser, or Boursier, the treasurer of a college.
A Purser (*of a ship*) an officer that has charge of the provisions, &c.
A Pursuivant, Pursuevant or Poursuivant (*i. e.* a follower) a messenger employed by the king upon several occasions.
The Pursuivants, (*at arms*) four marshals that attend the heralds, and succeed them when they die or are preferred.
Purplain or Purslane, a sallet herb.
- Pursuance**, what follows, consequence.
Pursuant, following, according or agreeable to.
To Pursue, to follow or run after, to carry on.
Pursuit, a pursuing or running after.
Purisy, over-fat, short-winded.
To Purvey, to provide necessaries.
Purveyance, the providing corn, fuel, victuals, &c. for the king's house.
A Purveyor, an officer of the king, or other great personage, appointed for that purpose.
A Push, a thrust, a blister on the skin.
To Push, a thrust or shove.
Pusillanimity, faint-heartedness, want of courage.
Pusillanimous, faint-hearted, mean-spirited, cowardly.
A Puss, a cat, a sorry wench.
Put, a game at cards so called.
To Put, or Set, as to put in order.
The Hawk puts over, *i. e.* removes the meat from her gorge into her bowels.
A Putlock or Purlock, a wooden pole used in sailing.
Putrefaction, corrupt, rotteness.
Putrid, corrupt, or caused by corruption of humours, as a putrid fever.
A Puttock, a kind of long-winded kite; a bird.
Puttocks or Puttock-shrouds (*in a ship*) small ropes, by which the men get to the tops of the masts.
Putty, a compound used by

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by painters, glaziers, &c. also powder of calcined tin for other artificers.

A Puzzle, a difficulty or trouble; a dirty slut.

To Puzzle, to confound, to put to a non-plus.

A Pybald horse, one of two colours, as some parts white and the others bay or iron-gray.

A Pygarg, i. e. white buttock; a beast like a deer, mentioned Deut. xiv. 5.

A Pygmy, a meer dwarf, a short inconsiderable person, so called from

The Pygmies, certain fabulous people that took name from their being but a cubit high.

A Pyramid, a body bounded by several triangles, that make a basis, and end in one point at the top.

The Pyramids (of Egypt) vast piles of building raised up spire-wise; and designed for monuments for the kings of that country.

Pyramidal or Pyramidal, belonging to or shaped like a pyramid.

A Pyx, the vessel in which the host is kept in popish churches.

has four angles or corners; a square.

Quadrangular, that belongs to or is in form of a quadrangle.

A Quadrant, a mathematical instrument that takes in the 4th part of a circle.

Quadrat, four-square.

To Quadrate, to agree or answer.

To Quadrate a piece (in gunnery) to see that it be well poised on the carriage.

Quadrats (among printers) square pieces of metal to fill up the void spaces in composing.

Quadrilateral, having four sides.

Quadrupartite, divided into four parts.

Quadruple, four-fold.

To Quaff, to drink hard, to tipple.

A Quagmire, a marshy or boggy place.

A Quail, a bird.

To Quail, to curdle as milk may do.

Quaint, neat, fine, smart.

To Quake, to tremble, to shake or shiver.

Quakerism, the opinions or tenets of

The Quakers, modern sectaries, first so called from their quaking fits and strange gestures.

A Qualification, the condition of a thing; a particular quality.

To Qualify, to give the character of, to temper, to appease.

Quality, nature, inclination, character, high birth.

A Qualm, a fainting fit, a scruple of conscience.

Qualmish, troubled with or subject to qualms.

A Quandary, a study or

doubt what to do.

Quantity, extent, bigness, number.

A Quarantin or Quarantine, any space of forty days, especially those during which admittance is denied to persons that come from an infected place.

A Quarrel, a dispute or brangle, a pane of glass, a bolt shot out of an engine.

To Quarrel, to dispute or fall out.

Quarrelsome, apt to quarrel or brangle.

A Quarry, a place whence stones are digged out; the reward given to bounds after hunting; any fowl that is flown at and killed.

To Quarry, to feed upon the quarry.

A Quart, a measure of two pints; the fourth part of a gallon.

A Quartan ague, one whose fit returns every fourth day.

A Quarter, the fourth part of any thing; a piece of timber four-square and four inches thick; the ground a body of men encamps on.

To give Quarter, to spare a conquered enemy's life.

A Quarter (of wheat) the quantity of eight bushels striked.

To Quarter, to cut into quarters, to put into or be in soldiers quarters.

Quarters (a warlike term) lodgings for men in a town or garrison. In a clock, little bells that sound the quarters of an hour.

The Quarters (of heaven)

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A Quab or Water-weasel, a fish.

A Quack, or Quack-salver, a bold and ignorant pretender to the art of physick.

Quadragesima-sunday, the first day in Lent, so called, as being about 40 days from Easter.

A Quadrangle, a figure that

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the four principal points, viz. East, West, North and South.

Quarter-days, those that begin the four quarters of the year, viz. the annunciation of the blessed virgin Mary, or Lady day, March 25; the festival of St. John Baptist, or Midsummer day, June 24; that of St. Michael, the arch angel, or Michaelmas-day, Sept. 29; and the nativity of our LORD GOD, or Christmas day, Dec. 25.

The Quarter-deck, (of a ship) all that part which ranges over the sternage to the master's cabin.

A Quarter-master (in an army) an officer who looks after the soldiers quarters or lodgings.

Quarter-masters, (at sea) officers who are to rummage in the ship's hold, overlook the steward, &c.

Quarter-pierced, (in heraldry) is when there is a square hole in the middle of a cross.

The Quarter-sessions, a court held once in a quarter of a year by the justices of the peace in every county.

A Quarter-staff, a weapon used by foresters.

Quarter-waiters, officers that attend for a quarter of a year at a prince's court.

Quarterage, a quarter's salary or allowance.

Quarterly, by or belonging to the quarter of a year.

A Quartern, a measure, the fourth part of a pint; a quarter of a hundred of

any thing.

A Quarto, or a book in Quarto, is when every sheet of it makes four leaves.

A Quash or Pompon, a fruit.

To Quash, overthrow or make void, to spoil.

A Quaternion, any thing that consists of four, a file of four soldiers.

A Quaver, (in musick) a measure of time, half a crotchet; a shake or trill in singing.

To Quaver, to run a division with the voice.

A Quaviver or Sea-dragon, a fish.

A Qreach, a thick bushy plot of ground.

A Quean, a drab or nasty slut, a scold.

Queasy, sickish at stomach, apt to keck or vomit.

A Queen, a sovereign princess.

A Queen consort, one who is married to a king.

A Queen dowager, a king's widow that lives upon her dowry.

A Queen-apple, an excellent cider-fruit.

Queen gold, a revenue that belongs to every queen consort of Great Britain, arising from fines for divers grants of the king.

A Queest or Ring-dove, a bird.

To Quell, to restrain, to keep under.

To Quench, to put out fire, to allay thirst.

Quentin, a sort of linen cloth.

A Quirister or Choirister, a boy that sings in the choir of a church.

A Querk or Quirk, a cavil, shift or fetch.

A Quern, a hand mill.

A Querry, the stable of a prince, &c. or the groom belonging thereto.

A Gentleman of the Querry, one of those whose office is to hold the king's stirrup when he gets on horseback.

Querulous, apt to complain, moansul.

A Query, a question, proposition, doubt.

Quest, search; as to go in quest of one.

The Quest or Quest-men, persons chosen yearly in every ward, to inquire into abuses and misdemeanours, especially such as relate to weights and measures.

To Quest, to seek out as hunting dogs do, to vent or wind like a spaniel.

A Question, a demand requiring an answer; a doubt.

To Question, to ask questions, to examine, to doubt.

Questionable, that may be called in question or to an account; doubtful.

A Questionist (in Cambridge) one that stands for the degrees of bachelor of arts.

Questionless, doubtless, without doubt, certainly.

To Quetch, to budge or stir a little.

A Quibble, a meer shift or turn.

A Quibble, to play with words, to move as the guts do.

Quick, alive, sprightly, nimble, speedy, smart.

The Quick-beam, a kind of wild ash tree.

Quick.

Quick-silver, a metal.

To Quicken, to enliven, to make brisk; to become quick with child.

Quickly, speedily, very soon.

Quiddany or Quiddeny, conserve of quinces.

A Quiddity, a quirk or subtil question.

Quiet, that is at rest, peaceable; rest or peace.

To Quiet, to make quiet, to appease.

The Quill of a bird's feather.

A Quillet, a subtil nicety; as the quirks and quilllets of the law.

A Quilt, a kind of coverlid for a bed.

To Quilt, to stitch after a particular manner; as to quilt petticoats, &c.

A Quince, a fruit.

Quinquagesima - Sunday, Shrove-sunday, so called from its being about the 50th day before Easter.

Quinquennial, belonging to the space of 5 years.

The Quinsy, a swelling and inflammation in the throat.

A Quint, a sute of five cards at picket.

Quintain, a sport made by running a tilt a horseback with poles against a thick plank or post fixed in the ground.

A Quintail or Kintal, an hundred pound weight at six score per cent.

A Quintessence, the purest substance drawn out of a mixt body; the spirit or chief virtue of any thing.

A Quip, a jeer, a nipping jest.

To Quip, to shout or jeer.

A Quire (of paper) the quantity of 24 or 25 sheets.

A Quire or Choir, that part of a church where the divine service is sung or said.

A book in Quires, a book that is in sheets or unbound.

A Quirister, one that sings in the quire of a cathedral or collegiate church.

A Quirk, a subtil shift or fetch.

A Quirry or Querry, the groom of a stable.

Quit, safe or free from.

To Quit, to leave or forsake, to give over, to yield up.

A Quit-rent, a small rent paid yearly by some tenants to the lord of the fee.

Quich-grass or Couch grass, an herb.

Quite, altogether, entirely.

Quitter, the matter of an ulcer or sore.

Quits, even; as I shall be quits with you.

A Quiver, a case to hold arrows.

To Quiver, to shiver or shake.

A Quodlibet, (i. e. what you please) a quirk or fetch.

Quodlibets or Quodlibetical questions, certain questions ingeniously disputed pro and con in university-schools, where a man may hold what part of the controversy he pleases.

A Quoil or Coil, the ring of a cable, when the turns are laid upon one another.

To Quoil or Coil, to lay the turns of a rope in that manner.

Quoins, the same as Coins.

A Quoit or Coir, a piece of tile, iron, &c. to throw with.

Quorum, as a justice of the peace and quorum i. e. one without whose presence and consent the rest of the justices cannot act in some particular cases.

A Quota, a share of contribution.

A Quotation, a quoting or citing.

To Quote, to cite or bring in an author or passage.
Quotidian, that happens every day; as a quotidian ague.

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THE hawk Rabates, i. e. leaves the game and recovers the bearers fist.

Rabbit, a little beast of the warren.

To Rabbit, (among carpenters and joiners) to channel boards.

Rabbin or Rabby, a doctor of the Jewish law.

The Rabble, the worst of the people.

A Rabinet, the smallest piece of ordnance but one.

A Race, a pedigree or stock; a course on foot or on horse-back.

A Rack, a frame to hold spits or fodder for cattle; a torturing engine.

A Rack, (of mutton or veal) the hinder part of the neck.

The Rack or Rails of a cart.

To Rack, to put upon the rack, to torture.

To Rack wine, to draw it off from the lees or dregs.

Rack vintage, the second voyage to France for racked wines.

A Racket, a frame to throw a ball with at tennis-play.

To keep a Racket, to make a great noise and bustle.
A Raccoon, a creature like a badger.
Radiant, casting forth bright beams; shining, sparkling.
Radical, belonging to the root, inbred; as the radical moisture of the body.
A Radish, an eatable root.
Raffle or *Raffling*, a game when the same point is thrown with several dice.
A Raft, a flat-boat of timber.
A Rafter, a piece of timber for building.
The Raftering or *Timber-work* on the top of a house.
A Rag, a tatter or old piece of cloth.
Rag (of colts) a company of them.
Rage, violent passion, madness.
To Rage, to storm or be very angry.
Ragged, beset with rags, notched.
A Ragoo, a high seasoned dish of meat.
A Rail, a bird, a wooden fence.
To rail, to treat with abusive words; to speak ill of.
To Rail in a place, to inclose it with rails.
Raiment, any kind of cloathing.
Rain, a vapour drawn by the sun, which falls upon the earth.
To Rain, to fall down in showers.
The Rain-bow, a watery meteor of divers colours.
A Rain-deer, a kind of stag.
Rainy, belonging to or full of rain.
To Raise, to cause to rise, to lift up, to gather, to

prefer.
Raisins, grapes dried in the sun, &c.
A Rake, a tool to gather together grass, hay, &c.
The Rake, (of a ship) so much of her main body as hangs over her keel.
A Rake or *Rake-shame*, a base rascally fellow.
A Rake-hell, a desperate hard wretch.
To Rake, to heap up with a rake, to gail or fret.
To Rake a horse, to draw out his dung with one's hand.
A Raker, a hawk that flies out too far from the fowl.
A Raker, one that is employed in cleansing the streets.
Rallery, pleasant drolling or jesting.
To Rally, to get together dispersed troops, or to come together again as they may do.
To Rally upon, to droll or play upon, to jeer.
A Ram, a male sheep; a battering engine.
To Ram, to beat or drive in.
Ramage, boughs or branches of trees.
A Ramage-hawk, one that is wild and coy.
A Ramble, a running up and down.
To Ramble, to go up and down, to go astray.
Rambooz, a drink made of eggs, ale, sugar, &c.
A Rammer, an instrument to drive stones into the ground; a gun-stick.
Rammish, that smells rank like a ram or goat.
A Ramper or *Ramp-scuttle*, a ramping girl.
To Ramp, to frisk or jump about.
Rampant, ramping, wan-

ton.
A Lion Rampant (in heraldry) one painted in a climbing posture, or rearing up his fore-feet.
A Rampart or *Rampier*, a great heap of earth raised about a place to set soldiers on, and plant cannon for its defence.
Rampions, a root proper for sallets.
Ramsons or *Buckrams*, an herb.
Rancour, secret grudge, spite or spleen.
A Rand, the seam of a shoe.
A Rand (of beef) a piece cut out between the flank and the buttock.
At Random, without aim, inconsiderately, rashly.
A Range, a row or rank, a ramble; a coach beam between two horses.
To Range, to set in its order, to rove about.
A Ranger, an officer in a forest or park, who is to walk daily thro' his charge and present all trespasses done there at the next court.
Rank, that shoots forth too fast; over-fruifful, stinking, nauseous.
A Rank, an order of persons or things; a quality or condition.
To Rankle, to grow rank, to fester.
To Ransack, to plunder or rifle.
A Ransom, a sum of money paid for the redemption of a prisoner of war.
To Ransom, to pay a ransom for.
A Rant, an extravagant sight in expressions.
To Rant, to rage, to rave or swagger.
A Rap, a smart blow on the

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the fingers end, &c.
To Rap, to give such a blow; to knock at a door.

Rapacious, ravenous, greedy.

A Rape, a wild radish, a farrier's tool; a carrying away or forcing of a virgin.

Rapes, certain divisions of the county of Suffex.

Rape-wine, a small sort of wine.

Rapid, that has a boisterous motion; swift.

A Rapier, a long sword made for thrusting.

Rapine, a taking a thing by open force; robbery, pillage.

Rapt or Rapt up, transported, ravished with joy.

A Rapture, a snatching away, a transport of mind.

Raptured, ravished, as raptured in bliss.

Rare, that happens but seldom; fine, scarce, thin.

Rarefaction, the act of rarefying.

To Rarefy, to make or to grow thin.

Rarity, or Rareness, a being rare, uncommonness.

A Rarity, a rare or choice thing.

A Ralbery or Raspibery, a fruit.

A Rascal, a rogue or villain, a paltry fellow.

A Rascal deer, a lean deer.

The Rascality, the base rabble, or scum of the people.

Rash, heady, hair-brained, unadvised.

A Rasher, a thin slice of bacon.

A Raser, an instrument to

shave with; a fish.

A Rasp, a kind of file.

To Rasp, or chip French bread, &c.

A Raspatory, a tool for that purpose, or to scrape foul bones with.

A Rat, a kind of large mouse.

Ratafiaz, a liquor made of fruit, with the kernels bruised and steeped in brandy.

Ratally, according to a certain rate, by equal portions.

A Rate, a prize, a proportion, a tax, a rank.

To Rate, to set a value on, to tax, to chide.

Rateen, a sort of strong shallon.

Rath or Rathe, early ripe.

Rather, more willingly, as I will die rather than yield.

A Ratification, a ratifying or confirming.

To Ratify, to confirm or establish, especially by a public act.

Ratiocination, an exercising the faculty of reasoning.

A Ration, a share of provisions or forage.

Rational, endued with reason, reasonable.

A Rattle, a kind of toy for children.

Rattle or Cocks-comb, an herb.

The Rattles or Waddles of a cock.

To Rattle, to make a noise, to scold or brawl.

The goat Rattles. i. e. cries at rutting-time.

A Rattle-snake, a huge snake that has a rattle in its tail.

Rattlins (in a ship) small ropes which cross the sprouds like steps.

A Rattoon, a kind of West-India fox.

Ravage, havoc, spoil, waste.

To Ravage, to plunder, to lay waste.

To Rave, to talk madly or idly, to belight-headed.

To Ravel or Ravel out, to run into threads, as cloth does that is not close wove.

A Ravelin, (in fortification) a small work shaped like a triangle, and consisting only of two faces.

A Raven, a bird.

Ravening, rapine, pillage, Luke xi. 39.

Ravenous, greedy, gluttonous.

To Ravine, to devour or eat greedily.

To Ravish, to commit a rape; to charm or please exceedingly.

Ravishment, the ravishing or dishonouring of a virgin, a transport of joy, &c.

Raw, that is not well dressed or worked; unripe, unskilful.

A Ray, a beam of the sun or of any star.

A Ray or Thorn-back, a fish.

Ray-cloth, cloth that was never coloured or dyed.

To Raze, to lay even with the ground, to pull down.

The Razors or Tusks of a boar.

A Razor or Rasor to shave with.

Reach, the distance, as far as a man can come at, or a gun carry.

A Reach (among sailors) the distance of two points of land that bear in a right line to one another.

To Reach, to get or come at, to understand, to lie out

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out in length; to be
ready to vomit.
To Read a book or lesson.
To Re-adjourn, to adjourn
or put off again.
Re-admission, the act of
re-admitting.
To Re-admit, to admit or
receive again.
Ready, that is at hand,
willing, quick, present.
To play Reaks, to domineer,
to show mad pranks.
Real, that is indeed true.
A Real, a Spanish coin
worth six-pence.
Reality, a real being, the
truth of a matter.
A Realm, a kingdom.
A Ream (of paper) the
quantity of 20 quires.
To Re-animate, to revive
or put into heart again.
To Reap, to cut down corn
with a sickle.
The Rear, the hindmost
part of an army or
fleet.
To Rear, to set or to rise
up on end; to train up.
To Rear a boar, to dis-
lodge him.
A Rear-admiral, the ad-
miral of the third squa-
dron in the royal fleet.
A Rear-mouse, or bat, a
night-bird.
To Re-ascend, to ascend or
get up again.
Reason, the faculty of the
soul by which we judge
of things; cause, mat-
ter, proof.
To Reason, to discourse up-
on, to dispute or argue.
Reasonable, agreeable to the
rules of reason; just.
To Re-assemble, to call or
meet together again.
To Re-assume, to assume
or take to one's self again.
To Re-baptize, to baptize
again.
A Rebate, a chamfering.
To Rebate, to chancel or

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chamfer.
A Rebatement, a dis-
count upon payment of
ready money.
A Rebeck, a musical in-
strument.
A Rebel, a person that
openly revolts against the
prince or state.
To Rebel, to take up
arms against one's sove-
reign.
Rebelling, a rebelling a-
gainst the supreme pow-
er.
Rebellious, apt to rebel,
disobedient.
The Rebound of a ball.
To Rebound, to bounce up
again from the ground.
A Rebuff, the refusal of a
suit with scorn, a rough
denial.
To Re-build, to build a-
gain.
A Rebuke, a smart check.
To Rebuke, to reprove, to
check.
Rebukeful, tending to re-
buke; cutting, sharp.
A Rebus, a device of a
picture, with a motto
alluding to one's name,
&c. as one Choppington
bad for his sign an ax
chopping a tun.
To Recall, to call back or
to call home.
To Recant, to recall what
one has said or written
before.
A Recantation, a recant-
ing or unsaying, &c.
To Recapitulate, to rehearse
briefly the heads of a
former discourse.
Recapitulation, the act of
recapitulating.
To Recede, to go back from
an engagement.
A Receipt, a receiving, an
acquittance for money
received; a prescribed
medicine.
Receivable, that may be

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received.
To Receive, to take what
is given or paid, to en-
ertain or harbour.
A Receiver, a person that
receives; a chemical ves-
sel.
Recent, new, fresh, lately
done or happened.
A Receptacle, a place to
receive or hold any thing;
a harbour or shelter.
Reception, a kindly re-
ceiving, entertaining or
accepting of.
Receptive, apt or fit to re-
ceive or hold.
A Recess, a retiring or
withdrawing; a place
of retreat.
To Recharge, to drive back
to the place where the
game was first started.
A Recheat, a huntsman's
lesson upon the horn when
they lose the game.
Reciprocal, that is returned
on both sides, interchange-
ably.
A Reciprocation, a reci-
procating or returning
like for like.
A Recital, a relation, ac-
count or report.
To Recite, to relate or re-
hearse.
To Reckon, to cast up, to
esteem, to think.
To Reclaim, to recall, or
to turn back from ill
courses.
To Reclaim a hawk, to
tame and make it gentle.
The partridge Reclaims,
i. e. calls back her young
ones.
A Recluse, a monk or
nun that is always shut
up in a cloister.
A Recognizance, (i. e. ac-
knowledgment) a bond
or obligation owned in
some court of record or
before some magistrate.
The Recoil (of a cannon)
the

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RED

the run it takes backward when fired.
 To Recoil, to give back as a gun does, &c.
 To Recoin money, to coin it anew.
 To Recollect, to reflect upon one's self, to call to mind.
 Recollection, a recollecting, a recapitulation.
 To Re-commence, to commence or begin again.
 To Recommend, to commit to one's favour or care.
 Recommendable, fit to be recommended or esteemed.
 A Recommendation, a recommending.
 Recommendatory, that serves to recommend.
 A Recompence, a requital or reward.
 To Recompense, to requite or make amends.
 Reconcilable, that may be reconciled.
 To Reconcile, to make those friends that were at strife.
 A Reconciliation or Reconcilement, a reconciling, a renewing of friendship.
 To Re-conduct, to conduct or lead back again.
 Record, testimony, evidence, witness.
 A Record, a public act committed to writing, and enrolled in any of the king's courts.
 To Record, to register or enroll, to begin to tune, as singing birds do.
 A Recorder, a person whom the mayor or chief magistrate of a city, &c. having a court of record, associates to himself for his better direction in matters of law and justice.

A Recorder or Flute, a musical instrument.
 To Recover, to get again, to grow well after a fit of sickness.
 Recoverable, that may be recovered.
 Recovery, a regaining or getting again.
 To Re-count, to count or reckon again; to relate.
 Recourse, application, address.
 To Recreate, (q. d. to create a-new) to refresh, to divert or delight.
 Recreation, a recreating, refreshment, pastime.
 Recreative, that serves to recreate; diverting.
 Recredentials, an answer to the credential letters of an ambassador.
 To Recriminate, to return an accusation.
 A Recrimination, a recriminating, or charging one's accuser with the same fact.
 A Recruit, a fresh supply, especially of soldiers.
 To Recruit, to supply or fill up, to re-enforce.
 Rectification, a rectifying, or making right.
 To Rectify, to set to rights again, to correct or mend.
 Rectitude, a rightness, straightness, uprightness.
 A Rector, (i. e. governor) a parson of a parish church, the principal or head of a college.
 A Rectorship, the office and dignity of a rector.
 A Rectory, a parsonage, with all its rights, tithes, &c.
 Recumbency, a relying or depending upon.
 To Recur, to run back or return.

Recurrents or Recurrent verses, verses that are read the same backwards and forwards.
 Reculancy, the state or condition of
 A Recusant, one that refuses communion with the church of England, especially a Romanist.
 Red, a lively colour.
 The Red-gums, red spots which new-born infants are subject to.
 The Red-letter tribe, a name given to the papists for their keeping so many holy days marked in the almanacks with red letters.
 A Red-shank, a bird that has red legs and feet.
 A Red-start, a bird having a red tail.
 A Red-streak, an excellent apple for cyder.
 Reddish, somewhat red.
 To Redeem, to buy off, to purchase again, to ransom.
 Redeemable, that may be redeemed.
 A Redeemer, a person that redeems.
 To Re-deliver, to deliver or give up again.
 To Re-demand, to demand or require again.
 Redemption, a redeeming or ransoming.
 To Re-double, to double, to come with double force.
 A Redoubt, (in fortification.) a small square fort that has no defence but in front.
 To Redound, to abound over and above, to turn to.
 Redressless, that cannot be redressed.
 A Redress, a reforming of grievances, &c.
 To Redress, to set to rights again, to reform.

R E F

To Redress a stag, (*among hunters*) to put him off his changes.

To Reduce, to bring back into subjection, to turn into.

Reducible or **Reduceable**, that may be reduced.

Reduction, a reducing or bringing back, &c.

Redundancy, superfluity, excessiveness.

Redundant, overflowing, abounding, superfluous.

A Reed, a shrub that grows in marshy ground; a Jewish measure of 3 yards and 3 inches.

Reed-mace, or **Cat's-tail** an herb.

To Re-edify, to rebuild, or build up again.

A Reek, a steam or vapour; a flock of corn or hay.

To Reek, to cast a steam or smook.

A Reel, a device to wind thread or yarn on.

To Reel, to wind on such an instrument, to stagger like a drunkard.

To Re-enter, to enter upon or take possession of again.

A Re-entry, a re-entring or taking possession again.

To Re-establish, to establish or settle again.

Re-establishment, a re-establishing.

A Reeve or **Reve**, (*in Saxon*, a governour) the bailiff of a franchise or manour.

To Reeve a rope, (*among sailors*) to put it through a block or pulley.

A Re-examination, a second examination.

To Re-examine, to examine again or anew.

A Re-extent, (*in law*) a second extent on lands.

A Refection, a refreshing,

a repast or meal.

Refectives, medicines that refresh and renew strength.

A Refectory, a room in a convent, where the friers or nuns eat together.

To Refell, to disprove by arguments, to confute.

To Refer, to leave a matter to one; to direct to a passage in a book.

A Referee, a person to whom a business is referred in law.

A Reference, a mark in a book referring to another place; the making up of a difference by referees.

A Referendary, an officer under the master of requests in the courts of the pope and German emperor.

To Refine, to make more fine, pure or clear.

To Refine upon, to grow nice, to handle nicely.

To Resist a ship, to fit it out again.

To Reflect, to beat or send back light or heat.

To Reflect (upon a person) to be sharp on or abuse him.

To Reflect (upon a thing) to make a remark on or think of it seriously.

Reflection, a reflecting or beating back; meditation, reproach.

Reflexive, capable of reflecting.

To Reflow, to flow or run back.

The Reflux, (*of the sea*) the ebbing of the water off from the shore.

A Reform, a reforming; a disbanding part of an army.

To Reform, to put in a

better form, to mend, to take up from ill courses; to cashier a company of soldiers, or only break a part of them.

The Hawk reforms, i. e. picks her feathers.

A Reformado, a reformed officer, whose company is disbanded, and he continued in whole or half pay; a gentleman that serves as a volunteer in a man of war.

Reformation, a reforming, an amendment of manners, errors, &c.

Refractory or **Refractory**, obstinate, unruly, headstrong.

Refracted, broken back again, as a refracted ray of light.

To Refrain, (*i. e.* to bridle) to forbear or keep one's self from.

A Refrane, a Spanish proverb.

To Refresh, to revive, to comfort, to renew.

A Refreshment, that which serves to refresh.

A Refrigerative, (*in physics*) a cooling medicine.

A Refrined hawk, one that sneezes or casts water through her nostrils.

A Refuge, a place of safety to fly to.

A Refugee, a French protestant fled from the persecution in France.

Refulgency, brightness, as of precious stones.

Refulgent, shining, glittering, bright.

To Refund, (*i. e.* to pour out again) to give back money that was wrongfully paid.

A Refusal, a refusing or denying.

Refuse, the dross of melted metal, &c.

To Refuse, to deny a suit, or the doing of any thing.

A Refutation, a refuting.

To Refute, to disprove, to convince or confound by reason.

To Regain, to gain a second time, to get again.

Regal, belonging to a king or queen; royal.

Regal fishes, such as the king claims by his prerogative, as whales, sturgeons, &c.

A Regal or Regalio, a noble treat or entertainment.

To Regale, to treat royally or with princely fare.

The Regalia, the rights of a sovereign prince, or the ensigns of the royal dignity, &c.

Regard, consideration, respect.

To Regard, to look upon with concern, to heed.

A lion Regardant (in heraldry) one painted looking behind him.

The Regarder (of a forest) an officer appointed to view the forest, and overlook the other officers.

Regardless, that has no regard to.

A Regency, the government of a kingdom during the sovereign's minority or absence.

Regenerate, (in divinity) born a second time, new born.

To Regenerate, to beget again; to cause to be born again.

Regeneration, a being regenerated; a new and spiritual birth.

Regent, ruling or governing; as a queen regent.

A Regent, one that governs

a kingdom when the prince is under age or incapable of reigning.

A Regicide, one that has murdered a king.

Regimen, government, especially of the church.

A Regiment, (of soldiers) a body of several troops of horse or foot companies, commanded by a colonel.

A Region, a country or coast; a particular division of the air.

A Register, a book of public acts or records, or an officer that keeps such books. Among printers, a rule for the equal distribution of the lines and pages.

To Register, to enter into a register, to record.

A Registry, the office, books and rolls of a register.

To Regorge, to bring or cast up, to vomit.

A Regrater, one that buys and sells any wares in the same market; a buckster.

Regress, a returning or coming back.

Regret, grief, sorrow; unwillingness to do a thing.

Regretted, lamented or grieved for.

Regular, that is according to a certain rule; orderly.

Regulars or Regular clergy, such as live in monasteries under some obedience.

Regularity, agreeableness to the rules; exactness.

To Regulate, to direct or guide, to adjust or frame.

Regulation, the act of regulating.

A Regulator, a person that regulates; the ballance-spring of a pocket-watch.

A Rehearsal, a relation or report.

To Rehearse, to relate or tell, to report.

To Reject, to cast off, to refuse, to fling.

A Rejection, a rejecting, a casting off, &c.

A Reign, the time of rule, or the supreme power of a sovereign prince.

To Reign, to rule as an emperor or king.

To Re-embark, to embark or take shipping again.

To Re-emburse, to repay or pay back again.

A Re-embursement, a re-embursing or repaying.

To Re-engage, to engage anew in a business, fight, &c.

A Rein, the leather-thong of a horse's bridle.

To Re-infect, to infect or corrupt again.

To Re-inforce, to add new force or strength; to recruit.

The Re-inforced ring (of a great gun) the next ring above the touch-hole.

A Re-inforcement, a re-inforcing, a recruit.

To Re-ingratiate, to get into favour again.

The Reins or Kidney, part of the bowels.

To Re-instate, to restore to the former state or condition.

To Rejoice, to fill with joy, to be glad or merry.

To Rejoin, to join or to get together again.

A Rejoinder, (in Chancery) a second answer made by the defendant, or an exception to a replication.

To Re-iterate, to do the same thing over again.

A

REL REM REN

- A Re-iteration, a re-iteration.*
- A Relapse, a falling back into a disease, heresy, &c.*
- To Relapse, to fall sick again, to commit the same fault.*
- To Relate, to tell, to belong or be agreeable to.*
- Related, told; being of kin to.*
- Relation, respect, regard, kindred.*
- A Relation, an account of some history, &c. a kinsman or kinswoman.*
- Relative, that has relation or nearness to some other thing.*
- To Relax, to loosen or slacken, to yield or give way.*
- Relaxation, a relaxing. a respite or breathing-time.*
- A Relay (in hunting) a place for a back-set of dogs to be cast off when the game comes that way.*
- A Release, a discharge, a general acquittance.*
- To Release, to set at liberty, to let go.*
- Releasement, a releasing, a discharging.*
- To Relent, to abate, as the extremity of heat and cold does; to sweat and give like marble; to be concerned for.*
- Relicks, certain remains of the bodies or chatbs of saints preserved and highly esteemed by Roman catholics.*
- A Relief, a law-word for a widow.*
- Relief, succour, supply, comfort.*
- The Relief, (of a hare) the place where she feeds in the evening.*
- To Relieve, to supply the wants of others; to succour.*
- Relievo or Relief, imbossed work in masonry.*
- Religion, the worship of GOD; godliness.*
- Religious, belonging to religion; godly.*
- The Religious, religious persons that live in a monastery.*
- To Relinquish, to forsake, to yield up or part with.*
- A Relish, a taste or savour.*
- To Relish, to give or to have a good taste, to approve of, to be agreeable.*
- Relishable, that relishes or tastes well, that may be approved of.*
- Reluctancy, averseness, unwillingness.*
- To Rely, to trust or depend upon.*
- To Remain, to study, to be left, to be behind.*
- The Remains, all this is left of a person or thing.*
- A Remainder, that which remains or is left.*
- To Remand, to send for home, to send back again.*
- Remark, note or worth.*
- A Remark, a note or observation.*
- To Remark, to observe, note, or take notice of.*
- Remarkable, worthy remark, notable.*
- Remediless, that is not to be remedied, past remedy.*
- Remedy, cure, help.*
- A Remedy, a medicine for a disease.*
- To Remedy, to apply a remedy; to cure, to help.*
- To Remember, to have in one's memory, to call to mind.*
- Remembrance, a remembering, memory.*
- A Remembrancer, one that puts in mind.*
- Remembrancers, the title of three officers or clerks in the Exchequer.*
- To Remind, to put in mind.*
- Remiss, slack, negligent, careless.*
- Remissible, that may be remitted or forgiven.*
- Remission, a remitting, forgiveness, pardon.*
- To Remit, to forgive, to return money, to yield up, to abate or grow less.*
- A Remittent or Remittance, a return of money, &c.*
- A Remnant, whatever is left of any thing.*
- A Remonstrance, a complaint backed with reasons, especially such as is made to a prince, &c.*
- A Remonstrant, one that makes a remonstrance.*
- To Remonstrate, to shew by reasons and instances.*
- Remorse, check or sting of conscience.*
- Remorseless, that feels no remorse.*
- Remote, that is far distant.*
- Removeable, that may be removed.*
- A Removal, a removing, a change of abode.*
- A Remove, a going from one place to another.*
- To Remove, to set or take away; to carry or to pass from one place to another.*
- To Remount, to mount again; to set up or to get up again.*
- To Remount the cavalry, to furnish the troopers with new horses for those that have been killed.*
- A Rencounter, a meeting by chance; an unexpected adventure or scuff.*
- Rends (in a ship) the seams between her planks.*

To Rend, to tear or pull in pieces.

To Render, to return, to give; to turn out of one language into another.

A Rendezvous or Rendezvous, a place appointed for the drawing up of soldiers; a meeting-place.

To Rendezvous, to meet at a set place.

A Renegade or Renegado, one that has denied or renounced the Christian faith.

To Renew, to begin a-new or a-fresh.

A Renewal, a renewing.

Rennet or Runnet, a calf's maw, used to turn milk for cheese-curd.

A Rennet-apple, a kind of pippin.

To Renounce, to forsake, to quit, to disown.

Renown, fame, great reputation or note.

Renowned, famous, very much noted.

Rent, a sum of money issuing yearly out of lands or tenements.

A Rent, a tearing in a garment, a division in the church.

To Rent, to take by rent; as to rent houses.

A Rental, a list of rents or revenues.

To Renter, to fine-draw cloth, &c.

A Renter-warden, an officer that receives the rents &c. of a company or corporation.

To Re-obtain, to obtain or get again.

Repair, a repairing or refitting.

Repairs, (among hunters) the haunts or places that a hare runs to.

To Repair, to mend, to refit, to make up.

To Repair to, to go or be-take one's self to.

A Repairer, one that repairs or beautifies any thing; an artificer that chases sword-hilts, &c.

Reparation, a mending or making up again; amends made for wrongs.

A Repartee, a quick and witty answer.

Repartition, (i. e. dividing again) a setting out equal shares of a tax laid upon several persons.

To Repast, to pass over again.

A Repast, food taken at certain hours; a meal.

To Repay, to pay again, to return a kindness.

To Repeal a law, to revoke or make it void.

To Repeat, to say the same thing over again.

To Repell, to beat or drive back.

To Repent, to be sorry for any thing done amiss.

Repentance, a repenting, sorrow for one's sins.

To Re-people, to people or stock with people again.

Repercussion (in philosophy) beating or striking back.

A Repetition, a repeating, a rehearsal.

To Repine, to grieve or grudge at.

To Replant, to plant or set again.

To Replenish, to fill; a term in divinity.

A Replevin, or Replevy, the bringing of a writ called Replegiari facias, to release cattle or goods seized, upon surety given to answer the distrainer's suit.

To Replevy goods, to recover them by such a writ.

A Replication, the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's answer.

A Reply, an answer.

To Reply, to make a reply, to answer.

Report, reputation, name.

A Report, a talk, a tale, a relation or account.

The Report or noise of a gun when fired.

To Report, to relate, to tell, to give an account of.

Repose, rest, sleep, peace, quiet.

To Repose, or put trust in a person.

To Repose one's self, to repose or take one's rest.

A Repository, a place where things, especially rarities, are laid up and kept.

Re-possessed, put in possession of again.

To Reprehend, to reprove or rebuke.

Reprehension, a rebuking, reproof.

To Represent, to make appear, to shew, to supply one's place.

A Representation, a representing, a portraiture, a description.

Representative, serving to represent.

A Representative, one that represents another's person.

A Representment, a representing, a representation.

To Repress, to keep back, to curb or quell.

A Reprieve, a respiting the execution of the law.

To Reprieve a malefactor, to save him from being executed for some time.

A Reprimand, a reproof, rebuke or check.

To Reprimand, to reprove sharply.

To Reprint, to print again.	or petition.	privily; close, fly.
Reprisal or Reprisals, (i. e. taking again) a seizing upon something of equal value for a loss borne upon another's account.	To Request, to intreat or desire humbly.	Resettled, settled or fixed again.
Reproach, upbraiding, disgrace, shame.	To be in Request, to be much sought after or highly esteemed.	To Reside, to sojourn or stay in a place.
To Reproach, to upbraid or wit, to tax with.	To Require, to demand peremptorily or with authority.	Resident, a continual residing; an abode or dwelling-place.
Reproachable, that deserves reproach.	Requisite, necessary, convenient.	Resident, residing, dwelling.
Reproachful, shameful, dishonest, abusive.	A Requital, a reward, an acknowledgement.	A Resident, a minister that resides for some time in the court of a foreign prince or state.
A Reprobate, a very lewd and wicked person; (among Predestinarians) one whom GOD has not chosen to be saved.	To Requite, to reward or make amends for.	Residentiary, belonging to a resident.
To Reprobate, to reject or cast off utterly.	Rere-boiled, half boiled; as a rere-boiled egg.	A Residentiary, a parson that resides in his benefice.
Reprobation, a reprobating or casting off.	A Re-salutation, a saluting again.	The Residue, the rest, the remainder.
A Reproof, a rebuke or check.	To Rescind (i. e. to cut off) to repeal or make void.	To Resist, to surrender, to yield or give up.
Reprovable, that deserves to be reproved.	A Rescript, a writing in answer to a letter, petition, &c.	Resignation, a voluntary resigning; an entire submission to GOD's will.
To Reprove, to take up, to check or chide.	A Rescue or Rescuing, help, deliverance.	A Resignment, a resigning or giving up an office, &c.
A Reptile, any creature that crawls on its belly.	To Rescue, to save or deliver, to free from an oppressor.	To Resist, to withstand or oppose.
A Republican, a commonwealth's man.	A Research, a strict inquiry.	Resistance, the act of resisting or withstanding.
A Republick, a commonwealth, a free state.	Resemblance, likeness, agreeableness.	Resolvable, that may be resolved or cleared.
To Repudiate, to divorce, or put away one's wife.	To Resemble, to favour or be like.	A Resolve, an intention or design.
To Repugn, to be contrary to, to clash with.	To Resent, to be sensible of, to stomach an affront.	The Resolves or Debates of the house of commons.
Repugnancy, a being contrary, averseness.	Resentment, a sensible apprehension of some wrong done.	To Resolve, to clear a hard question, &c. to purpose.
Repugnant, contrary to, clashing with.	A Reservation, a reserving or keeping in store, a reserve or stint.	Resolvedness, a being fixed in one's purpose.
A Repulse, a denial or refusal.	A Reserve, something kept to be used upon occasion; a limitation.	Resolute, fully resolved, stout, bold.
To Repulse, to thrust or turn away, to deny.	The Reserve, or body of Reserve, (in the art of war) the last of the three lines of an army drawn up for battle.	Resolution or Resoluteness, courage, stoutness.
Reputable, that is of good repute.	To Reserve, to keep in store, to lay up, to save.	A Resolution, a resolve, a full purpose.
Reputation or Repute, fame, credit or esteem.	Reserved, laid up, or kept	A Resort, a meeting together of people.
Reputed, counted or looked upon.		To Resort to, to repair or betake one's self to.
A Request, a supplication		

- To Resound, to proclaim aloud, to ring again.
 Respect, esteem, regard, relation.
 To Respect, to honour, to regard, to value.
 Respectful, that shows much respect, submissive.
 Respective, particular, having relation to.
 Respiration, the act of breathing.
 To Respire, to fetch breath, to breathe.
 Respire, a breathing time, delay, forbearance.
 To Respice, to give some respite, to put off.
 Resplendency, great lustre or brightness.
 Resplendent, shining or glittering.
 A Respondent, one that answers the adversary in a disputation, or any questions demanded of him in an ecclesiastical court.
 A Responsal or Response, an answer made by the parish clerk and people in the church-service.
 Responsible, liable to answer or account for; capable of making good payments.
 A Responsory song, an anthem, in which the choir-singers sing by turns.
 Rest, quiet, peace.
 A Rest, (in music) a pause, a stop.
 To Rest, to take rest, to sleep, to remain or be left.
 Rest-harrow or Camock, an herb.
 Restoration, a restoring, a re-establishment.
 Restful, that rests or sleeps well.
 Restitution, a restoring or giving back again.
 Restive or Resty, apt to draw back, instead of going forward, as some horses are; stubborn, head-strong.
 Restless, that takes no rest, impatient.
 Restorative, that is of a restoring or strengthening quality.
 A Restorative, a medicine proper to restore strength.
 To Restore, to give up again.
 To Restrain, to keep in, to bridle or curb.
 Restraint, a hindrance contrary to one's inclination; confinement.
 A Restriction, a restraining, a limitation or stint.
 Restrictive or Restricting (in physic) that is of a binding quality.
 Resty, stubborn, wilful.
 The Result or Issue of a business.
 To Result, to follow or arise from.
 To Resume, to take up again; in speaking of a business or discourse.
 A Re-summmons, a second summons for a man to answer a law-action.
 A Resumption, a resuming or taking back again.
 Resumptives, medicines that serve to restore decayed nature.
 Resurrection, a raising up again to life.
 Retail, a selling of goods by parcels.
 To Retail commodities, to sell them in such a manner.
 To Retain, to keep or hold back, to keep in mind or remember.
 A Retainer, a client or servant, belonging to the retinue, that only attends upon special occasions.
 A Retaining-fee, the first fee given to a counsellor at law, to keep him from pleading for the adverse party.
 To Retaliate, to do like for like, to return.
 Retaliation, the act of retaliating.
 To Retard, to delay, to hinder or stop.
 To Retch, to stretch out, as one does that wakes from sleeping.
 To Retch or Reach, to hawk, to have a motion to vomit.
 Retchless, slothful, lazy, careless.
 A Retention, a retaining or stoppage of urine.
 Retentive, that serves to hold in.
 A Retinue, a train of acquaintance.
 To Retire, to withdraw, to go home or away.
 Retired, withdrawn, departed; private, lonely.
 Retirement, a retiring from company, privacy.
 A Retort, a kind of vessel used in distilling.
 To Retort, to turn back an argument, &c.
 Retorted, returned; bended or bowed in and out.
 To Retract, to recant or unsay.
 A Retraction, a retracting, a revoking one's opinion, &c.
 A Retreat, a retiring or going away.
 To Retreat, to make one's retreat, to go away from a place.
 To Retrench, to cut off, to lessen; to cast away.
 A Retrenchment, i. e. any defence consisting of a ditch or breast work.
 A Retribution, a making re-

- recompence or requital.
To Retrieve, to recover or get again.
The Retrieving (of partridges) the springing or finding of them again, after they have been once sprung.
A Return, a coming back, an answer, an acknowledgment.
To Return, to send or to come back to give an answer, to requite.
Returnable, that may be returned.
To Reveal, to lay open, to disclose or discover.
Revels, night sports of dancing, dice-playing, &c. used in princes courts or elsewhere.
To Revel, to make merry, especially in the night, to riot.
A Revel-rout, a riotous assembly of people.
A Revelation, a revealing or discovering.
Revenge, the taking a full satisfaction for an injury.
To Revenge, to take revenge.
Revengeful, much inclined to revenge.
A Revenue, the yearly income of lands, &c.
To Revere, to honour with awful respect.
Reverence, submissive carriage towards superiors, a bow in token of respect.
To Reverence, to honour or show respect to.
Reverend, worthy to be revered or honoured.
Reverent or Reverential, respectful, awful.
Reverse, that is on the back, or behind; as a reverse battery.
A Reverse, a back stroke in fencing.
The Reverse or Back-side of a medal or coin.
To Reverse, to repeal or make void.
A Reversed escutcheon (in heraldry) one that is turned upside down.
The Reversion (of an estate) the right a person has to an inheritance after another's decease.
To Revert, to return, as an estate or honour does to the crown.
To Revictual a ship, to furnish it with fresh provisions.
A Review, a second looking over; a muster of military forces.
To Review, to view or overlook again.
To Revile, to reproach, to taunt or rail at.
A Revisal, a second examination.
A Revise (among printers) a final proof of a printed sheet.
To Revise a piece of work, to look over it again, in order to correct or mend it.
To Revisit, to give a second visit, to visit again.
To Revive, to bring to or come to life again, to renew.
Re-union, a re-uniting, or rejoining.
To Reunite, to unite or join together again, to agree together again.
Revocable, that may be revoked or repealed.
A Revocation, a revoking or repealing.
To Revoke, to call back again, to repeal or make void, to renounce.
A Revolt, a rebellion or rising.
To Revolt, to rebel or rise against a sovereign.
To Revolve, to cast about in one's mind.
A Revolution (i. e. whirling round) a certain course of the heavenly bodies; a notable change of government.
A Revulsion, (in physic) a drawing back or forcing of humours to contrary parts.
To Revy, to see again (in a game at cards.)
A Rew, a row; as a row of muck or dung.
A Reward, that which is given for one's labour.
To Reward, to bestow a reward.
Rewey cloths, such as are full of rows and unevenly wrought.
A Reynetting, a sort of apple, a fruit.
A Rhapsody, a volume of Homer's poems; any confused collection of pieces.
Rhenish wine, a sort of wine brought from the ports about the river Rhine in Germany.
Rhetorical, belonging to rhetoric, eloquent.
A Rhetorician, one skilled in or a professor of rhetoric, the art of speaking well and eloquently.
Rheum, a flowing down of humours from the head.
Rheumatic, troubled with rheum, or belonging to
The Rheumatism, a wandering pain in the body; a running gout.
A Rhinoceros, a wild beast, so called from the horn on its snout.
Rhombs or Rhumbs, the points of the mariners compass.
Rhubarb, a root good to purge cholera, &c.
Rhyme or Rhime, metre

R I D

R I G

R I O

or jingling verse.
A Rib, a side-bone of the body, a side-timber in a ship; in archery, a hard goose-quill between the feathers.
To Rib-roast one, to cudgel or bang him soundly.
Ribaldry, wretchedness, debauchery, lewd talking.
A Ribbon or *Ribband*, made of silk, &c.
Rice, a sort of grain.
Rich, that has great income, plentiful.
Riches, a vast estate, wealth.
A Riches (among hunters) a company of martens or sables.
A Rick or *Reek*, a heap of corn or hay.
The Rickets, a disease in young children.
Rid, as to get rid or free from.
To Rid, to free from, to disengage.
Riddance, a ridding or clearing, dispatch.
Ridden, rode upon; as priest-ridden, said of those that suffer themselves to be absolutely governed by priests.
A Riddle, a dark saying, a kind of coal-sieve.
To Riddle, to pass through such a sieve.
A Ride, (of haste, &c.) a whole plump of sprigs growing out of the same root.
To Ride, to go on horse back, or in a coach, waggon, &c.
The ship Rides, i. e. is held fast in by her anchors from driving away.
A Ridge, the top of a hill, house, &c. a piece of land between two furrows.
A Ridge-band, that part

of a draught-horse's harness which runs across his back.
Ridged, that has many ridges.
A Ridgeling or *Ridgel*, the male of any beast that has been but half-gelt.
Ridicule, that which is ridiculous.
To Ridicule, to turn into ridicule, to render
Ridiculous, fit to be laughed at; silly.
A Riding, one of the three divisions of Yorkshire.
Rie or *Rye*, the best corn next to wheat.
Rife, frequent, common.
To Rife, to pillage or rob.
A Rift, a cleft or chink.
The Rift of a horse's hoof, that part which is pared or cut off.
The Rifts, corrupt matter lodged in a horse's palate.
A Rig, a horse that has been cut, and yet got a colt.
A Rig or *Tom-rig*, a romping wanton girl.
To Rig a ship, to furnish her with tackling.
Rigging, all ropes that belong to a ship.
Right, straight, just, true; justice, equity.
A Right, a just title or claim.
To Right one, to do him right or justice.
To Right the helm, to keep it even with the middle of the ship.
Righteous, upright, just, reasonable.
Rightful, grounded on just right, lawful.
Rigid, exact in observing rules; severe, strict.
A Riglet (among printers), a small piece of wood, used where a blank line

is necessary, and on other occasions.
Rigols, a musical instrument used in Flanders.
Rigorous, full of rigour, over-barb.
Rigour, severity of manners, harshness, sternness.
A Rim, the border or edge of any thing.
A Rime, a falling mist, that dissolves by degrees.
Rime or *Rhime*, the likeness of sound at the end of words.
Rime-dogrel, puaity, pitiful rhimes.
To Rime, to run in rhyme.
A Rhimer, a maker or writer of rhimes.
Rimy, belonging to a rime or mist, foggy.
The Rind, a bark of a tree, the skin of fruit.
A Ring, an ornament for the finger, a knocker for a door, a circle of metal or of people.
The Ring (of an anvil) that part to which the cable is fastened.
To Ring bells out, or to chime as they do.
Ring-bolts (in a ship) iron-pins to fix the planks.
The Ring-bone, an evil, in a horse's hoof.
A Ring-dove, a kind of wood-pigeon.
A Ring-head, an engine to stretch woollen cloth.
A Ring-leader, the head of a faction or party.
Ring-straked, marked with streaks, Gen. xxx. 39.
A Ring-tail, a kite with a white tail.
A Ring-walk, a round walk made by hunters.
A Ring-worm, a foul humour in the skin.
To Rinse, to wash lightly.
Riot, excess, debauchery.
A Riot, a rout or rabble of

- of people; in law, the forcible doing of an unlawful act by several persons.
- To Riot**, to make a riot, to live riotously.
- Riotous**, given to luxury, lewd, disorderly.
- To Rip**, to unsew, or undo the stitches.
- Ripe**, that is come to or is in its perfection.
- To Ripen**, to make ripe, or to grow ripe.
- A Rippler**, one that brings fish from the sea coasts, to sell in the inland parts.
- To Rippleflax**, to rub off the seed-vessels.
- Rise**, occasion or cause, preferment.
- The Rise or head of a river**.
- To Rise**, to spring, or to get up; to take rise from.
- A Rising**, a getting up, a swelling; an uproar.
- Rifings (in a ship)** thick planks, on which the deck-timbers bear at both ends.
- A Risk or Risque**, a hazard or venture.
- A Rite**, an order observed upon solemn occasions, a church-ceremony.
- A Ritual**, a book containing the particular rites of a church.
- A Ritualist**, one that sticks to ceremonies in religious worship.
- A Rival (properly one that has water from the same river with another)** a competitor, especially in love-concerns.
- To Rival one another**, to court the same mistress.
- To Rive**, to cleave or split asunder or in pieces.
- A River**, a great quantity of water continually running from its spring-head, till it falls into the sea.
- A Rivet**, any iron pin that is clinched.
- To Rivet a nail**, to turn back the point of it.
- A Rivulet**, a little river or brook.
- A Rix dollar**, a German coin worth about 4s. 6d.
- A Roach or Rotchet**, a fresh water fish.
- A Road**, a high way to travel in, an open place near the land for ships to lie in.
- A Roder**, a ship that rides at anchor in a road.
- To Roam about**, to range or ramble up and down.
- A Roan-horse**, a horse of a bay, black, or sorrel colour, having the body set all over very thick with grey or white hairs.
- To Roar**, to cry like a lion, to make a noise as the sea does; to cry out by reason of great pain.
- To Roast meat**, &c. before the fire.
- To Rob**, to take away by force.
- Robbery**, a taking away another man's goods openly against his will.
- Robbins (in a ship)** small ropes that tie the sails to the yards.
- A Robe**, a long gown that covers the whole body.
- Herb Robert**, a plant.
- A Robin-red-breast**, a singing bird.
- Robust**, strong like oak, strong-limbed, lusty.
- Rocambole**, a kind of small wild garlick.
- Roche-allum**, a mineral salt of a binding quality.
- A Rochet**, a bishop's surplice; the roach fish.
- A Rock**, a mass of stone; an instrument to spin flax with.
- To Rock a cradle**, to stir it backwards and forwards.
- Rocket**, a salter herb.
- A Rocket**, a creature in America, whose skin is of the colour of a faded leaf; also a kind of fire-work.
- Rocky**, belonging to or full of rocks.
- A Rod**, a bundle of birch-twigs, a wand or small stick, a measure of 16 feet and a half.
- A Rod-net**, a net to catch black-birds or wood-cocks.
- A Rodge**, a sort of water-fowl.
- A Rodomontade or Rodomontado**, a vain-glorious boasting or bragging.
- A Roe or Roe-buck**, a beast of chase.
- The Roe or milt of a fish**.
- Rogation-week**, the next week but one before Whitsunday, so called from the Latin word rogatio, i. e. supplication; on account of the solemn prayers, processions, &c. formerly used at this season.
- A Rogue**, a villain, a cheat, an idle sturdy beggar.
- Roguery**, villainy, knavery; rallery or drollery.
- Reguishi**, twicked, knu, wist; wanton, pleasant.
- To Roist**, to swagger about, to bounce or brag.
- A Roll**, a bundle rolled up, paper or parchment wound up like a pipe; a list of the names of persons, &c.
- To Roll**, to turn, to move round about.
- To Roll up**, to wind up.

- The Rolls, or office of the Rolls, a noted house, where the rolls or records of Chancery are kept.*
- A Roller, a swathing-band for infants; a round piece of wood to remove great stones, &c.*
- A Rolling-press, a kind of press to print pictures, stamps, &c.*
- A Rolling-stone, a round stone to roll gravel-walks.*
- Roman, belonging to the city, people, or church of Rome.*
- Roman catholics, papists, who follow the doctrine and discipline of that church.*
- The Roman character, in writing or printing.*
- A Romance, a feigned story about amorous adventures; a tale of a tub.*
- To Romance, to tell a rousing lie.*
- A Romancer, one that tells lies or false stories.*
- A Romanist, one that belongs to the church of Rome, a papist.*
- The Romans, the people or inhabitants of Rome.*
- Romantic, belonging to or favouring of a romance.*
- Rome, the chief city of Italy.*
- Romish, belonging to the church of Rome.*
- A Rondel (in fortification) a round tower.*
- A Rood, a land-measure, the fourth part of an acre.*
- A Roof, the top of an house, coach, &c.*
- The Roof or palate of the mouth.*
- A Rook, a bird that preys upon carrion; a notorious cheat.*
- To Rook, to cheat, gull, or deceive.*
- Room, place or space.*
- A Room, an apartment in a house.*
- A Roomy ship, a ship that is larger than ordinary.*
- A Roost, a perch for poultry.*
- To go to roost, or rest on such a perch.*
- A Root, that part of a plant which grows downwards; the rise or beginning of a thing.*
- To Root up, to pluck up by the roots.*
- To Root or Rout, to raise in and turn up the ground, as a hog does with his snout.*
- A Rope, a cord made of hemp, &c.*
- To Rope, to run thick, as some liquors do.*
- Rope-yarns, (among sailors) the tow, untwisted ropes.*
- A Roper, one that makes ropes.*
- Ropy, clammy, slimy.*
- A Rosary, a mass with prayers to the virgin Mary; a pair of beads, containing 15 pater-nosters and 150 ave-maries.*
- A Rose, a well-known flower.*
- A Rose-noble, a coin valued at 16s. 8d.*
- Rose-wood, a sort of shrub.*
- Rosemary, a wholesome plant.*
- Resin, an oily juice that runs out of some trees.*
- Rosined, rubbed or done over with resin.*
- Rosy, that is of the colour of roses.*
- The Rot, a disease in sheep.*
- To Rot, to perish with the rot, to make or to grow rotten.*
- Rote, as to speak by rote, i. e. without book.*
- Rotten, rotted, tainted.*
- A Rove, that small iron-piate to which a clinch-nail is fixed.*
- To Rove, to ramble about, to have rambling thoughts.*
- A Rover, one that roves, a sea-robber.*
- To shoot at Rovers, to shoot or do things at random.*
- Rouge, a French word for red; whence*
- Rouge-croix, and Rouge-dragon, the names of two of the pursuivants at arms.*
- Rough, uneven, stern, harsh, bristly.*
- A Rough sea, is when the waves grow high.*
- To Rough-cast a wall, to lay it with lime and coarse sand.*
- To Rough-hew timber, to cut it out rough.*
- The Rounce or handle of a printing press.*
- Rouncevals, a kind of large pease.*
- A Round, a ring or circle; a watch that goes in the night about the streets of a garrison, &c.*
- Rounds, (among stonecutters) the broken pieces of statues.*
- To Round, to make or to cut round.*
- A Round-house, a parish prison; the master's room in a ship.*
- A Roundel, a round ball in heraldry.*
- A Roundelay, a shepherd's song or dance.*
- Rount, a kind of flesh colour in horses.*
- A Roup, a filthy bile in the*

ROY

RUE

RUM

the rump of poultry.
To Rouse, to raise or stir up.
The hawk Rouses, i. e. shakes herself.
To Rouse in the cable, (a sea phrase) to hale on so much of it as lies slack.
A Rousing lie, a story greet one.
A Rousselet, a delicious small pear.
A Rout, a throng of people, a squabble, the defeat of an army.
A Rout, or herd of wolves, a hunting term.
To Rout, to put to flight, to snore or snort, to raut up the ground as swine do.
A Route, a road for soldiers.
A Row or Rank, as a row of trees, houses, &c.
To Row a boat, with sculls or oars.
A Rowel, a kind of issue, made by drawing a skin of hair or silk through the skin of a horse's breast, &c.
To Rowel, to make such an issue.
The Rowel, or small prickling iron of a spur.
Rowing of cloaths, the smoothing of them with a roller.
Royal, belonging to a king or queen, princely.
The Royal (among hunters) one of the starts of a stag's head.
The Royal-Society, a fellowship of noble and learned persons founded by king Charles II. for the improving of natural knowledge, &c.
A Royalist, one that is of a king's or queen's

party.
Royalty, the office or dignity of a sovereign prince.
Royalties, the royal rights or prerogatives of a king or queen.
A Rub, an hindrance, a biting jest.
To Rub one's hands, &c. to rub or run smooth at bowls.
A Rubace or Rubacel, a precious stone.
A Rubber, a rubbing-cloth.
To play Rubbers, or a double game at any sport.
Rubbish, broken bricks, mortar, &c. of old houses.
A Rubrick, a title of the civil or canon law, usually printed in red letters.
The Rubricks, or titles for duly performing the service of the Common-prayer.
Ruby, (in heraldry) the colour in noblemens coat-armour.
A Ruby, a precious stone of a blood red colour.
A Ruck, a bird of prey of a prodigious bigness.
To Ruck, to squat down.
The Rudder (of a ship) a piece of timber hanged in the stern post, which serves to guide her course.
Ruddle, a sort of red chalk.
A Ruddock, a bird, a land-toad.
Ruddy, inclining to red, reddish.
Rude, rough, coarse, ignorant, clownish.
Rudiments, the first principles or grounds of any art or faculty.
Rue, a bitter herb.
To Rue, to repent or be extremely sorry for; to suf-

fer vast damage.
Rueful, woeful, pitiful, sad.
A Ruff, an old-fashioned linen suit for the neck; a kind of fighting-bird; a fish like a perch; a getting the better at cards.
To Ruff, to trump at cards.
The hawk Ruffs, i. e. bites the prey, but does not trust it.
A Russian, a wicked base fellow, a desperate villain.
Ruffingly, like a russian, boisterous; rude.
A Ruffle, a fold.
A pair of Ruffles or Ruffled-cuffs.
To Ruffle, to fold into ruffles, to rumple or towaze, to disorder or put out of temper.
Ruffling-rabin, an herb.
A Rug, a kind of covering for a bed.
Rugged, rough, uneven, stern, cross.
Ruin, fall, decay, undoing.
To Ruin, to bring to ruin, to spoil, or lay waste.
Ruinous, falling to decay, ready to fall.
Rule, command or sway.
A Rule, a law or principle to go by.
To Rule, to govern, to guide, to draw lines.
A Ruler, a governour, an instrument to mark lines on paper, &c.
Rum, a Barbadoes drink, stronger than brandy.
A Rumb or Rhumb, one point of the mariners compass.
To Rumble, to make a hollow noise.
To Ruminare, (i. e. to chew the cud) to weigh

R U P

S A B

S A D

in mind, to think upon.
To Rummage, to remove
 lumber from one place
 to another; to clear a
 ship's hold for stowage
 of goods.
A Rummer, a drinking-
 glass for Rhenish wine.
Rumour, report, fame,
 common talk.
The Rump of a capon,
 goose, or other fowl.
A Rumple, a fold made
 by tumbling or touzing.
To Rumple or **Ruffle** a
 band, &c.
Run, as he put him to
 the run, i. e. made him
 run away.
The Run (of a ship) that
 part of her hull which
 is always under water.
To Run, as an enemy, or
 as water does, &c.
A Runagate, a rambling
 or roving fellow.
A Runaway, one that
 flies from his master's
 service or his prince's
 colours.
A Rundle or **Roundel** (in
 heraldry) the figure of
 a round ball or bullet.
A Rundlet or **Runlet**, a
 small vessel that holds
 from 3 to 18 gallons.
The Rungs, or ground-
 timbers of a ship.
A Runner, one that runs,
 a ship-rope to hoist in
 goods.
The Runner, or upper stone
 of a mill.
Runnet, the same as Ren-
 net.
The Running-worm, a dis-
 ease.
A Runt, a small sized
 Welsh cow, a meer
 dwarf.
An old Runt, a short de-
 crepit old woman.
A Rupture, a breaking, a
 breach of a treaty or

friendship; burstness.
Rural, belonging to the
 country.
A Rural dean, a church
 officer under the arch-
 deacon.
A Rush or **Bull-rush**, a
 weed.
To Rush in, to enter hastily
 or forcibly.
Rush grown, (in archery)
 the same as bobtail.
Russet, a dark-brown co-
 lour.
The Russet-pear, a fruit.
A Russetin, a kind of ap-
 ple.
The Rust of iron or other
 metals.
To Rust, to gather rust, to
 grow rusty.
Rustical or **Rustic**, coun-
 try like, clownish.
Rusticity, clownishness,
 curbsiveness.
Rusty, belonging to or full
 of rust.
A Rut, the marks of a
 wheel in the road.
The Rut, or coupling of
 deer, wild boars, &c.
To Rut, to go to rut.
A Ruttier, a book that
 gives directions for a
 ship's course.
A Ryall or **Real**, a Spanish
 coin worth 6 d. 3 q.
Rye or **Rie**, a kind of corn.

S A B

A Sabbatarian, one that
 keeps the seventh day
 sabbath.
The Sabbath, (i. e. rest)
 the seventh day of the
 week, celebrated as a
 day of rest among the
 Jews; or the first day
 of the week, by Chri-
 stians.
Sable, the rich furr of a
 black marten; the black
 F f

eslour in heraldry.
A Sabre, a sort of broad
 sword.
Sacerdotal, belonging to
 priests, priestly.
A Sack, a bag or pouch.
A Sack, (of sheep's wool)
 the quantity of 26 stone,
 14 pounds to the stone.
Sack or **Canary-wine**.
To Sack, to plunder, to
 lay waste or destroy.
To Sack up, to put into
 sacks or bags.
A Sackbut, a musical in-
 strument like a trumpet.
A Sacrament, (indivinity)
 a great and sacred mys-
 tery; as the sacraments
 of baptism and the
 Lord's supper.
Sacramental, belonging to a
 sacrament.
Sacred, holy; not to be in-
 jured or broken.
A Sacrifice, a holy offering
 to GOD.
To Sacrifice, to offer up in
 that manner, to make
 a sacrifice to.
Sacrificial, belonging to sa-
 crifices.
Sacrilege, the stealing of sa-
 cred things; church-rob-
 bing.
Sacrilegious, belonging to
 or guilty of that crime.
Sad, sorrowful, grievous,
 mean, pitiful.
A Saddle, a seat on a horse,
 &c.
To Saddle, to set on a sad-
 dle.
A Saddler, one whose trade
 is to make saddles.
The Sadducees, an heretical
 sect among the Jews, who
 denied the being of an-
 gels and spirits; as also
 the resurrection of the
 body. They took name
 from Sadoc their first
 founder, or from the He-
 brew word sadoc, i. e.
 just-

S A I

S A L

S A M

- justice, by reason of their pretensions to the greatest strictness in that point.
- Saducism**, the principles and doctrine of the Sadducees.
- Safe**, that is out of danger; sure.
- A Safe**, a kind of cupboard to keep victuals in.
- A Safe-conduct**, a security granted for strangers quiet coming in and passing out of a country.
- Safe-guard**, protection or defence given to the oppressed, &c.
- A woman's Safe-guard**, a kind of dust-gown.
- Safety**, a being safe and sound.
- Saffron**, a plant that bears yellow flowers.
- To Sag**, to hang down on one side.
- Sagacious**, that is of quick parts; subtil, shrewd.
- Sagacity**, quickness of apprehension, sharpness of wit.
- Sage**, wise, discreet; also an umbelliferous herb.
- A Sage**, a wise man, a great philosopher.
- The Sage-rose**, or Holly-rose, a flower.
- A Sail**, a piece of canvas which catches the wind, and serves to give way to a ship or boat.
- The Sails or Fliers** of a wind-mill. In falconry, the wings of a hawk.
- To Sail**, to go under sail at sea, or on a river.
- A Sailor**, an able seaman employed in ordering the sails and steering the ship.
- Sainfoin**, a kind of grass good to improve land.
- A Saint**, a holy or godly person.
- To Saint one**, to put him in the number of saints.
- Sake**, as for my sake, i. e. upon my account.
- A Saker**, a kind of hawk, a great gun.
- A Sakeret**, the male of a saker-hawk.
- A Salamander**, a creature like a lizard.
- A Salary**, an allowance of wages, &c.
- A Sale**, the selling of any goods or wares.
- Saleable**, that is proper or fit for sale.
- A lion Sailant**, (in heraldry) one drawn in a leaping posture.
- Saligot or Water-caltrop**, a plant.
- To Salivate**, to gather or to make spittle, to flux.
- Salivation**, a salivating or drawing humours out of the mouth by proper medicines; a fluxing.
- A Sallet**, a dish of rare herbs, dressed with vinegar, &c.
- Sallow**, pale; as he had a fallow countenance.
- The Sallow or Goats-willow**, a tree.
- A Sally**, a rushing out of forces in a besieged place, to fall upon the besiegers; a sudden fit of anger, a flash of wit.
- To Sally out**, or Sally forth, to issue out of a town, &c. as armed troops may do.
- To Sally a bell**, to ring it after a particular manner.
- A Sally-port**, a door thro' which a sally is made.
- A Salmon**, a large and delicious sea-fish.
- A Salmon-peel**, a fish, perhaps of the same kind.
- Salmon-fewse**, the young fry of salmons.
- Salt**, made of sea-water or of a spring, &c.
- To Salt meat**, to season it with salt.
- A Salt or Salt-seller**, a vessel to hold salt.
- Salt-petre**, a kind of mineral salt.
- A Salter**, one that sells or deals in salt.
- A Saltier or Salteer** (in heraldry) a figure in form of St. Andrew's cross.
- Salvage-money**, a recompence allowed to a ship that has saved or rescued another from enemies or pirates.
- Salvation** (in divinity) a being saved from endless misery, and admitted to everlasting happiness.
- A Salvatory**, a surgeon's box to hold salves, &c.
- A Salve**, a medicine for sores, wounds, &c.
- To Salve**, to save or preserve; as to salve a ship.
- A Salver**, one that has saved a ship or its goods; a piece of plate to hold a glass or cup of liquor, so as to save one's cloaths, &c. from drops.
- A Salvo**, an exception or reserve; as he came off with a salvo.
- A Salutation**, a saluting or greeting.
- A Salute**, an outward mark of civility; as a bow, kiss, &c.
- To Salute**, to shew one's respect in some such manner.
- A Samarr or Simarr**, a kind of long robe.
- Same**, as it is one and the same thing.
- Samlet**, a young salmon fish.
- Samphire**, a sallot-herb.
- Sampier**, a sea-herb good

in pickle.

A Samplar, a pattern of needle-work, &c.

A Sample, some part of a commodity given as a pattern.

Sanctification, the act of sanctifying.

To Sanctify, to hallow or make holy.

Sanctimony or Sanctity, holiness, devoutness.

A Sanction, a decree or ordinance, especially about church affairs.

A Sanctuary, a sanctified or holy place; a place privileged for offenders to take refuge in.

The Sanctuary (among the Jews) the most holy place of the tabernacle.

Sand, to strew on the floor of a house, &c.

A Sand-bag, a graver's cushion to turn his plate on.

A Sandal, a kind of flat open shoe.

Sanderack or Red arsenick, a mineral.

Sanders, an Indian wood much used in phyfie.

Sandever, the drops of glass.

A Sandling, a sea-fish like a plaice.

Sandy, belonging to or full of sand.

A Sanglier (among hunters) a wild boar five years old.

A Sangiack (in Turkey) a governour next in dignity to a beglerbeg.

Sanguinary, that delights in shedding blood; blood-thirsty.

Sanguine, abounding with blood. In heraldry, the murrey colour.

The Sanhedrim, the chief council or court of justice among the ancient Jews.

Sanicle or Self-heal, an herb.

Santons, certain Mahometan prophets.

Sap, the juice of trees. the robupest and softest part of timber.

Green Sap, the thickened juice of buckthorn-berries.

Sap or Sappe, (in fortification) a digging at the foot of a work, to undermine it.

To Sap, to undermine, to dig into.

Sapless, that has no sap or juice.

A Sapling, a young tree that is full of sap.

A Sapphire, a precious stone of a blue colour, with golden sparkles; (among heralds) the blue colour in noblemens coats.

Sappy, abounding with or full of sap.

A Saraband, a quick air in music, a kind of dance.

A Sarcasm, a bitter scoff, when one is jeered as it were out of his skin.

Sarcastical or Sarcastic, belonging thereto.

A Sarcel or Sercil, the pinion of a hawk's wing.

Sarcling-time, the season that a husbandman weeds his corn.

A Sardel or Sardine, a sea-fish.

A Sardonyx, a precious stone, partly of the colour of a man's nail, and partly of a cornelian colour; the murrey-colour in the coat-armour of noblemen.

A Sarplar (of wool) the quantity of 13 stone.

A Sarpier or Sarp-cloth, a piece of canvas to

wrap wares in.

A Sarle or Searce, a kind of hair-sieve.

To Sarle or sift.

Sarfenet, a slight sort of silk.

A Sash, a girdle for a gown or cassock.

A Sash or Sash-window, a window framed with large squares.

Sassafras, an American tree, whose bark smells like cinnamon.

A Sasse, a lock or sluice, especially in a cut river.

Satan, the adversary of mankind, the devil.

Satanical, belonging to Satan, devilish.

A Satchel, a little sack or bag.

To Satiare, to sanctify; to cloy or glut.

Satiety, fullness, glut, surfeit.

Satisfaction, a being satisfied; content, amends, atonement.

Satisfactory, sufficient to satisfy or give satisfaction.

To Satisfy, to content, to please, to pay creditors.

Satten or Sattin, a kind of silk.

Saturday, the 7th day of the week, on which our Saxon ancestors worshipped the idol Saturn or Seater.

Saturn, the most ancient of the beathen gods; the highest of the seven planets. In heraldry, the black colour in the coats of sovereign princes.

Saturnine, belonging to or partaking of the nature of the planet Saturn.

A Satyr or Satire, a witty poem, that sharply rebukes

rebukes vice and vicious persons.

Satyrical, belonging to satyr.

Satyrion or Ragwort, an herb.

A Satyrist, one that writes satyrs.

To Satyrize, to rally after a satyrical manner.

Satyr, certain paltry demy-gods, said to dwell in woods and deserts, and represented like hairy men upwards, with horned heads, whisking tails, and goats feet, the emblems of insolence and lasciviousness.

Savage, barbarous, wild, fierce.

The Savages, the wild people in the Indies.

Sauce, any compound that gives a relish to meat.

A Saucer, a vessel to hold sauce, vinegar, &c.

Saucy, over-bold, haughty, vain.

To Save, to deliver, to preserve or keep, to spare.

Savine, an herb good to cure ulcers, &c.

A Saviour, a person that saves or delivers; as, our Lord and Saviour

JESUS CHRIST.

To Saunter about, to go idling up and down.

Savonet, a kind of compound used instead of wash-balls.

A Savour, a taste or relish, a scent or smell.

To Savour, to taste, to have a relish of.

Savoury, that tastes or relishes well.

Savoury or Winter-savoury, a wholesome pot-herb.

Savoys, a fine sort of cabbage, first brought from the duchy of Savoy in

Italy.

A Sausage or Saucidge, a kind of pudding made of pork chopt small, &c.

A Sausage or Warlike Sausage, a long piece of cloth seamed up like a gut, dipped in tar, and filled with powder, to fire mines, bomb-chests, &c.

A Saw, a well known tool used by carpenters, &c.

To Saw, to work with that tool.

A Sawyer, one whose business is to saw timber.

Saxafrage, an herb that breaks stones in human bodies.

The Saxons, a warlike people, who, with the Angles and Jutes, their neighbours, came from Jutland, a province of Denmark; and having got footing in Great Britain, A. C. 450, subdued most part of the island: they are said to have taken name from their crooked swords called seaxes in their language.

Say, a thin sort of stuff.

To Say, to deliver something by word of mouth.

A Scab, a gall or fret in any part of the body.

The Scabbard or Sheath, of a sword.

Scabbed or Scabby, that has or is full of scabs.

Scabious, an herb.

A Scaffold, a frame of wood raised to carry on a building.

A Scalado, an attack upon a town-wall, made with scaling-ladders.

To Scald with boiling water, &c.

A Scale, of a fish, &c.

A Scale (of music) a rule made up of lines and spaces, on which the figures of the musical notes are set down in their natural order.

To Scale, to pull off fish-scales; to get up a wall by means of a ladder.

A pair of Scales to weigh with.

A Scale, a scurf on the head, Scalled, over-run with the scall.

A Scallion, a kind of small onion.

The scalled or Harry scalp, the skin that covers the skull bone.

A Scalpel or Scalping-iron, a surgeon's instrument to scrape corrupt flesh from the bones.

Scaly covered with or full of scales.

To Scamble, to rove or wander up and down.

To Scamble away, to lavish, to waste.

A Scambling town, a town in which the houses stand at a great distance one from another, camomely, a purging herb.

To Scampet, to run away busily.

To Scam a business, to squint, to require narrow yintail,

To scan a verse, to prove it according to the number of its feet.

Scandal, a stumbling block, offence, disgrace.

To scandalize, to raise a scandal upon, to slander, to give offence.

Scandalous, giving offence, disgraceful, shameful.

Scandalum magnatum, a wrong done to a peer or great officer of the realm, by scandalous reports, &c. or the writ to recover damages there.

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thereupon.

Scant, that is less than requisite, scarce.

A Scantling, a size or measure.

Scanty, short or scarce; too straight or narrow.

To Scape or Escape, to get away.

To Scape a scouring, to get off unpunished.

A Scar, the seam or mark of a wound.

Scaramouch, a famous Italian buffoon, who acted in London, An. 1673, whence the name is usually given to any sort of droll or jack pudding.

Scarce, rare, dear, hard to come by.

Scarcity or Scarceness, a being scarce.

A Scare, a kind of fish.

To Scare, to put in fear, to fright.

A Scare-crow, a figure made of straw or clouts, and set up in fields, to fright away the birds.

A Scarf, a part of womens attire; an ornament worn by military officers, &c.

The Scarf-skin, the utmost thin skin that covers a human body.

Scarfed, having a scarf on; in sea-language, pierced or fastened in.

Scarfing (among shipwrights) a letting the end of one piece of timber into that of another, very close and even.

Scarification, the act of scarifying.

To Scarify, to lance or open a sore, to make incisions in any part of the body.

Scarlet, a sort of red colour, or cloth dyed of that colour.

Scarp (in fortification) the

slope of that side of the ditch which is next the place.

A Scarpe (in heraldry) the figure of a military commander's scarf.

A Scatch, a kind of bit for horses.

Scatches or Stilts, used by boys.

A Scate, a sea fish; a sort of patten to go upon ice.

To Scate, to slide with a pair of scates.

To Scatter, to spread abroad here and there.

A Scavenger, a parish-officer, who takes care that the streets be cleansed from dirt and filth.

The Scenes (in a play-house) the pictures representing landscapes, buildings, &c. round the stage.

A Scent, a smell.

To Scent, to smell as a dog does.

Scented, as sweet scented, having a sweet smell.

A Scepter or Sceptre, a royal staff borne by kings upon some great solemnity.

Sceptical or Sceptic, belonging to the sceptics.

Scepticism, the doctrine or opinion of

The Scepticks, a sect of philosophers that doubted of everything, and would admit of no determination.

A Schedule, a scroll of paper or parchment; an inventory of goods joined to a will, lease, &c.

A Scheme, a model or draught, a figure represented by lines.

A Schism, a division or rent in the church.

Schismatical, belonging thereto.

A Schismatick, one that occasions schism, a separatist.

A Scholar, one that learns at school or elsewhere, a learned person.

Scholarship, the quality or parts of a scholar.

Scholastical or Scholastic, belonging to a scholar or school.

Scholastic divinity, school-divinity, which chiefly treats of nice and disputable points.

A Scholiast, one that makes notes upon an author.

A Scholion, a gloss, a short exposition.

A School, a place where any art or science is taught.

To School one, to check or chide him severely.

A School-man, one skilled in school-divinity.

Schooling, chiding, &c. also the schoolmaster's pay.

The Sciatica or Gout in the hips.

Science, knowledge, learning, skill.

The seven liberal Sciences, are grammar, logick, rhetoric, arithmetick, geometry, astronomy, and musick.

A Scimitar or Cymitar, a sort of broad sword.

A Sciolist, a smatterer in any kind of knowledge.

A Scion, a graff or tender shoot of a tree.

A pair of Scissors, used by tailors, &c.

A Scithe or Sithe, to cut down grass.

A Scoff, an abusive jest.

To Scoff, to mock, to pass a jeer upon.

A Scold, a scolding woman.

To Scold, to brawl or to wrangle.

A Scollop, a shell-fish, an indenting in embroidery-work.

A Scolopendra, a venomous worm, that has eight feet, and a picked tail.

A Sconce, a branched candlestick; a small fort to defend a pass or river, &c.

To Sconce, to fine, or set a fine upon.

A Scoop, a vessel to hold corn.

A Scoop or Scooper, a wooden shovel to throw up water.

To Scoop away, to throw with such a shovel.

A Scooper, a kind of water forol.

Score, prospect, aim, end, room.

Scorbutic, belonging to or troubled with the scurvy.

To Scorch, to burn as the heat of the sun or fire does.

Scordion or Water-germander, an herb.

Score, account or consideration.

A Score, an account or reckoning; in music, the original draught of the whole composition; a term for twenty; as three-score, four-score, &c.

To Score or Score up, to set upon the score or reckoning.

Scorn, open, light, the effect of pride.

To Scorn, to despise or slight in a baughty manner.

Scornful, slighting to the highest degree, baughty.

A Scorpion, a venomous insect, that has seven feet, and stings with the tail.

A Scot or Shot, a club, score or reckoning.

To pay Scot and Lot, to discharge all sorts of duties that belong to a subject.

Scot-free, excused from paying his club, free punishment.

The Scotch or Scotchmen, the people of North Britain called Scotland.

To Scotch, to cut; as, to scotch a fish to the bone.

Scotch collops, veal flakes fried after the Scotch way.

A Scovel, a mop to clean an oven.

To Scowl or Scowl, to knit the brows, to look gruff.

A Scoundrel, a pitiful, rascally fellow.

To Scour, to cleanse, to purge by stool, to rob on the sea.

To Scour off, to sheer off, or run away.

A Scouring, a looseness, especially in cattle.

Scourings, gentle purging medicines for horses.

A Scourge, a whip made of thongs.

To Scourge, to whip, to chastise.

A Scout, a spy sent to bring tidings of the enemy; a kind of judge in Holland.

Scouts or Scout-watches, soldiers who keep guard in the advanced posts.

To Scout or Scout away, to go here and there upon the discovery.

A Scrag or Lean Scrag, a body that has nothing but skin and bones.

The Scrag-end of a neck of mutton.

Scraggy, extremely lean.

To Scramble, to snatch eagerly, to strive to catch or lay hold of a thing.

To Scramble up, to climb up.

To Scranch, to crack or break any thing between the teeth.

A Scrap, a bit of broken meat, &c.

To Scrape, to grate, to gather or heap up.

A Scraper, a person that scrapes, or an instrument to scrape with.

A Scratch with the nail of one's finger.

To Scratch, to claw, to grate.

The Scratches, certain dry scabs in horses.

To Scrawl, to write after a sorry careless manner.

Scrawls, ill-shaped written letters.

A Scray, a kind of sea-swallow; a bird.

To Scream or Screech, to make a noise like a door that has rusty hinges, or the drawing of a saw.

To Scream or Scream out, to cry out, especially as one that is frightened.

To Screech, to howl or hoot, as the screech-owl does.

A Screen, a device to keep off wind or heat of the fire; a frame to sift earth, sand, &c. for mortar.

To Screen, to sift through a screen, to shelter, to defend.

The Screw of a vice, press, &c.

To Screw the barrel of a gun.

To Screw himself into or get into one's favour.

Scribble, pitiful or sorry writing.

To Scribble, to scratch or dash.

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dash with the pen.
A Scribbler, a sorry writer, or a very bad author.
A Scribe, a writer or penman; a secretary.
The Scribes, a sect among the ancient Jews, who were employed in the synagogues, and expounded the Levitical law to the people.
A Scrip, a budget or bag.
Scriptural, belonging to the Holy Scripture, or sacred writings of the Old and New testament.
Scripturists, those that ground their faith upon holy scripture only.
A Scritory, a cabinet, with a table to write on.
A Scrivener, one that draws up or engrosses writings, as bills, bonds, &c.
A Scroll, a slip or roll of parchment, &c.
A Scrub, an old broom; a pitiful sorry wretch.
To Scrub, to rub hard with a rubbing-brush.
Scroff, little sticks, coals, &c. which poor people gather for fuel on the sides of the river Thames.
A Scruple, the third part of a drachm in weight; a doubt, niceness in point of conscience.
To Scruple, to make a scruple.
Scrupulous, full of scruples; nice.
To Scrusse, to crowd, to press or thrust hard.
To Scrutinize, to make a strict inquiry.
A Scrutiny, a strict search or diligent inquiry.
A Scrutoir or Scritory, a long sort of cabinet.
A Sery (in falconry) a great flock of fowl.
A Scud, or sudden shower

of rain.
To Scud or Scuddle away, to run away all of a sudden.
A Scuffle, a quarrel with fighting; a bustle.
To Scuffle with, to strive or to dispute with.
A Skulk, or company of foxes; a hunting-term.
To Skulk, to bide one's self, to lurk here and there.
A Skull, the bone of the head; a little oar.
A Sculler, a boat rowed with skulls, or the waterman that manages it.
A Scullery, a place to wash and scour in.
A Scullion, a drudge that does the meanest services in a kitchen.
Sculpture, the art of carving or engraving.
A Sculpture, a print or engraved picture.
Scum, froth, dross.
To Scum, to take off the scum in a pot, &c.
Scuppers or Scupperholes, (in a ship) little holes in the sides, through which the water runs off into the sea.
A Scurf, a scaly swelling on the skin of the head.
Scurfy, belonging to or full of scurf.
Scurrility, buffonry, saucy scoffing.
Scurrilous, saucy, abusive, railing.
The Scurvy, a disease that causes yellow spots on the body, stinking breath, &c.
Scurvy, naughty, bad, pitiful, paltry.
A Scut, the tail of a rabbit or hare.
A Scutcheon, the center-stone in a building; a small piece of metal set

before a lock; the ground of a coat of arms.
A Scuttle, a dust-basket, a mill trough; the bowl on the top-mast of a ship.
Scuttles, square holes to pass thro' the deck into any room below, or little windows cut out in the cabins.
The Sea, that general collection of waters which encompass the earth.
A Sea-devil, a kind of monstrous fish.
Sea-drag, any thing that hangs over the side of a ship or boat in the sea, as shirts, gowns, &c.
Sea-fating, that uses or follows the sea.
A Sea-gate, a wave that brings two ships close together.
Sea-long, the froth of the sea.
A Sea-mew, a bird.
A Sea-navel, a small shell-fish.
A Sea-turn, a gale of wind that comes off from the sea.
Sea-ward, in the main sea.
A Seal, the print of a coat of arms, cut in metal, or stamped in wax.
To Seal, to set a seal to a writing.
The Seal or Sea-calf, a fish.
A Sealer, a Chancery-officer, that seals writs, deeds, &c.
Seam, the fat of a hog clarified.
A Seam, a stitch with a needle.
A Seam (of corn) a measure of 8 bushels.
Seams (of a ship) those parts where the planks are closed together.
The Seams, a disease in horses,

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horses, when the hoofs grow soft and rugged.

A Seaman, one employed in sea-affairs.

Seamed, that has seams or stitches.

A Seamster or Seamstress, a man or woman that sows or deals in linen.

A Sean, a kind of large fish-net.

To Sear, to burn with a hot iron or a wax-candle.

Sear-leaves, withered or dead leaves of a tree.

Sear-wood, dead boughs cut off from forest-trees.

A Searce, a fine hair-sieve.

To Searce, to sift through such a sieve.

A Search, an inquiry.

To Search, to seek or look for.

A Searcher, a person that searches; an officer who examines and marks the defects of woollen-cloth.

A Seasnape, a shell-fish.

A Season, one of the four parts of the year; a proper time to do any thing in.

To Season meat, to powder, corn or pickle it.

Seasonable, done in season; convenient.

The Seasonings, a distemper which strangers are subject to in the West-Indies.

A Seat, any thing to sit on; a dwelling house.

To Seat, to place or set, to settle.

A Secession, a going aside, a retiring.

To Seclude, to shut apart from others, to shut out.

Second (in number) as this is the second time.

A Second, one that defends or backs another.

A Second, (in time) the 60th part of a minute.

To Second, to come in as a second; to assist or aid another.

Secondary, (in philos.) the same with second; as the secondary causes.

A Secondary, the second man in any place; as

The Secondary, (of the Counters) the next officer to the sheriffs, in each of the Counter-prisons.

Secrecy or Secretness, the keeping of a matter secret.

Secret, private, hidden, close, or that keeps counsel.

A Secret, a thing that few know, or that ought to be kept private.

A Secretary, a person employed in writing letters or dispatches for a prince, nobleman, &c. as the secretaries of state.

The king's Secretaries, officers that sign the dispatches of the seal.

A Secretaryship, the office of or time during which one has been a secretary.

A Sect, a party professing the same opinion.

Sectarian, belonging to a schismatical sect.

A Sectary, one that follows a particular sect, separated from the established church.

Secular, belonging to this world or life; that is conversant with the world.

A Secular priest, (opposed to a regular) one that takes upon him the cure of souls, and does not live under any rules of religious orders.

To Secularize a monk, to make him a secular monk.

Secure, that is out of danger, safe; fearless, careless.

To Secure, to make secure, to save; to seize, to clasp in prison.

Security, safety, security for payment of money; a being without fear of danger.

A Sedan, a chair in which persons of quality, &c. are sometimes carried.

Sedate, that is of a quiet temper; composed.

Sedentary, that sits much, or that works sitting.

Sedge, a kind of weed.

A Sediment, the dregs or grounds of any thing, settled at the bottom.

Sedition, popular tumult or uproar.

Seditious, apt or tending to raise a sedition.

To Seduce, to mislead or deceive; to debauch.

A Seducement, a seducing or being seduced.

Sedulity, continual care or diligence.

Sedulous, extremely careful or diligent.

A See, the seat or dignity of a bishop, &c.

To See, to look, to behold.

The Seed of living creatures or plants.

To Seed, to run to seed.

A Seed-leap or Seed-lip, the vessels in which husbandmen carry their seed-corn.

A Seeds-man, one that sows or sels seed.

Seedlings, gilliflowers that come from seeds.

Seedy, belonging to or full of seed.

To Seek, to look for.

The Seel or Seeling, (of a ship) the violent rolling of

of it from one side to another.

To Seem, to appear, to make a shew.

Seemly, that seems well, handsome.

Seers, prophets in the Old Testament.

To Seethe, to boil.

Seggrum, an herb.

A lion Sejant (in heraldry), i. e. drawn sitting with the fore-feet straight.

A Seigneur (in law) a lord of the fee or manour.

The Grand Seignior (i. e. great lord), a title given to the emperor of the Turks.

A Seigniority, the jurisdiction or power of a lord; a lordship.

Seised of (in law) possessed of.

Selin (in law) possession of or a right to lands, &c.

To Seize, to lay hold of, to take by force.

To Seize or Seise, (among sailors) to make fast or bind.

Seizing (in falconry) a hawk's taking any thing in her claws, and holding it fast.

A Seizure, a seizing, a distress of goods, &c.

Seldom, rarely; as that is seldom seen.

Select, chosen out of others; choice.

To Select, to pick out, to cull.

Self, one's own person; as myself, thyself, &c.

The Self-same, the very same.

Selfish, that only minds his own interest.

To Sell, to put off commodities.

A Selander, a dry scab on the ham of a horse's

binder leg.

Sellery or Celery, a sallot-herb.

A Selvage, the outmost edge of linen-cloth.

Semblance, appearance, likeness, shew.

A Semi-brief, a musical note, half the quantity of a brief.

A Semi-circle, one half of an entire circle.

Semi-circular, belonging thereto.

A Semi-colon, a point in a sentence, between a comma and a colon, thus marked (;).

A Semi-quaver, i. e. half a quaver, a note in music.

A Semi-tone, half a tone.

A Seminary, a seed-plot, or nursery of young plants; a college for training up priests of the Romish church.

Sena, the purging leaves of a shrub.

The Senate, the chief council of state among the ancient Romans, or the place where they assembled; thence taken for a parliament, or the court of aldermen in a city.

A Senator, a member of the senate; a parliament-man, an alderman.

Senatorian, belonging to a senator; as the senatorian dignity.

To Send, to cause a person to go on errand.

The Ship sends much, i. e. falls with her stern deep into the hollow between two waves.

Sendal, a thin Cyprus silk.

The Seneschal or Steward of a court.

Sengreen or House-leak, an herb.

Senior, elder.

Seniority, eldership, pre-cedency.

A Sennight, (i. e. seven nights) the space of a week.

Sensation, (in philosophy) a perceiving of things by the senses.

Sense, the faculty of receiving the impression of outward objects; reason, judgment, meaning.

The five Senses, viz. hearing, seeing, feeling, tasting, and smelling.

Senseless, that has no sense of feeling, void of reason.

Sensibility or Sensibleness, the quality of being

Sensible, that feels or is apt to perceive; that may be felt or perceived.

Sensitive, that has the faculty of feeling or perceiving.

The Sensitive plant, whose leaves close up when touched, and spread open again as soon as the hand is taken off.

Sensual, voluptuous, given to gross pleasures.

Sensuality, a pleasing the senses, a giving one's self up to unlawful pleasures.

A Sentence, a certain number of words joined together; a wise saying, a decree of a court of justice.

Sentenced, that has sentence passed upon him by a judge.

Sententious, full of pithy sentences.

Sentiment, thought, mind, opinion.

A Sentinel or Sentry, a private soldier upon guard.

Senvy, the plant of whose seed mustard is made.

Separable, that may be separated.

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parated.
Separate, distinct, particu-
lar.

To Separate, to divide,
part, or put asunder.

Separation, the act of sepa-
rating.

A Separatist, one that with-
draws himself from the
communion of the esta-
blished church.

A Separatory, a surgeon's
instrument to pick splin-
ters of bones out of a
wound.

September, the seventh
month of the year, rec-
knowing from March.

Septuagesima-sunday, the
third Sunday before Lent,
so called from its being
about the 70th day from
Easter.

The Septuagint, the Greek
translation of the Bible,
by the LXXII interpre-
ters, or Jewish elders,
appointed by Ptolemy
Philadelphus king of
Egypt.

A Sepulchre or Sepulcher,
a burying-place or grave.

A Sequel, a consequence or
conclusion.

A Sequence, a following
of things in order, one
just after another.

To Sequester, (in the ci-
vil-law) to act as a wi-
dow does, who disclaims
to have any thing to do
with her deceased hus-
band's estate.

To Sequester or Seques-
trate, (in the common
law) to separate a thing
in dispute from the pos-
session of both parties
that strive for it.

Sequestration, the act of
sequestering.

A Sequestrator, the third
person, who has the keep-
ing of a thing in con-

trovery between two
parties.

The Seraglio, or palace of
the grand seignior.

Seraphical or Seraphic,
belonging to

Seraphim, (i. e. shining
or flaming) the highest
order of angels.

The Seraskier, (among the
Turks) a commander in
chief of all the military
forces.

Sercil-feathers (in a hawk)
those that are called pi-
nions in other fowls.

The Sere, the yellow be-
tween a hawk's beak
and eyes.

A Serenade, night music
performed by a lover to
charm his mistress.

To Serenade one, to play
love-music at her door
or under her window.

Serene, that is without
clouds or rain; clear,
fair, calm, quiet.

Most Serene, a title gi-
ven to sovereign princes.

Serenity or Sereneness,
clearness of the sky, calm-
ness of mind.

His Serenity, a title given
to the doge or great
duke of Venice.

Serge, a kind of woollen
stuff.

A Sergeant or Serjeant, an
officer that arrests peo-
ple for debt; an officer
in a company of foot sol-
diers or troop of horse.

A Serjeant at law, an
able lawyer of the high-
est rank in the common
law.

A Serjeant surgeon, the
chief surgeon in the
king's service.

Serjeants at arms, offi-
cers whose business is to
attend the king or the
two houses of parlia-

ment, to arrest traitors,
&c.

Serjeants of the mace, of-
ficers that wait on the
lord mayor of London.

A Serjeantship, the office
of, or the time that one
has been, a serjeant.

A Series, an order, course,
or continued succession of
things.

Serious, sober, grave,
weighty.

A Sermon, a discourse made
in a pulpit on some text
of Scripture.

Sermountain, an herb.

A Serpent, a venomous
crawling creature; as
a snake, adder, &c.

Serpentary or Vipers-grass,
an herb.

Serpentine, belonging to a
serpent.

A Serpentine, a long pipe
used by chemists, for the
subtilizing of spiritus.

To Serve, to attend or wait
on, to do kindness.

To Serve a battery, to
see that the guns play
well.

A Servant, one that serves
another.

Service, the state of a
servant, attendance; a
good turn, a course serv-
ed up at table.

Service or Divine service,
the worship of GOD,
the form of public pray-
ers in the church.

The Service or Sorb-apple,
a sort of fruit.

Servicable, ready to serve
one; useful, profitable.

Servile, belonging to a ser-
vant or to bondage;
slavish, mean.

A Servitour or Servitor,
a serving man; a poor
university scholar that
waits on others.

Servitude, a servile con-
dition,

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dition, bondage.

Sesamum, a kind of Indian corn.

Seseli or Hartwort, an herb.

A Session, a sitting or meeting of a parliament, council, assizes, &c.

The Sessions, or sitting of justices in court upon commission.

A Set, a plant of a tree, &c. a company.

To Set, to put, lay or place.

To Set the millen, to put the millen-sail abroad.

Set-bolts, iron-pins used for closing the ship-planks.

A Seton, (in surgery) a kind of issue, when the skin of the neck is run through with a pack-needle, and the sore kept open with a skain of silk or thread.

A Setter, a bailiff's follower, a setting-dog.

Setter-wort, or Set-wort, an herb.

A Setting-dog, a dog trained up for partridges, pheasants, &c.

A Settle or Settle-bed, a kind of bed to be turned up.

To Settle, to establish, to order, to fix one's abode, to rest as liquors do.

A Settlement, a fixed place of abode, a settled revenue; that which sinks to the bottom of liquors.

To Sever, to cut asunder, to divide or part.

Several, divers, sundry.

A Several, a particular.

Severe, strict, stern, harsh, crabbed.

Severity, a being severe, strictness, roughness.

To Sew, to stitch with a needle.

Sewel, (among hunters) anything hung up to keep

a deer out of a place.

A Sewer, an officer that ushers in the meat of a great personage, and places it on the table; a shore or passage to carry off water.

The ship is Sewed, i. e. lies dry, or on the ground.

Sewet, a sort of fat in meat.

A Sex, the different nature of male and female.

Sexagesima-Sunday, the next before Shrove Sunday, and about the 60th day before Easter.

A Sexton, an officer that locks to a church, opens and locks the pews, &c.

A Shab, a sorry beggarly fellow.

Shabby, worn out, thread-bare, pitiful, base.

Shackle or Shackle-bolts, a sort of fetters.

Shackles, (in a ship) rings that serve, with billets thrust through them, to shut fast the ports.

To Shackle a malefactor, to put him in shackles.

A Shad, a sea-fish.

A Shade, a plate sheltered from the sun; a sort of head-dress for women.

To Shade, to cover or shelter with a shade.

A Shadow, a shade, an appearance, a mark.

The Shadows, or dark touches of a picture.

To Shadow, to cast a shade, to draw shades in painting.

Shady, belonging to or full of shades.

A Shaft, an arrow, the body of a pillar, the spire of a steeple, the tunnel of a chimney.

A Shaft, (in a mine) a hole to free the works from springs that arise

there.

Shag, a sort of hairy stuff, A Shag, a sea-fowl.

Shagreen, that is out of humour; also a kind of rough grained leather.

Shagged or Shaggy, rough, or thick set with hair.

To Shake, to move, to toss; to tremble.

A Shallop or Sloop, a light ship or bark.

Shallow, that is not deep, that has but little wit.

A Shallow, a flat in the sea, or in a river.

A Shalm or Shawn, a musical instrument.

Shalloon, a sort of woollen stuff.

A Shalot, a kind of small onion, a plant.

Sham, pretended, false; a sham plot.

A Sham, a meer sham or trick.

To Sham one, to put a trick on him.

A Shamade, a beat of drum for a parley.

The Shamables, a place where butchers sell meat.

Shame, uneasiness for having done what is unseemly; disgrace, reproach.

To Shame, to make ashamed, to bring shame on.

Shamefaced, bashful.

Shameful, that brings much shame, disgraceful.

Shameless, void of shame.

A Shamoy, a kind of wild goat.

Shamoy, or Shamoy-leather, leather made of the skin of that beast.

A Shank, a man's legs the stalk of a plant, the tunnel of a chimney.

The Shank, (of an anchor) the beam or longest part of it.

Shanks,

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Shanks, *the skin of a kid's leg.*

A Shanker, a pocky sore or bircb in the groin.

Shape, *fashion, pitch, fixe.*

A Shape, a kind of linen-border worn by women.

To Shape, *to give a shape to.*

Shapeless, *that has no shape.*

A Shard, a broken piece of tile, &c. a gap in a hedge.

A Share, a part or portion.

The Share or Groin of a man.

To Share, or Share out, *to divide into shares.*

A Shark, a ravenous sea-fish, a sharpening fellow.

To Shark up and down, *to go sharpening or shifting about.*

Sharp, *keen, smart, sprill, cunning.*

A Sharp, a sharp sound in music.

To Sharp, *to trick or chouse one out of a thing.*

To Sharpen, *to make sharp, to whet.*

A Sharper, a crafty fellow that lives by his wits, a cheat.

To Shatter, *to shake or break to pieces.*

To Shave, *to shear or pare, to trim.*

The Shavings or Chips of pared boards.

A Shaw-fowl, an artificial bird to shoot at.

A Sheaf, a bundle of corn or arrows.

To Sheaf corn, *to bind it up into sheaves.*

To Shear, *to clip or cut.*

A Shearer or Sheep-Shearer, one that shears sheep.

A Shear-man, a cloth-shearer.

Shears, or a pair of Sheers, *great scissors used by*

taylors, &c.

Shear-hooks, (in a ship great iron hooks, let into the yard-arms, to cut the enemy's rigging.

Sheats, ropes made fast to the sail-clews.

A Sheat-anchor, an anchor of the largest fixe.

The Sheat-cable, the principal cable.

A Sheath, a case for a knife or sword.

The Sheath, or loose skin that covers a horse's yard.

To Sheath a sword, *to put it up in the scabbard.*

To Sheath a ship, *to case the parts under water with thin boards, bair, &c. to keep the worms from eating through her sides.*

A Shed, a hut or shelter made of boards.

To Shed, *to spoil, to send forth, to cast the teeth or horns.*

A Sheep, a very useful creature.

A Sheep's-head, a Virginia fish; a meer block-head or dull fellow.

Sheepish, faint-hearted, like a sheep, silly.

Sheer, *altogether, quite; as this fancy is sheer new.*

A ship Sheers, or goes Sheering, when she is not steadily steered in sailing.

To Sheer off, *to sail away.*

A Sheet, of linen, paper or lead.

A Sheckle, a Jewish silver coin worth 2s. 6d another of gold valued at 30s.

A Sheldaple or Chaffinch, a singing bird.

A Sheldrake, a water-fowl.

A Shelf, a board fixed to lay things on; a sand-

bank in the sea.

The Shelf or Till of a printing-press.

A Shell, of a fish, egg, nut, or of pulse, &c.

To Shell, *to slip off the shells of pease, beans, &c.*

A Shelter, a safe place against foul weather, a place of refuge.

To Shelter one, *to protect or defend him.*

Shelving, *that leans on one side.*

A Shepherd, one that keeps or looks after sheep.

A Shepherdess, a woman shepherd.

Sherbet, a drink made of lemon-juice, sugar, &c. much in vogue among the Turks, Persians, &c.

A Sheriff (i. e. governor of the shire) a chief officer, appointed yearly by the king in every county.

A Sherifalty or Sherifship, the office of a sheriff, or the time during which it is held.

Sherry or Sherry-sack, a kind of wine brought from Xeres in Spain.

Shew, appearance, pretence, or colour.

A Shew, a public fight.

To Shew, *to let see, to discover, to prove or make appear.*

Shewt, (of blood) an evil in beasts, when they cast blood at their mouths.

A Shield, a kind of buckler; a defence.

A Shield or Collar of brawn.

To Shield, *to defend or shelter.*

To Shieve (among sailors) *to tack about, or fall a-stern.*

A Shift, a shirt or smock; a trick, or device to get

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get off.

To Shift, to change one's cloaths or lodging; to dodge, as wild beasts do when hunted.

To Shift for one's self, to endeavour to get a livelihood.

A notable Shifter, one that knows all manner of shifts and subtil tricks.

Shifters (at sea) men that shift or change the water in which meat is laid.

A Shifting fellow, a meer shark or cheat.

A Shilling, an English silver coin, worth 12 d.

The Shin, or fore-part of the leg.

To Shine, to send forth light and brightness, to glitter.

A Shingle, a latb of cleft wood, to cover houses.

A Shingler, one that makes shingles.

The Shingles, a kind of St. Anthony's fire; a disease.

A Ship, a sea-vessel to carry merchandizes, &c.

To Ship, or Ship off goods, to put them on ship-board.

Shipwrack or Shipwreck, the wrack or ruin of a ship by storms.

To Shipwrack, to suffer shipwrack.

A Shipwright, or Shipcarpenter, one that builds ships.

A Shire, a set division of land in Great Britain; as Oxfordshire, &c.

A Shire-clerk, an under sheriff or his deputy.

A Shift or Shift for a man.

To Shit or Shite, to ease one's body.

Shitten, belonging to or fouled with dung.

A Shitten, or pitiful sorry fellow.

A Shittle or Shuttle, used by weavers.

Shittle-brained, or Shittle-headed, that is always unconstant or wavering.

A Shittle-cock, to play with.

A Shiver, a piece of cleft wood; a little round wheel in which the rope of a ship-pulley runs.

To Shiver, to break into pieces, to shake for cold or fear.

A Shock, a fight, brunt or onset; a disaster.

A Shock (of corn) several sheaves set together.

To Shock, to clash with, to dash against, to oppose or be contrary to.

Shod, having shoes on.

A Shog, the violent striking of hard bodies one against another.

To Shog, to shove, to strike against.

A Shole, or company of fish.

Sholes, flats in a river.

Sholing (at sea) the waters growing shallow by degrees towards the shore.

A Shoo, or Shoe, for the foot.

To Shoe, to drive on a horse's shoes.

A Shoemaker, one that makes or sells shoes.

A Shoot, a young sprout, a shot with a bow or gun, a great pig that has done sucking; among hunters, a young boar.

To Shoot, to grow up as plants do, to discharge shot, to fall like a star.

A Shooting-stick, a printer's wedge to lock up the pages in a chase or form.

A Shop or Room to sell

wares in.

A Shop-lift, one that steals any thing out of a shop.

Shorage, a duty paid for goods brought on shore.

A Shore, a tract of land on the sea-side, a prop to bear up part of a building.

A Shore or Common-shore, a drain to carry off water.

To Shore up a house, to prop it up.

A Shorling, the skin of a shorn sheep.

Short, little in length or height; that is of little continuance.

A Short-shank, or Short-stark, a kind of apple.

To Shorten, to make or to grow short.

Shot, all sorts of bullets; the reach of a gun as far as it can carry.

Shot-free, that cannot be wounded or hurt by shot.

A Shot or Scot, a reckoning or score.

Shot-free, or Scot-free, that comes off without paying his club.

A Shotten herring, one that has cast its roe.

A Shove, a thrust with the elbow, &c.

To Shove, to thrust or push.

A Shovel to take up coals, &c.

To Shovel up, to throw up with a shovel.

Shovel-board, a sort of game.

A Shoveller or Pelican, a bird.

A Shoulder, a part of the body or of an arrow-head.

To Shoulder, to put or lay on the shoulder.

A Shoulder-piece, armour for that part.

Shouldered, as big-shouldered,

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- dered, having large shoulders.
A Shouldered head (in archery,) an arrow-head between blunt and sharp, made with shoulders.
A Shouldering (in fortification) a work cast up for a defence on one side.
A Shouldering-piece or **Bracket** in a building.
A Shout, a loud cry, a great outcry.
To Shout, to make a shout for joy, &c.
A Shower of rain or hail.
To Shower down, to fall in showers.
Shower, belonging to or subject to showers.
A Shred, a little piece of cloth or stuff.
To Shred, to cut small.
A Shrew or Shrew-mouse, a field mouse, that is very mischievous to eat; whence
A Shrew or Scold, a curst, ill-natured woman.
Shrewd, subtil, cunning; smart, witty.
A Shriek, a lamentable outcry.
To Shriek, to cry out as one that is murdering or struck with a sudden fright.
To Shriek or Shrike, to cry as a badger does at rutting-time.
Shrill, sharp or piercing; a shrill voice.
A Shrimp, a small sea-fish; a little short man.
A Shrine, a case to hold the relics of a saint.
To Shrink, to draw in, to lessen.
Shrievalty for **Sheriffalty**, the time that one holds the office of sheriff in.
To Shrive, to run up in wrinkles or scrolls.
A Shrove, a shrew or shrew-mouse.
Shrove-tide, the time just before Lent, from the Saxon word, to shrieve, i. e. to confess; because confession of sins used to be then made, in order to a more strict keeping of the Lent-fast next ensuing.
Shrove-Tuesday, the day before the first day of Lent.
A Shrowd, a shelter, a cloth to wrap up a dead body in.
The Shrowds, (in a ship) the ropes that come from each side of the masts.
To Shrowd, to cover, to shelter; to cut off the head-branches of a tree.
A Shrub, a dwarf-tree, a little sorry fellow.
To Shrub one, to cudgel or bang him soundly.
Shrubby, belonging to or full of shrubs.
To Shrug, to shrink up the shoulders.
To Shudder, to shake with cold or upon some great fright.
To Shuffle, to mingle the cards at play; to shift off, to dodge.
To Shun, to avoid, to waive or put off.
To Shut or Stop a door.
The Shutters of a window.
A Shuttle, an instrument used by weavers.
Shy, reserved, coy, nice.
A Sice or Sice-point, the cast of six at dice.
Sick, ill; as sick of a fever.
To Sicken, to fall sick.
Sickish, somewhat sick or indisposed.
A Sickle, a toothed reaping-book.
Sickly, apt to be sick, subject to illness.
A Side of the body, of a country, bill, &c. a party.
To Side, to be of a side, to take part with.
Side-lays (in hunting) when dogs are set in the way, to be let slip at a deer as he passes by.
A Sides-man, a parish-officer that assists the church-warden.
Sider or Cyder, a drink made of apples.
A Siege, the incamping of an army before a place that is to be attacked.
Sieled or Cieled, that has a sieling; as a cieled roof.
The Sieling, or Cieling (of a room) the top of it that is covered with plaister.
A Sieve, to sift corn, &c.
To Sift, to pass through a sieve.
To Sift one, to endeavour to discover his mind.
A Sigh, a drawing up the breath for grief.
To Sigh, to fetch sighs.
The Sight, one of the five senses, the look.
A Sight, a shew.
The Sight (of a gun or cross-bow) a little mark at the end, to direct one in taking aim.
Sighted, as sharp-sighted, having a quick sight.
Sightless, that has no sight, blind.
Sightly, fair to the sight, handsome, neat.
A Sign, a mark or token, a track.
A Sign manual, the setting of one's hand and seal to a writing.
To Sign, to mark, to put one's hand to.
Signal, notable, remarkable, special.
A Signal, a token given for

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for the doing of any thing.

To Signalize one's self, to make himself famous by some signal action.

A Signature, one's hand set to a writing. Among printers, &c. the particular letter of the alphabet, set at the bottom of every sheet, to keep them in order.

A Signet, a seal set in a ring.

Significancy, a being Significant, that signifies or expresses much.

Signification, sense, meaning.

To Signify, to have a certain meaning, to give notice of; to fore-bode, or be the sign of.

Silence, a ceasing from speaking or noise.

To Silence, to enjoin or put to silence.

Silent, that holds his peace or says nothing; quiet, still.

Silk, a substance worked by a sort of worms.

A Silk-man, one that sells or deals in silk.

Silken, belonging to or made of silk.

The Sill or Threshold of a door.

A Sillibub or Syllabub, a drink made of stale beer or wine, sweeten'd with sugar, milk strained into it from the cow, &c.

Silly, that has no judgment; indiscreet, foolish.

Silver, a metal next in value to gold.

The Silver-sickness or Silver-quinzy, is when a lawyer, bribed by the adverse party, feigns himself sick or not able to speak.

A Silver-Smith, an artificer that makes all sorts of

silver or gold plate.

Silvered over, covered with silver.

A Simare, a long-sleeved gown worn by women.

A Simile, a comparison, a parable.

A Similitude, a likeness or resemblance, a comparison.

A Simitar or Cimitar, a broad sword much used in Turkey and Persia.

To Simmer or Simper, to begin to boil, to boil gently.

A Simnel, a cake or bun made of fine flower.

Simon or Cement, a compound used by some artificers.

Simoniacal, belonging to or done by simony.

A Simonist, one that is guilty of

Simony, a trade of spiritual things, as to buy or sell church-livings, &c. from Simon Magus, a Samaritan sorcerer, who offered the apostles money to have the power of giving the Holy Ghost.

To Simper, to smile or look pleasantly; to begin to boil.

Simple, pure, unmixed, plain, harmless, silly.

Simples, physical herbs or drugs.

A Simpler or Simplist, one that has skill in simples.

A Simpleton, a silly half-witted person.

Simplicity, plainness, plain-dealing; indiscretion, silliness.

To go a Simpling, to go into the fields, to gather physical herbs.

Sin, any breaking of the divine laws.

To Sin, to commit sin.

Since, from this time, ago;

as he died two years since.

Sincere, honest, true-hearted, downright, pure.

Sincerity, honesty, uprightness.

A Sinew of the body, the same as a nerve.

Sinewy, belonging to or full of sinews.

Sinful, given up to a course of sin; wicked, lewd.

To Sing, to make melody with the voice.

To Singe, to pass over a flame, to burn lightly.

Single, simple, alone.

A Single (among hunters) the tail of a buck. In falconry, a hawk's toe.

To Single out, to pick out, to set apart from other persons or things.

Singular, particular, special, choice; affected, odd.

Singularity, a singular way; uncommonness, affectedness.

Sinister, unlucky, untoward; indirect, unfair.

The Sinister side (of an escutcheon) the left side of it.

A Sink, a drain to convey foul water.

To Sink, to drive or settle to the bottom, to fail or faint.

Sinnet (among sailors) a line made of rope-yarn.

Sinoper or Red-lead, a mineral.

A Sip, a small taste of any liquor.

To Sip, to drink but a little at a time.

A Sippet, a small slice of bread soaked in broth, soup, sauce, &c.

Sir, a title of honour usually set before the christian names of knights; as Sir William Temple, &c.

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Sire, an old word for father; also a male beast that engenders; as the sire of a colt, i. e. a horse.

Sirens, certain sea-monsters or mermaids, feigned to entice passengers on shore, to rob and devour them. Whence a woman that has a charming voice is said, to sing like a siren.

Sirrah, a reproachful word for a rascal or vain fellow.

A Siskin or **Green-finch**, a bird.

A Sister, a woman that has the same father and mother with another.

Sisterhood, the quality of or fellowship of sisters.

To Sit at table, at work, &c.

Site, the situation or standing of any place or building.

A Sithe, an instrument to mow grass or corn with.

Situate or **Situated**, seated; as the town is situate upon a hill.

Situation, the manner of being situated; sect.

Size, proportion, bigness; a compound used by plasterers, &c.

To Size, to wash over with size, to sear seams as taylors do, to score for diet in the college-book of Cambridge university.

A Sizer, a Cambridge scholar of the lowest rank.

Sizzers, or a pair of Scissors, to cut out cloth, &c.

A Skain or **Skean**, a certain quantity of thread.

To Skatch a wheel, to stop the wheel of a cart, &c. with a piece of wood put underneath.

A Skeg, a sort of wild

plum.

The Skeg, (in some ships) a part of the keel cut slanting.

A Skegger, a kind of small salmon-fish.

A Skegger-trout, a fish.

A Skeleton, a set of dried bones of a living creature, artificially joined together in their natural place and order.

A Skepe, a flat and broad basket to winnow corn.

A Sketch, the first draught in drawing or painting.

To Sketch, to chalk out, to design.

To Skew or **to walk Skewing**, to waddle or go sideling along.

A Skewer, a little shiver of wood.

To Skewer up meat, to fasten it with skewers.

A Skeyn, an Irish short sword.

To Skid a wheel, to stay the wheel of a coach, &c. with a book, at the pitch of a bill.

A Skiff, the lesser boat belonging to a ship.

Skilful, that has a great deal of skill; able.

Skill, capableness, knowledge in any thing.

Skilled, that has skill in or knowledge of.

A Skillet, a kitchen-vesSEL.

To Skim, to take off the scum of a pot or the cream of milk.

The Skin of living creatures or fruits.

To Skin, to take off the skin.

To Skin or **Skin over**, to grow up to a scar; as the wound begins to skin.

Skink, a sort of strong Scotch pottage made of

knuckle and sinews of beef.

A Skink, a four-footed serpent, like a crocodile.

Skinned, as thick-skinned, having a thick skin.

A Skinner, one that sells the dressed skins of beasts.

Skinny, belonging to or full of skin.

A Skip, a leap.

To Skip, to leap or jump.

A Skip-jack, a pitiful fellow that scampers up and down.

A Skipper, one that skips or jumps; the master of a Dutch ship, a common seaman.

A Skirmish, an encounter of a few men fighting confusedly.

To Skirmish, to fight after such a manner.

A Skirret or **Skirtwort**, a strengthening root.

A Skirt, the border of a garment or of a country.

Skittish, resty, as some horses are; humour-some, frolicsome.

To Skulk or **Sculk**, to lie hid, to lurk.

A Skute, a little Dutch boat.

The Sky, the upper heaven which contains the stars.

Sky colour, a sort of light blue.

A Sky-lark, a singing bird.

A Slab, a puddle; the outside sappy board sawn off from a piece of timber.

To Slabber, to daub with foul water, to drivel.

Slabby, full of puddles or dirt.

Slack, slow, careless, negligent.

To Slack or **Slacken**, to make or grow slack; to abate.

A Slip, a sliding, a fall, a mis-

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a mistake; the sprig of a tree pulled off to be set again.
 To Slip, to slide, to fall; to lose an opportunity.
 A Slipper, a sort of low open shoe.
 Slippery, that causes or is apt to slip; uncertain.
 A Slip, a cleft or opening.
 To Slip, to cleave asunder.
 A Sliver, a thin slice.
 To Sliver, to cut into slivers.
 A Sloe, a sort of wild plum.
 A Sloe-worm, an insect.
 A Sloop, a small sea-vehicle.
 To Slope, to lie slanting.
 Slops, wide breeches for seamen.
 A Slot, (among hunters) the print of a stag's foot in the ground.
 Sloth, idleness, heaviness.
 Slothful, given up to sloth.
 A Slouch, a great lubberly fellow.
 A Sloven, a nasty or beastly wretch.
 Slovenly, belonging to or acting like a sloven.
 A Slough, a deep muddy place, a damp in a coal-pit, the cast skin of a snake, the scar of a wound, a piece of corrupt flesh cut out of a sore.
 A Slouth of bears (among hunters) a company of those beasts.
 Slow, slack, dull, heavy, lingering.
 To Slubber over, to do a thing carelessly.
 A Sluce or Sluice, a frame set in a river to keep out or let in the water.
 A Slug, a ship that sails heavily, a heavy sort of great gun, a kind of shoe for a gun.
 A Slug or Slug-snail, a

dew-snail that has no shell.
 A Sluggard, a sluggish person, one that lies too long a-bed.
 Sluggish, drowsy, lazy, lumpish.
 A Slumber, a light sleep.
 To Slumber, to sleep by fits.
 A Slur, a scurvy trick; a blot, a disgrace.
 To Slur, to soil or dawb, to bespatter.
 A Slut, a dirty nasty wench.
 A Sluth-hound, a Scotch hunting-dog of an exquisite scent.
 Sluttish, that belongs to or acts like a slut.
 Sly, cunning, crafty, wily.
 A Smack, a relish, an eager kiss, a small light sea-vehicle.
 To Smack, to make a noise with the lips or mouth; to sound as the lash of a whip does.
 A Smackering, a longing for; as to have a smackering after a thing.
 Small, little; as a small number, a small town, &c.
 The Small-pox, an infectious disease.
 Smallage, a wholsome pot-herb.
 Smalt, a sort of blue powder colour.
 Smart, quick, sharp, brisk, witty; also the pain of a wound.
 To Smart, to pain one as a sore does.
 A Smatch, a small taste or relish.
 A Smatterer, one that has some smatch of learning.
 A Smattering, a light knowledge of a thing.
 A Smell, as of flowers, meat, &c.

To Smell, to draw in or to send forth a smell.
 A Smelt, a small sea and river fish.
 Smelting, the melting of metal in the ore.
 To Smicker, to look wantonly.
 A Smile, as she has a charming smile.
 To Smile, to laugh gently.
 To Smirk, to smile or look pleasant.
 To Smite, to strike or bite.
 The hawk smites, i. e. wipes her beak after feeding.
 A Smith, a bandy-craftsman that works in iron, &c.
 A Smithy, a smith's shop or forge.
 A Smock, a woman's shift.
 The Smoke of a chimney, &c.
 To Smoke, to send forth smoke; to smell out a business.
 Smoky, apt to smoke, or full of smoke.
 Smooth, even, neat, agreeable.
 To Smooth, to make smooth or even.
 To Smother, to stifle or choke.
 Smug, spruce, neat.
 To Smug one's self up, to trim or set one's self off to the best advantage.
 To Smuggle goods, to bring them in without paying the custom.
 Smut, the foot of a chimney; a disease in corn.
 To Smut one's face, to daub it with smut.
 Smutty, belonging to smut or filthy talk.
 A Snack, a small portion or share.
 A Snacket, a kind of bawp for a casement.

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A Snaffle, a sort of bit for a horse.

A Snag, a knot, a knob or bunch.

A Snag or Snagged tooth, one that does not stand even.

A Snail, an insect very burtsful to fruits and plants.

A Snake, a kind of serpent.

A Snap, the noise made by a thing that is breaking; a morsel or bit.

To Snap, to break, to bite, to catch, to snub.

Snap-dragon, a sort of sport; an herb.

A Snap-haunce, a firelock for a gun.

Snappish, surly, crabbed, rude.

A Snare, a device to catch birds, beasts, or fish.

Snared, caught in the snare.

A Snarle of thread or silk.

To Snarle, to be entangled as a shain of thread, &c. to grin like a dog.

A Snatch, a little bit that is snatched.

To Snatch or Snatch-away, to catch suddenly, to take away eagerly by force.

To Sneak, to lurk about, to creep up and down pitifully.

Sneakingness, meanness of spirit.

A Sneaks or Sneaksby, a poor sorry fellow that scarce dares shew his head.

The Sneath or Handle of a scythe.

To Sneer, to laugh foolishly or scornfully.

To Sneeze, after taking snuff, &c.

Snet (among hunters) the fat of all sorts of deer.

To Snicker or Snigger, to laugh in one's sleeve.

To Snift, to snuff up.

A Snip, a little; as give me a snip of it.

To Snip off, to cut off with a jerk.

A Snipe, a sort of fowl.

A Snite or Rail, a bird.

Sniting (in falconry) is when a hawk does as it were sneeze.

Snivel, the running of the nose.

Snivelling, that has the nose always dropping.

To Snook, to lie lurking or upon the earth.

To Snore or Snort, to make a noise through the nose in sleeping.

Snot, filth that issues out of the nose.

Snotty, full of snot, stingy or niggardly.

A Snout, the nose of a beast.

Snouted, having a snout.

Snow, a meteor of a spungy quality.

To Snow, to fall in snow.

Snowy, belonging to snow.

To Snub one, to take him up sharply, to keep him under.

A Snudge, an old bunch-backed man; a close-fisted fellow.

To Snudge along, to go like a snudge, or one whose head is full of business.

The Snuff of a candle or lamp.

Snuff or Snush, any sort of sneezing-powder.

To Snuff, to take off the snuff; to take pet or be angry.

To Snuff up, to draw up into the nose.

Snuffers, as a pair of snuffers, an instrument to snuff a candle with.

To Snuffle, to speak in the nose.

Snug, close, well set; as the ship lies snug.

To Snug, to lie close to one's bed-fellow.

To Snuggle, to lie close together in bed.

A Snurl, a rheum in the head.

Snush or Snuff, powder to make one sneeze.

Snut-nosed, that has a flat nose.

To Soak or Soke, to moisten in any liquor.

Soap, a compound of pot-ashes, quick-lime, oil, tallow or fat, &c.

To Soap cloaths, to rub them over with soap.

Soapy, belonging to or daubed with soap.

To Soar or Soar up, to fly high.

A Sob, a deep groan.

To Sob, to put forth sobs.

Sober, temperate, moderate, grave.

Sobriety or Soberness, temperance, moderation, especially in eating and drinking.

Socage (from the French word soc, i. e. a ploughshare) a holding of lands by mean husbandry services performed to the lord of the fee.

Socager or Socman, a tenant that holds lands, &c. by socage.

Sociable, that delights in or is fit for company.

Society, company, conversation, fellowship.

A Society, a company of persons joined together for some common interest.

Socinianism, the principles and opinions of the

Socinians, an heretical sect that deny the divinity of our Lord and Saviour

JESUS CHRIST; according to the execrable sentiment

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tenet of their ring-leaders Lælius and Faustus Socinus of Sienna, who flourished Anno Dom.

1555.

A Socklet, the mouth of a candlestick, a piece of metal at the bottom of a pike, halberd, &c.

Sockets, (in a ship) the holes which the iron-pins of some guns are let into.

Socks, or a pair of Socks, to wear next the feet.

Sod or Sodden, boiled.

A Sod, a turf, a green turf of earth.

Soder or Solder, used by plumbers, &c.

Sodom, one of the five cities in the Holy-Land that were destroyed by fire from heaven.

Sodom-apples, certain apples in those parts, which appear fair to the eye, but crumble away upon the least touch.

A Sodomite, one that commits

Sodomy, i. e. buggery, a heinous crime, so called, because the inhabitants of Sodom were notoriously guilty of it.

Soft, tender, gentle, mild, nice.

To Soften, to make or to grow soft.

Softish, somewhat soft.

Soil, ground considered with respect to its quality; the mire a wild boar wallows in.

To take Soil, to run into the water as a deer does when close pursued.

To Soil, to dung or muck, to dirty or foul.

To Sojourn, to continue or stay for some time in a place.

A Soke, as you need give

it but one good soke.

To Soke, to moisten in some liquor, to drain one's purse.

An old Solker, a sound tippler or hard drinker.

Sol (Latin) the sun; among heralds, the gold colour in the coats of sovereign princes.

Solace, consolation, comfort, delight.

To Solace, to comfort or recreate one's self.

The Solanders, a horse's disease, the same as sclander.

Solar, belonging to the sun; as a solar year, the space of 365 days and 6 hours.

Solder, a compound used in the working and binding of metals.

To Solder, to join or fasten with solder.

A Soldier, one that serves in the wars for a certain pay, called soldæ in French.

The Soldiery, the militia or body of soldiers.

Sole, only, alone.

A Sole, a kind of sea-fish.

The Sole, or lower part of the foot or of a shoe.

To Sole shoes, to clap soles on them.

The dog Soles, or fastens on the pig's ear.

A Solecism, an impropriety of speech contrary to grammar rules, from the Soli, a people of Cilicia in Greece, who, being removed into the Lesser Asia, lost the purity of their mother tongue, and were noted for their rude and barbarous expressions.

Solemn, performed with great pomp or state.

A Solemnity, a solemn action.

Solemnization, the act of solemnizing.

To Solemnize, to do or set forth in a solemn manner.

Solid, massy, firm, substantial, real.

A Solid or Solid body (in geometry) a figure that has length, breadth, and thickness.

A Solifidian, one that holds faith only, without works, as necessary to salvation.

A Soliloquy, a discoursing or meditating alone with one's self.

Solitary, lonesome, retired, unfrequented.

Solitude, solitary life, retirement.

A Solitude, a solitary or uninhabited place.

To Sollicit, or Solicit, to press for earnestly; to egg on, to pursue.

A Sollicitation, the soliciting or carrying on of a business; a motion or inducement.

A Sollicitor, a person that solicits, especially one employed to take care of and follow law suits.

Sollicitous, full of care and fear, much concerned about a business.

Sollicitude, much care, great trouble.

Solomon's-seal, an herb.

Solstice, (i. e. the standing of the sun) the time when the sun seems to be at a stand for some days, and proceeds no farther in its course, but goes back; which happens twice in a year, viz. on

The summer Solstice, when the sun being come to the tropick of Cancer, makes our longest summer-day, June 22.

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- The winter-Solstice, when, upon the sun's entering the tropick of Capricorn, December 22, we have the shortest day of winter.*
Solstitial, belonging to the solstices.
Solvable, that may be solved or explained, or that is able to pay.
Soluble, loose, or apt to go to stool.
To Solve, to resolve or decide a question or argument.
A Solution, the solving of a doubt or question.
Solutive, that loosens the belly; as a solutive medicine.
Some, as in some measure, or in some sort.
A Son, a male child.
A Song, any poetical composition which is sung.
A Songster, a person that sings songs.
A Sonnet, a kind of Italian poem.
Sonship, the quality of a son.
Soon, quickly; as he will not go out so soon.
Soop or Soup, pottage after the French way.
To Soop, to sup up.
Soot, black stuff produced by smoke.
To Sooth up, to flatter, to lull.
A Sooth-sayer, (i. e. speaker of truth) one that divines or foretells future events.
Sooth-saying, the act of divining, &c.
Sooty, belonging to or full of soot.
A Sop, a slice of bread dipped in sauce, &c.
To Sop, to dip in such manner; as to sop bread.
Se-e or Soap, to wash or
- scour with.*
A Sophism, a cunning shifting argument.
A Sophister, a subtil caviling disputer; a young student in Cambridge university.
Sophistical, belonging to a sophism; captious, deceitful.
To Sophisticate, to debase, corrupt or spoil liquors.
Sophistry, the art of deceiving by false arguments.
Sophy, (i. e. pure and holy) a title given to the king of Persia.
A Sorb-apple, the fruit of the service-tree.
A Sorcerer, one that practises witchcraft; an incanter.
A Sorceress, a witch or hag.
Sorcery, a kind of witchcraft or incantment.
A Sordet or Sordine, a little pipe for the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound lower.
Sordid, filthy, foul, base, mean, niggardly.
Sore, sharp, raw, great, harsh.
A Sore, an ulcer that is raw or painful; a male deer from four years old.
Sore-age, (in falconry) the first year of a hawk.
A Sore-hawk, a hawk so called from her first taking out of the nest till she has cast her feathers.
A Sorel, a male fallow deer of three years old.
Soring, the footing of a hare in an open field.
A Sorrance, any sore or disease in a horse.
Sorrel, a cooling sallet-herb.
The Sorrel-colour (in
- horses) is lighter than a light bay, inclining to a yellow.*
Sorrow, grief; trouble of mind.
To Sorrow, to be grieved, to mourn, 2 Cor. vii. 11.
Sorrowful, afflicted with sorrow; woeful, sad.
Sorry, that grieves or is much concerned; pitiful, paltry.
A Sort, a kind or manner.
To Sort, to match or suit according to the sorts.
Sortable, that may be sorted; suitable.
A Sot, one that is void of sense or wit, or one that has lost his senses by drinking.
To Sot one's time away, to spend it foolishly.
Sottish, blockish, senseless, dull.
Sovereign, independent, supreme, excellent.
A Sovereign, an absolute monarch or prince.
Sovereignty, the state of a sovereign prince, supreme power.
The Soul, the principle of growth, sense and reason.
Souled, as narrow-souled, that has a mean spirit.
Sound, entire, whole, healthy, solid, discreet: also the object of bearing; as the sound of a bell, musical instrument, &c.
A Sound (in geography) any great inlet of sea between two head-lands; as Plymouth-sound.
The Sound, the stright of the Baltick sea between Denmark and Sweden, so called by way of excellency, as being the largest and most noted of all others.

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A Sound or Sounder, (among hunters) a herd of swine.

To Sound, to yield a sound or noise, to try the depth of water in the sea, to pump or sift.

Sour, sharp, tart, crabbed, stern.

To Sour, to turn sour, to make sour, to imbitter.

A Source, the head or spring of a river, the original or cause of a thing.

A Sous, a French penny, worth somewhat above 3 farthings English.

Souse, a sort of pickle for meat.

To Souse pork, to steep it in such a pickle.

The South, one of the four chief quarters of the world.

Southerly or Southern, belonging to the south.

Southern-wood, an ever green herb.

Southward, towards the south.

A Sow, a female swine, a kind of insect, a great lump of melted lead.

To Sow, to scatter seeds or grain, to raise strife.

To Sow or Sew, any sort of needle-work.

A Sowse, a great blow.

To Sowse or Dowse one, to buffet him soundly.

Space, distance of time or place.

A Space or Tract of land or water.

Spacious, that is of a large extent; wide, broad.

A Spade, a tool to dig the ground with.

Spadiers, men that dig in the tin mines in Cornwall.

A Spathy, a Turkish horseman compleatly armed.

A Spaid or Spayed (among hunters) a red male deer of three years old.

A Span, a space between the thumb's end stretched out, and the top of the little finger, 9 inches in length.

To Span, to measure by span; to grasp.

A Spangle, a very small round thin piece of metal.

Spangled, covered or set off with spangles.

A Spaniel, a kind of dog.

Spanish, belonging to the country of Spain.

Spanish-wool, wool dyed red by a particular art, and much used by women to beautify the face.

Spanking, tearing, fine, jolly; as a spanking lass.

A Spanner, the cock of a carbine or fusée.

Spat, or Muscovy-glass, a mineral.

A Spar, a wooden bar.

Spars, the spokes of a spinning-wheel; certain stones like gems found in lead mines.

A Spar-hawk, or Sparrow-hawk, a kind of short-winged hawk.

Sparables or Sparrow-bills, small iron-nails which country people wear in their shoes.

Spare, thin, lean; that may be spared or saved.

To Spare, to husband, or save, to savour, to part with, to forgive.

To Spare a game cock, to breathe him, in order to embolden him for fighting.

A Spark, a very small part of fire; a brisk young gallant or lover.

Sparkish, genteel, spruce, fine.

To Sparkle, to cast forth sparks of fire; to rise in small bubbles as strong wine does in a glass.

A Sparrow, a well known bird.

A Sparrow-hawk, a very good hawk in her kind.

Sparrow-mouthed, that has a wide mouth from ear to ear.

Spat, the spawn of oysters, a kind of mineral stone.

To Spatter, to dash or dash with dirt.

Spatter-dashes, a sort of light boots.

Spattling-goppey, a flower.

A Spattle or Spatula, a slice to spread salves with, &c.

A Spavin (among farriers) a swelling or stiffness in a horse's ham.

A Spaw, a spring of water that receives a tincture from some mine or mineral thro' which it passes.

To Spawl, to spit much, or dash with spittle.

The Spawn or Seed of a fish.

To Spawn, to put forth spawn.

A Spawner, the female fish.

To Spay, to cut out the birth-bag of a mare, fow, &c.

Spayed, cut or gelt.

To Speak, to utter a word, sentence or language.

A Speaker, a person that speaks.

A Speaker of the parliament, an officer in that high court, who is, as it were, the common mouth

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mouth of the rest.
A Spear, any long staffed weapon, as a lance, pike, &c.
ASpecht or **Speight**, a kind of bird.
Special, singular, particular, excellent.
A Specialty, (in law) a bond or bill, &c. under hand and seal.
Species, the images of objects; simple physical ingredients, or certain purging powders; money paid in tale.
A Species, a kind or sort.
Special or **Specifick**, special, particular.
A Specific, or **Specific** medicine, a remedy that has a peculiar virtue against some disease.
To Specify, to particularize, to mention in express terms.
A Specimen, an essay or proof, a model or pattern.
Specious, fair in appearance, seemingly just.
A Speck, a little spot; as a speck of dirt.
A Speckle, a pimple in the face.
To Speckle, to mark with specks or spots.
A Spectacle, a public show or sight.
A pair of Spectacles, glasses set in a frame to help a weak or decayed sight.
A Spectator, a man that beholds or looks on.
A Spectatress, a female beholder.
A Spectre or **Specter**, a frightful apparition; a ghost or spirit.
Speculation, an observing or musing, a considering seriously.
A Speculation, an essay,

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a notion.
Speculative, belonging to speculation.
Speech, the faculty of speaking.
A Speech, a set discourse, a particular language.
Speechless, that has lost the use of speech.
Speed, haste, dispatch, a disease in cattle that mends or ends in three days time.
To Speed, to make haste, to cause or to meet with success.
Speedwell, an herb.
Speedy, quick, swift.
Speers or **Spikes**, great iron nails used in a ship.
A Speight, a bird.
A Spell, a charm to drive away a disease.
To do a Spell (among sailors) to do a work by turns for a short time.
To Spell, to name the letters of a syllable or word. In sea-language, to let go the ropes of a sail.
Spell the missen, i. e. take in the missen-sail and peek it up.
Spelt, a kind of corn.
Spelter, a sort of imperfect metal.
To Spend, to lay out, to waste, to pass away time.
Spending the mouth (in hounds) the same as barking in other dogs.
ASpendthrift, a prodigal spender.
The Ship's mast is spent, i. e. broken down.
Sperage, or **Asparagus**, a plant.
Sperm, the seed of any living creature.
Spermatic, belonging there to.

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To Spew or **Spue**, to cast up at the mouth.
A Sphere, any solid round body. In astronomy, the whole frame of the world, as being of a round figure.
A Sphere or **Material Sphere**, an instrument made up of rings of metal, representing the principal imaginary circles in the heavens.
Spherical, belonging to or round like a sphere.
Spice, several sorts of Indian drugs; as cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves.
ASpice or **Smatch** of a distemper.
To Spice, to season with spices; as to spice ale.
A Spicery, a place where spices are kept.
Spickana and **span new**, brand-new or quite new.
Spicknel, or **Spignel**, an herb good against rheums.
A Spider, an insect.
A Spigot, to put into the faucet of a tap.
ASpike, a piece of iron that has a sharp point.
Spike or **Spikenard**, a sweet-smelling plant.
To Spike one's self, to fall upon spikes.
Spiked, sharp pointed; the touch-hole of a gun is said to be spiked, when nails are driven into it.
A Spill or **small Spill**, a little gift in money.
To Spill any liquid thing.
To Spin, to draw out flax, &c. to turn round as a top does.
Spinage, a pot-herb.
Spinal, belonging to the spine or back-bone; as the spinal marrow.
A Spindle, a devise used in spinning, the axis of a clock-wheel, the upright

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right beam of a winding
hair-case, the iron upon
which a weather-cock is
fixed.

The Spindle-tree or Prick-
timber, a shrub.

The Spine (in anatomy)
the back-bone or the
upper part of the share-
bone.

A Spinel ruby, a precious
stone, somewhat lesser
than the true ruby.

A Spinnet, a musical instru-
ment.

A Spink or Chaffinch, a
bird.

A Spinner, a person that
spins, a small sort of spi-
der.

A Spinster, a woman em-
ployed in spinning. In
law, a title given to all
unmarried women, from
the viscount's daughter
downward.

A Spiral or Spiral line, a
crooked line that winds
and turns round.

A Spire, a steeple that rises
tapering, and ends in a
sharp point; a heap of
corn or grass.

To Spire, to grow up into
an ear, as corn does.

Spirit, natural disposition,
liveliness, courage, wit.

A Spirit, an immaterial
being; the ghost of a de-
ceased person; a liquor
drawn out of several
things by chemical ope-
rations.

To Spirit away children,
to entice or steal them
from home, in order to
send them beyond sea.

Spirited, as high-spirited,
having a great spirit.

Spiritual, that consists of
spirit without matter;
belonging to the church;
religious, devout.

The Spiritualities of a bi-

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shop, the profits he re-
ceives from his spiritual
livings; such as arise
from his visitations, or-
daining priests, &c.

To Spiritualize, to explain
an author's passage in a
spiritual manner. A-
mong chemists, to re-
duce a mixt body into
the principle called spi-
rit.

Spiritous, full of spirits;
as spiritous blood.

A Spirit, a sudden fit or
flush; as to be all upon
the spirit.

To Spirt up, to throw or to
rise up as water does.

A Spirt-net, a kind of fish-
ing-net.

A Spit, to roast meat on; a
kind of fish.

To Spit a fowl, to put it on
a spit.

To Spit or Spawl, to send
forth spittle.

A Spit-deep, as much ground
as may be digged up with
a spade.

A Spitchcock-eel, a sort of
large eel; a fish.

Spite, ill-will, hatred,
grudge.

To Spite one, to bear a
grudge against him.

Spiteful, that does mis-
chief out of spite; wicked.

A Spitter, one that spits or
spawls; a deer about two
years old, when the horns
begin to grow up sharp
like a spit.

A Spitter or Spade, a
kind of shovel to dig the
ground.

Spittle, a juice that comes
out of the mouth.

A Spittle or Spittle-house,
an hospital.

To Splat a pike, to cut it
up at table.

A Splat, a dash or spot

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of dirt.

Splay that bream, i. e. cut
up that fish.

Splay-footed, that has a flat
foot.

Splaying, a disease in horses
when the shoulder is part-
ed from the breast.

The Spleen, a bowel un-
der the left short ribs,
or a disemper in that
part.

A Spleen, a spite or
grudge.

A Spleget, a kind of a tear
for a wound.

Splendid, glorious, magni-
ficent, stately.

Splendour or Splendor,
brightness, great light,
glory, pomp.

Splenetic, belonging to or
dissempared in the spleen.

A Splent, a hard swelling
on the bone of a horse's
leg.

Splents or Splints, the pieces
of a broken bone; flat
pieces of wood used in
binding up broken limbs;
barnes or armour for
the arm.

To Splice (a sea-term) to
make fast the ends of ropes
one into another.

Splicing (among gardeners)
is when the stock of one
tree and the top of ano-
ther are grafted together.

A Splint, an evil in a horse,
which at first is a mere
gristle, but will grow
as hard as a bone.

A Splinter, a piece of cut
or shattered wood.

To Splinter, to cleave or cut
asunder, to perplex a
cause.

Spoil, hawk.

Spoil, booty taken from an
enemy.

To Spoil, to destroy, to
waste, to rob.

A Spoke of a wheel.

Spoken,

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en, as well-spoken, that has a good grace in speaking.

A Spokes-man, one that speaks for another.

Sponk or Spunk, touch-wood.

A Spool, a spindle.

A Spoon, to eat milk-meats, &c. with.

Spooning (at sea) is when a ship, being under sail, is put right before the wind.

Sport, play, diversion.

To Sport, to play, to toy or dally.

To Sport one's self, to divert one's self.

Sportive or Sportful, given to sport; merry.

A Spot, a small piece of ground; a blemish, a stain.

To Spot, to mark with spots; to stain or dawb.

Spotless, that has no spot or blemish.

A Spouse, a bridegroom or husband, a bride or wife.

A Spout, a pipe to carry off rain from a house.

To Spout out, to pour out, to rise as a water-spring does.

A Sprain, a violent wresting of the tendons of the muscles.

To Sprain, to get a sprain.

Spraints (among hunters) the dung of an otter.

A Sprat, a small sea-fish.

To Sprawl or lie Sprawling, to lie stretched out on the ground.

A Spread or Spret, a waterman's pole.

To Spread, to lay open, to scatter.

ASprig, a young twig of a tree.

Spriggy, belonging to or full of sprigs.

A Spright, a spirit or hob-goblin.

Sprights, a kind of short arrows, formerly used in sea-fights.

Sprightly, full of spirit and life; lively, brisk.

Spring, one of the four seasons of the year.

A Spring, a river-head, an original or rise, a part of a watch, a rising leap.

Springes, devices made of horse-hair to catch birds.

To Spring, to spout out as water does, to shoot forth like plants, to arise from, to raise wild fowl, to leap.

To Spring a mast, is when the mast of a ship is cracked, but not quite broken in any part.

Spring-tides, those tides that flow highest and run strongest.

A Springe, a snare to catch birds and small beasts.

The Springer (of an archad gate) the moulding that bears the arch.

A Sprinkle, an instrument to throw holy-water among the people.

To Sprinkle, to dash, to strew.

The Sprit-sail, (in a ship) the sail that belongs to the boltsprit-mast.

A Sprout of a tree or herb.

To Sprout or Sprout forth, to put forth sprouts.

Spruce, neat or fine in garb.

Spruce-beer, a kind of physical drink.

Spruce leather, a sort of leather corruptly so called for Prussia leather.

Sprunt, wonderfully active or brisk.

A Spud, a short scurvy knife, a little despicable wretch.

To Spue, to vomit or cast up.

Spullers of yarn, men employed to see that it is well spun, and fit for the loom.

Spume, the scum of gold or silver.

Spun-yarn, (among seamen) the yarn of untwisted ropes.

A Sponge, a soft dry substance that grows under the rocks; a staff, with a piece of lamb skin tied about it, to scour a great gun.

To Sponge, to wipe or cleanse with a sponge.

To Sponge upon, to eat and drink at another's cost.

Spungy, belonging to or partaking of the nature of a sponge.

Spunk, half-rotten wood, a substance that grows in the sides of trees; a match for guns.

A Spur, an iron-goad to drive on a horse.

To Spur, to strike or prick with a spur.

To Spur one on, to put forward or egg him on.

Spurge, a fore of herb.

Spurge-flax, a shrub.

Spurious, bastardly, base-born, counterfeit, false.

Spurkets (in a ship) the spaces between the futtocks or compassing timbers.

To Spurn, to vince or kick.

Spurry, a kind of liverwort, an herb.

To Spurt or Spirt, a sudden turn or fit.

A Sputter, a mighty bustle.

To Spurter, to speak fast, as when one talks over-eagerly.

A Spy, a person employed

to discover an enemy's proceedings.
 To Spy or Spy out, to get light of, to watch; to discover.
 Squab, young and fat; as a squab child.
 A Squab rabbit or chick, one so young that it is scarce fit to be eaten.
 A Squab; a soft-stuffed cushion or couch, a thick fat man or woman.
 A Squabble, a dispute, a quarrel or brangle.
 To Squabble, to brangle or brawl.
 Squabbled letters (among printers) is when some letters are fallen out of order in a form, before it is imposed or made up.
 A Squadron, a body of horse from 100 to 200 men; a certain number of ships.
 A Squall, (among sailors) a sudden storm of wind or rain.
 To Squander away, to waste, or spend riotously.
 A Square, an open-square place in a city; an instrument used by carpenters. In geometry, a figure consisting of four equal sides and as many right angles.
 To Square a beam, to cut it square.
 To Square the sail-yards, to see that they hang right across the ship.
 A Squash, a little American creature; a fruit like a pompon.
 To Squash, to beat or bruise flat.
 Squat, thick and short; well-set.
 To Squat, to lie down as a hare or rabbit does.
 To Squawl, to cry out like a forward child, or as one

that is in pain.
 To Squeak or Squeal, to cry like a pig.
 Squeamish, sick at stomach, apt to heck.
 To Squelch one, to paunch or push him in the guts.
 To Squeeze or Squeeze out, to press, to strain.
 A Squib, a sort of fire-work.
 A Squill, the sea-onion, an herb.
 Squinant, or Camels-hay, a kind of sweet rush.
 The Squinzy or Quinsey, a disease in the throat.
 To Squint or look a squint, to look somewhat on one side.
 A Squire, a disparaging word for an esquire.
 A Squirrel, a little creature.
 A Squirt, an instrument.
 To Squirt, to cast out any liquor.
 The Squirt, a looseness of the belly.
 A Squirting or pitiful fellow.
 To Squitter, to go to stool loose.
 A Stab, a wound made with a sword or dagger.
 To Stab one, to give him a stab.
 Stability or Stableness, firmness, sureness.
 Stable, steady, firm, sure, lasting.
 A Stable, a winter-house for horses, &c.
 To Stable, to house cattle in a stable.
 A Stack or Pile of hay, corn, wood, &c.
 Staddles, young tender trees.
 A Staff, a stick to walk with.
 The Staff-tree, a kind of ever-green hedge-bush.
 A Stag, a male red deer

five years old.
 A Stage, a place to act plays on; a standing place in a journey.
 A Staggard, a young buck four years old.
 To Stagger, to trip or reel, to waver or be in doubt.
 The Staggers, a dizziness of the head in cattle.
 Stagnant, standing; as the water of ponds.
 To Stagnate, to lie still in such manner; to want a free course, as the blood when grown too thick.
 A Stain, a blot, a blur, a reproach.
 To Stain, to dawb, to defile, to dye colours.
 Stained colours (in heraldry) are tawny and murrey.
 Stairs, or of a pair Stairs in a building.
 A Stake, a post or stick of wood; a slice of meat cut to fry, &c. the money laid down upon a game or wager.
 To Stake, to lay down one's stake at play.
 Stale, that is not fresh, old; also the urine of cattle.
 A Stale, the round of a ladder; a living fowl put into any place to decoy others.
 To Stale, to urine, as horses, &c. do.
 The Stalk of a leaf, flower, fruit, corn, &c.
 To Stalk, to go stately or strut along, to walk softly as fowls do.
 A Stalker, a person that goes gingerly; an African bird, which standing upright is taller than a man.
 Stalkers, a sort of fishing-nets.
 A Stalking-horse, a horse made

- made use of to get a foot of some birds; a person employed as a tool to bring about some business.
- A Stall, a stable for cattle; a little shop.*
- To Stall, to put in a stall or stable; to glut or cloy.*
- A Stall-boat, a kind of fisher's boat.*
- Stallage, money paid for pitching stalls in a market or fair.*
- A Stallion, a stone-horse kept to cover mares.*
- Stammel colour, a sort of red colour.*
- A Stammel, a great bounding mare, an overgrown bouncing wench.*
- To Stammer, to flutter, to falter in one's speech.*
- A Stamp, a mark or print.*
- To Stamp, to make a stamp upon, to pound in a mortar, to tread under or to make a noise with the feet.*
- Stanch, substantial, solid, sound, good.*
- To Stanch, to stop a flux of blood.*
- A Stanch-hawk, one that is well entered for the game.*
- A Stand, a stop or stay; uncertainty, doubt; a frame to set a candlestick on, &c.*
- To Stand upon one's legs.*
- A Standard, the chief banner of an army or fleet; a standing measure to which all others are framed.*
- Standards or Standils, trees reserved for growth at the felling of wood.*
- Stander-grass, an herb.*
- Standine-ropes (in a ship) all those that do not run in any blocks or pulleys.*
- A Standish, a sort of ink-born for a table.*
- The Stannaries, the mines where tin is digged, &c.*
- A Stanza, a stave or certain number of verses.*
- A Staple, a place where merchants jointly lay up their commodities; an iron to receive the bolt of a lock.*
- A Star, one of the bright bodies in the heavens; a fish.*
- A Star or Star fort, a work that has several faces, of from 5 to 8 points.*
- The Star of Bethlehem, a little white flower.*
- Starboard, (among seamen) the right hand side of a ship or boat.*
- Starch, a sort of compound of wheat-flower.*
- To Starch linen, to stiffen it with starch.*
- A Starched person, one that is very stiff and formal.*
- Starchness, affectedness, over-preciseness.*
- A Star or Starling, a bird.*
- To Stare, to look steadfastly on; to have a wild look.*
- Stark, altogether, quite; as stark blind.*
- A Starling, a bird; part of a stone-bridge.*
- Starry, belonging to or full of stars.*
- A Start, a sudden leap, occasioned by a surprise.*
- To Start, to give a start, to begin to run from a set place, to move a question.*
- To Start a hare, to force her to leave her seat.*
- Starting, leaping, &c. among brewers, the putting of new ale or beer to that which is decayed, in order to revive it.*
- Startish, somewhat apt to start aside.*
- To Startle, to cause one to start, to start or shrink.*
- To Starve, to cause to perish, or to perish by hunger, &c.*
- A Starveling, a hunger-starved wretch.*
- State, wealth, greatness, pomp.*
- A State, a condition, rank, or degree; a commonwealth.*
- To State, or settle a business, account, &c.*
- To State a question, to propose it in its state or due form.*
- Stately, full of state or pomp; fine, haughty, proud.*
- A Statesman, one well-skilled in state-affairs.*
- Statics, a science which treats of weights, shewing their properties as to heaviness or lightness.*
- A Station, a standing-place, a road for ships; a post, rank, or condition.*
- A Stationer, one that sells paper, ink, pens, &c.*
- The company of Stationers was incorporated in the year of Q. Mary, and now takes in printers, book-sellers, paper-stationers, book-binders, &c. The stationers at first dealt in manuscript-copies, paper, &c. and probably took name from their stations or standing-shops about Pater-noster Row and St. Paul's Church-yard.*
- A Statuary, one that carves statues or images.*
- A Statue, a standing image of wood, stone, &c.*
- Stature, the natural height or size of a person.*
- A Sta-*

A Statute, a law, ordinance, or decree.

The Statutes or Statute-laws (of Great-Britain) the act of parliament made by the king and the estates of the realm.

The Statutes or Statute-sessions, petty sessions, kept yearly in every hundred, for the ordering and disposing of ser-vants.

A Stave, a certain number of verses in a psalm or poem.

To Stave a wine-vessel, or a boat, to knock or break it in pieces.

To Stave off, to keep off. The Stavers or Saggars, a giddiness in a horse's brain.

Staves-acre, an herb, whose seed kills lice.

Stay, stop, continuance in a place, prop.

A Stay, a stand, a ribband to tie a child's cap.

To Stay, to stand still, to tarry, to stop, to wait for.

Stays, or a pair of Stays, a kind of bodice for women.

Stays (in a ship) ropes that keep the masts from falling backwards.

Stayed, stopped; grave, serious, sober.

Stead, place, room; as in his stead.

Steady, constant, firm, sure.

The Steal or Handle of a spoon.

To Steal, to take any thing privily from the owner.

Stealth, as to do a thing by stealth, i. e. secretly.

A Steam, a hot breath, a reeking.

To Steam, to send forth steams.

Stedfast, steady, firm, fix-

ed, unmoveable.

A Steed, a horse; as a stately Steed.

Steel, a sort of metal; among archers, the body of an arrow or shaft.

A Steel, a piece of steel to strike fire with.

To Steel, to harden; as to steel one's self in any sin.

Steep, that is of a difficult or dangerous ascent.

To Steep, to soak or lay a soaking.

A Steeple, the tower of a church built spire-wise.

A Steer, a bullock or young ox.

To Steer, to guide a ship, to manage an affair.

The Steerage, that part of a ship where the steer-man stands.

To Steeve cotton or wool, to stow it, by forcing it in with screws.

The bolt-sprit mast Steeves, i. e. stands too upright.

A Stem, the stock of a tree, or stalk of an herb; a race or pedigree.

The Stem of a ship, a main piece of timber, which comes bowing-wise from the keel.

To Stem, to go contrary to, to put a stop to.

A Stench, a noisome smell, a deadly stink.

A Step, a pace, a measure of two feet.

To Step, to go by steps.

Steril, barren, unfruitful, empty, shallow.

Sterility, barrenness, unfruitfulness.

Sterling or Sterling-money, the current or lawful money of Great Britain, so called from a certain pure coin first stamped by the Easterlings or merchants

of East-Germany, by order of king Richard I.

Stern, harsh, grim, crabbed.

A Stern, (among hunters) the tail of a grey-bound or of a wolf.

The Stern of a ship, the hindmost part of it.

A Stew, a hot-house, a place to keep fish in.

The Stews, licensed brothels, anciently so called.

To Stew, to boil over a gentle fire.

A Steward, an officer belonging to a nobleman, or to the lord of a manour, &c.

The lord high Steward of Great Britain, a great officer who is now only appointed for a time, to officiate at a coronation, or upon the trial of some peer of the realm.

The Steward of a ship, an officer that looks to the victuals, bread, candles, &c. and shares out all the messes.

A Stewardship, the office of a steward.

Sticadoes, an herb of an opening quality.

A Stick, a piece of wood, wax, &c.

To Stick, to thrust into, to fasten, to cleave to.

To Stickle hard in business, to strive earnestly about it.

A Stickler, a busy-body in public affairs.

Stiff, hard, benumbed, resolute, strict.

To Stiffen, to make or to grow stiff.

The Stifle, or Stifle-joint, the first joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock.

To Stifle, to stop one's breath, to choke.

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A Stified horse, is when his leg-bone is put out, or the joint much hurt.

Stigmatical, branded with infamy or disgrace.

To Stigmatize, to brand or mark with a hot iron, to defame or slander.

A Stile, a frame set up to pass out of one field into another.

Still, as yet, continually, that has no motion.

A Still, a chemical vessel. To Still, to make still or quiet.

To Still or Distill, to draw off waters, &c. with a still.

A Stilletto, a sharp-pointed dagger or tuck.

A Stilling, a frame to set vessels on in a cellar.

A pair of Stilts, used by boys, in play, to walk on.

The Sting of a scorpion or fly, &c.

To Sting, to prick or hurt with the sting.

Stingo, a sort of strong drink, made in Yorkshire, sold at Lissom-green, Paddington.

Stingy, niggardly, miserably covetous.

A Stink, an ill scent or smell.

A Stinkard, a stinking nasty fellow.

A Stint, a bound, a set measure.

To Stint, to bound or confine; to restrain or curb.

The Stiony, a disease in the eye-lids.

A Stipend, a salary, hire or pay.

A Stipendiary, one that serves for wages or hire.

To Stipulate, to covenant, bargain or agree.

A Stipulation, a stipulating, a covenant in due form of law.

A Stir, a noise or bustle, a burly-burly.

To Stir, to move, to jog, to wag.

A Stirk, a young steer or bullock.

A Stirrup, an iron fastened to a saddle for the rider's foot to rest on; a piece of timber fixed to a ship's keel.

A Stitch, the sewing with a needle; a sharp twitching pain.

To Stitch, to sew or sow.

A Stithy, a smith's anvil.

The St'thy, a disease in cattle, when the skin sticks so close to the ribs that they cannot stir.

A Stittle-back, a small fish.

A Stiver, a Dutch coin, worth a penny and one fifth of a penny English.

Stoaked (a sea term) stopped or choaked up; as the pump is stoaked.

A Stoaker, one that looks after a fire, &c. in a brew-house, &c.

A Stoat, a pole-cat, a stinking ferret.

A Stoccado, a thrust or stab with a weapon.

A Stock, the stem of a tree, a race or family, a bank of money.

The Stock of an anchor, a piece of wood fastened to the beam, hard by the ring.

Stocks, a timber-frame, with posts, to build ships on.

The Stocks, or a pair of Stocks, a frame to set malefactors feet in.

To Stock, to supply, to furnish with.

A Stock-dove, a kind of pigeon, a bird.

Stock-fish, a sort of dried salt-fish.

The Stock-gilliflower, a plant.

Stockings, or a pair of Stockings, to cover the legs.

A Stode, or company of horses.

Stoical, belonging to or being of the temper of the Stoicks.

Stoicism, the maxims or opinions of

The Stoicks, a sect of philosophers at Athens, so called from the Greek word Stoa, a porch; because Zeno, their first master, used to teach in a common porch of the city. They maintained fate, and did not allow passion, being always very grave and reserved.

A Stole, a long robe of slate worn by the Roman ladies; a kind of priestly ornament.

A Stole or Stool, a royal wardrobe.

The Stomach, a part of the body which receives and digests the food.

A Stomach, the appetite to meat; cholera or passion.

To Stomach, to be angry at, to resent a thing.

A Stomacher, a piece of stuff or silk stitched to cover a woman's breast.

Stomachful, that has a great stomach or spirit; disdainful, dogged.

Stomachless, that has no stomach or appetite.

A Stone, a kind of hard mineral.

A Stone of beef (in London) the quantity of 8 lb. of wool 14 lb.

The Stone in the bladder or kidneys, a disease.

To Stone, to strike or kill with stones.

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A Stone-buck, a kind of deer.

The Stone-cholick, a torturing disease.

The Stone-cray, a distemper in hawks.

A Stone-falcon, a hawk that builds in rocks.

A Stone-smith, a bird.

Stony, belonging to or full of stones.

A Stook, a shock of corn, containing 12 sheaves.

A Stool, to sit on; also as much ordure as a person voids at once.

To Stoom or Stum wine, to put bags of herbs, &c. into it.

To Stoop, to bend or bow downwards.

The hawk Stoops, i. e. bends down violently, to strike the fowl.

A Stop, a stay, a lett or bindrance.

To Stop, to stay, to kinder, to shut up.

A Stoppage, that which stops the passage in a human body.

A Stopper, a device to stop tobacco in the pipe.

Stopping (in the belly) a distemper in poultry.

A Stopple, any thing that serves to stop a bottle, &c.

Storage, ware-house room for goods.

Store, abundance, plenty, a great deal.

The Store or Provisions of a ship, &c.

To Store, to furnish with, to lay up in store.

A Stork, a fowl.

A Storm, blustering weather; a great noise, a sudden assault.

To Storm, to be in a violent fit of passion, to attack a place furiously.

Stormy, belonging to or

full of storms.

A Story, a relation, a merry tale; a floor in a building.

Stored, reported; as it is storied of such a one.

A Stot or Stroat, a sinking sort of ferret.

A Stove, a stew or hot bath, a little closet to hold sweet-meats that are to be dried.

Stout, full of courage and vigour, lusty, sturdy.

To Stow, to lay up wares or provisions in good order.

Stowage, the place where goods are laid up, or money paid for such a place.

To Straddle, to spread out the legs wide.

To Straggle, to go from one's company, as soldiers sometimes do.

Straight, right, even, narrow.

A Straight, a great difficulty, extreme want; a narrow arm of the sea shut up on both sides by lands.

Straights, a sort of narrow kersey-cloth.

To Straighten, to make straight or narrow, to put one hard to it.

A Strain, a tune, a flight of speech; a breed of horses, the track of a deer.

A Strain or Sprain, (in a horse) is when the sinews are stretched beyond their strength.

To Strain, to press or squeeze; to raise the voice, to pass a liquor through a sieve, &c.

The hawk Strains, i. e. snatches at something.

A Strainer, a cloth or bag to strain liquors.

A Strake, the iron with which the hoop of a wheel is bound; a seam between two planks in a ship.

A Strand, a high shore or bank of a great river; in sea-language, the twist of a rope.

A ship is Stranded, when she runs aground and perishes.

Strange, wonderful, unusual, outlandish, shy.

A Stranger, a person born out of the realm, one with whom we have no acquaintance.

A Strangle, a hard swelling about a horse's throat.

To Strangle, to choke by the neck.

The Strangles, a thick humour voided by young horses at the nostrils.

The Strangury, a disease, when one makes water by drops with great pain and difficulty.

A Stray, a thong of leather, a surgeon's band to stretch out limbs in the setting of broken or disjointed bones.

To Strap one, to lash him with a strap.

The Strappado, a kind of rack to punish soldiers.

Strapping, huge, lusty; as a strapping lass.

A Stratagem, a subtle invention or device in war.

Straw, stubble or litter for cattle.

A Strawberry, a fine fruit.

To Stray, or go astray, to wander out of the way.

A Streak, a thin stroke or line.

To Streak, to mark with streaks.

A Stream, a running water,

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- ter, the course of a river.*
To Stream out, to flow or run out.
A Stream-anchor, a small anchor for a ship to ride by in gentle streams.
A Streamer, a pendant or flag in a ship.
A Street, a paved way in a city or town.
Strength, firmness of body or mind; force, power.
To Strengthen, to add strength to, to make strong.
Strenuous, stout, valiant, active.
A Strefs, the main point of a business; foul weather at sea.
To lay Strefs upon, to depend or rely on.
A Stretch or Strain, in running; as to be upon the stretch.
To Stretch, to spread, to lie out in length or breadth.
A Stretcher (in a boat) a short wooden staff against which the waterman sets his feet when he rows.
To Strew, to spread or cover over.
Well-Stricken or Advanced in years.
A Strickle or Stricklefs, a stick to strike off the overmeasure of corn.
Strict, punctual, exact, severe.
A Stricture, a spark from red hot iron; chiefly used in a figurative sense, as brutes have some strictures of reason.
A Stride, two steps, or a measure of five feet.
To Stride, to stretch the legs out in going.
Strife, a striving; quarrel, dispute.
A Strike, a measure of four bushels; also the
- same as strickle.*
A Strike of flax, as much as it is beekled at one hand-ful.
To Strike, to beat or hit; to move or touch sensibly.
To Strike or Strike fail (in a ship) to let down or lower the top-sails.
A String, a piece of thread, silk, &c. to tie with.
To String, to put upon a string; to fix strings to a musical instrument.
The String-halt, a sudden twitching up of a horse's hinder leg much bigger than the other.
Stringy, belonging to or full of small strings.
A Strip, a little piece of linen-cloth.
To Strip, to pull off one's cloaths; to slip off the rind, bark or skin.
A Stripe, a blow or lash, a streak in cloth, silk, &c.
To Stripe, to make such streaks; as to stripe stuffs.
A Stripling, a young man or youth.
A Stritchel, the same as a strickle or strike.
To Strive, to use great endeavours, to quarrel with.
A Strokal, a long iron instrument like a fire-shovel, us'd in making glass.
A Stroke, a blow with the fist, &c. a dash with a pen.
To Stroke, to pass the hand gently over, to flatter.
To Stroll, to rove or ramble about.
Strong, full of strength, powerful, forcible, beady.
A Strong-docked or Lusty
- wench.**
A Structure, a manner of building, a pile of building.
A Strude or Strode, a flock of breeding mares.
To Struggle, to strive, to strive violently, to strive earnestly.
A Strumpet, a common harlot.
A Strunt, a North-country word for a tail or rump.
Strunted sheep, sheep so called when their tails are cut off.
To Strut or Strut along, to walk after a stately manner.
A Stub, a stump or stock of a tree.
To Stub or Stub up, to pull up shrubs by the roots.
Stubbed, short and well-set.
Stubble, short straw left after the corn is cut.
Stubborn, self-willed, unruly, head-strong.
A Stud, a nail imbossed in any thing.
A Stud or Stode of horses, a great company or breed of them.
Studded, set out with studs.
A Student, one that studies any art or science, especially in an university.
Studious, much given to study, earnest for; desirous of
Study, application of mind to learn or do anything; a closet to study in.
To Study, to give one's mind to the knowledge or practice of a thing.
Stuff, made of worsted, &c.
To Stuff, to fill or cram with meat, &c.
Stuke or Stuk, a kind of compound mortar fit for imagery.
Stum, the stover of wine

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when it is set a working.
 To Stum wine, to put certain ingredients into sick or decayed wine, in order to revive and make it brisk.
 To Stumble, to slip with the feet, so as to be ready to fall.
 To Stumble at a thing, to make a scruple of it.
 A Stumbling-block, an occasion of scandal or offence.
 A Stump, a piece that is left of a tree, leg, &c.
 To Stump, (in a burlesque sense) to lounce and brag.
 To Stun one, to take away his senses, to astonish him.
 Stupendous, prodigious, wonderful.
 Stupes, pledges of tow, &c. dipped in scalding-hot liquors, and applied to a diseased part.
 Stupid, blockish, senseless, dull.
 Stupidity, blockishness, dullness.
 To Stupify, to make stupid or dull, to benumb.
 Sturdy, lusty, strong, resolute, bold.
 The Sturdy or Turning-evil, a disease in cattle.
 A Sturgeon, a sea-fish.
 A Sturk or Stirk, a country word for a young ox or heifer.
 To Stutter, to falter or fail in putting forth one's words.
 A S.y, an inclosure to keep swine in; a small swelling in the eye-lid.
 A Style or Stile, a manner of expressing one's self in writing; a method of reckoning the course of the year.
 The Style or Needle of a dial that shews the hour.

To Style, to term, to name or call.
 Suasory, that is apt or tends to persuade.
 Subaltern or Subalternate, that succeeds by turns, or is appointed under another.
 Subalterns, inferior judges or officers.
 A Sub-brigadier, an officer next under the brigadier.
 A Sub-chanter, one that begins the anthem in a cathedral church in the chanter's absence.
 A Sub-commissioner, one that assists a commissioner in his office.
 A Sub-deacon, an under-deacon in the church of Rome.
 A Sub-dean, a dignified clergyman next to a dean.
 A Sub-delegate, a judge that acts under another.
 To Sub-delegate, to appoint another to act under one's self.
 To Sub-divide, to divide a second time, to divide the part of a whole already divided.
 A Sub-division, a subdividing.
 To Subdue, to bring under, to conquer or master.
 Subject, obliged to some dependence; liable, apt.
 A Subject, one that is under the rule of a sovereign prince; the matter treated of. In anatomy, the body of any living creature that is to be dissected.
 To Subject, to bring under, to make liable.
 Subjection, obedience to a superior, great dependence.
 To Subjoin, to join or add a thing next to another.

Sublimate, a strong corrosive, powder, made of quicksilver, &c. and used by surgeons to eat away corrupt or proud flesh.
 To Sublimate or Sublime (in chemistry) to raise any light matter, by means of fire, to the top of the still.
 Sublime, lofty, high, great.
 To Sublime, to raise, to refine.
 A Sub-marshal, an officer of the Marshalsea, who is deputy to the knight-marshal.
 Submission, a submitting, humbleness, respect.
 Submissive, humble, respectful.
 To Submit, to be subject, to humble one's self, to yield.
 Subordinate, inferior.
 To Subordinate, to set under another.
 Subordination, dependence of persons or things with respect one to another.
 To Suborn, to set one upon the bearing of false witness, or any other ill design.
 Subornation, the act of suborning.
 A Subpœna, a writ for citing witnesses to testify in any court of justice, under the penalty of 100l.
 To Subpœna a witness, to summon him by such a writ.
 A Sub-reader, an under-reader in one of the inns of court.
 To Subscribe, to set one's hand to the bottom of a writing.
 Subscription, a subscribing or writing underneath.
 Subsequent, immediately following, coming next after.

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Subserviency, *a being*
Subservient, *serviceable or*
helpful.

A Subsidy, *an aid or tax*
granted to the king upon
some urgent occasion.

To Subsist, *to stand or be,*
to have a being, to hold
out.

Subsistence, *being or con-*
tinuance; food, liveli-
hood.

Substance, *essence or being,*
matter; the most material
points of a discourse;
estate, wealth.

Substantial, *essential, solid,*
sturdy, wealthy.

A Substitute, *one that sup-*
plies another's place; a
deputy.

To Substitute, *to put in the*
room of another.

A Substitution, *a substi-*
tuting.

A Subterfuge, *an evasion,*
escape, or shift.

Subterraneous, *inclosed*
within the bowels of the
earth; that lies under
ground.

Subtil or Subtle, *crafty,*
cunning, quick, thin,
pure.

To Subtilize, *to make subtle*
or thin; to use subtilties
or tricks.

Subtilty, *sharpness of wit,*
craft, a subtle trick.

To Subtract, *to deduce or*
take off.

Subtraction, *a subtracting.*
In arithmetick, a rule
by which a lesser number
is taken from a greater.

Subversion, *a turning up-*
side down; the destruc-
tion of the monarchy or
state.

To Subvert, *to ruin or*
overthrow.

A Sub-vicar, *an under-*
vicar.

A Suburb, *that part of a*

city or town which lies
without the walls.

To Succeed, *to follow or*
come next after, to prosper
or speed well, to have
good success in an under-
taking.

Success, *the good event or*
issue of a business.

Successful, *that has success;*
fortunate, lucky.

A Succession, *a succeeding*
or coming after, a con-
tinued order of time.

Successive, *that succeeds or*
follows one after another.

Successless, *that has no suc-*
cess; unfortunate.

A Successor, *one that suc-*
ceeds another in a place
or estate.

Succinct, *brief, short; com-*
prehended in few words.

Succory or Wild-endive,
an herb.

Succour, *help, relief, sup-*
ply.

To Succour, *to assist, help,*
or relieve.

To Succour a cable, *(among*
seamen) to strengthen or
make it more firm.

Succourless, *void of suc-*
cour; that has no relief.

Such, *like anything, as I am*
such as you see me.

Suck, *as to give suck to*
an infant.

To Suck or Suck in, *to*
draw in with the mouth,
&c.

A Suck-stone or Sea-lam-
prey, a small fish.

A Sucker, *a young child*
that sucks.

The Sucker of a pump,
that part which sucks up
the water.

Suckers (of trees) unpro-
fitable shoots that spring
out of the root or side of
the stock.

To Suckle, *to give suck, as*
a woman does to her child.

A Suckling, *a sucking*
child.

Sudden, *that comes in an*
instant, unlooked for.

Suds, *hot water tempered*
with soap, to wash
cloaths, &c.

To Sue, *to put in or stand*
for an office, &c. to press
for, to follow at law.

The hawk Sues, *i. e. whets*
her beak.

To Suffer, *to undergo, to*
bear, to allow, to give
leave.

Sufferable, *that may be suf-*
fered or borne.

Sufferance, *allowance, for-*
bearance, leave.

To Suffice, *to be enough, to*
afford satisfaction.

Sufficiency, *a being suffi-*
cient; ability, capacity.

Sufficient, *that is enough to*
satisfy necessity; able.

To Suffocate, *to smother,*
stifle, or choke.

A Suffocation, *a suffocating.*

A Suffragan, *a bishop's vi-*
car, or a bishop that is
subordinate to an arch-
bishop.

A Suffrage, *a vote or voice*
given at an election.

A Suffusion (i. e. spreading
over) a pin or web in the
eye.

A Sug or Sea-flea, *an in-*
sect.

To Sug, *to soak, to lie soak-*
ing in water.

Sugar, *the juice of Indian*
reeds, boiled, clarified,
and baked.

To Sugar, *to sweeten with*
sugar.

Sugary, *belonging to sugar;*
as a sugary sweetness.

To Suggest, *to prompt, to*
put into one's mind.

A Suggestion, *a suggesting,*
an inducement.

A Suit or Sute, *a request or*
motion, a suing at law,
a set

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a set of cloaths, or of cards of the same sort.

To Suit, to agree, to be fit. Suitable, agreeable, convenient.

A Suitor, one that makes suit to a court, stands for a place, or makes love to a woman.

To Suitor, to woo or court for a wife.

Sullen, stubborn, dogged, peevish.

To Sully, to dawb or foul, to stain one's reputation.

Sulphur, brimstone, a mineral.

Sulphureous, belonging to or full of sulphur.

Sultan, (i. e. prince or sovereign) a title given to the emperor of Turkey.

A Sultaness, a sultan's wife.

A Sultanine, a Turkish gold coin worth about 8 shillings.

Sultry, excessive hot; as sultry weather.

Sumach or Sumack, a kind of shrub.

A Sum or Summ, a certain quantity of money; the substance of a discourse.

To Sum up, to cast up an account, to rehearse the chief heads of what had been before spoken or delivered.

A Summage, a toll paid for carriage on horseback.

Summary, concise, brief, short.

A Summary, a brief gathering together of the whole matter in a few words.

A full Summed hawk, one that is well covered with feathers.

Summer, one of the four seasons of the year.

A Summer (in carpentry,) the main piece of timber that bears up a building.

To Summer, to pass the summer any where.

A Summer-tree, a beam full of mortises for the ends of the joists to lie in.

To Summon, to call one before a judge, to demand the surrender of a place.

A Summoner or Sumner, an officer that cites a person to a court of justice, especially the spiritual.

A Summons, to call to appear in court.

A Sumpter-horse, a horse that carries necessities and provisions for a journey.

Sumptuous, stately, costly, rich.

The Sun, the most glorious of the heavenly bodies.

To Sun, to set or dry in the sun.

A Sun-flower, a plant that bears a fine yellow flower.

Sunday, the first day of the week, so called ever since the old heathen Saxons dedicated it to the idol of the sun.

Sundry, divers, several.

Sunny, that lies open to the sun.

A Sup, a small quantity of any liquor.

To Sup, to eat one's supper.

To Sup, or Sup up, broth.

To Superabound, to be over and above, to be superfluous.

Superabundance, very great plenty, superfluity.

Superabundant, overflowing in plenty, excessive.

To Superadd, to add over and above.

Superannuated, worn out

K k

with age and infirmities.

A Supercargo, one employed by the owners of a ship to oversee the cargo or lading.

Supercilious, that is of an affected lofty carriage; haughty, proud.

Supereminence, singular excellence or authority.

Supereminent, excelling above others.

To Supererogate, to give or do more than is required.

Supererogation (among Roman catholics) a doing more good works than one is bound to perform.

A Superfotation, a second conceiving before the first young is brought forth; a breeding of young upon young.

Superficial, belonging to a superficies; outward, slight.

A Superficies, the surface or outermost part of any thing.

Super-fine, exceeding fine or thin.

Superfluity, that which is superfluous or more than needs; excess.

Superfluous, (i. e. overflowing) over-much, unnecessary.

To Superinduce, to bring in over and above.

Superintitulation (in law) is when a clerk is admitted and instituted to a benefice upon one title, and another is likewise instituted to it by the presentment of another patron.

A Superintendency, the office or dignity of

A Superintendent, a chief overseer; a kind of bishop among the Lutherans in Germany.

Superiority, pre-eminence, excellence above others.

Superiors,

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Superiors, upper, higher ; that is above others in authority, knowledge, strength, &c.

A Superior, one of our betters ; the head of a monastery. In printing, a small letter placed above a material word, which directs, by a like letter, to a citation or remark in the margin.

Superiors, magistrates or persons in any high station.

Superlative, very eminent or great.

Supernatural, that is above the course or reach of nature.

Supernumerary, that is above the limited or usual number.

To Superscribe, to write over or on the out-side of a letter, &c.

A Supercription, that which is written on the out-side ; the direction of a letter.

To Supersede, to put off or stop an affair or proceeding.

A Supersedeas, a writ to stay the doing of that which in appearance of law ought to be done.

Superstition, idolatrous worship, or vain fear of the deity ; a silly opinion or belief about divine worship.

Superstitious, given to superstition, over-scrupulous in matters of religion.

To Superstruct, to build upon ; as to superstruct one thing upon another.

A Superstructure, that which is built or raised upon some foundation.

To Supervene, to come upon of a sudden, to come in

unlooked for.

To Supervise, to oversee.

A Supervisor, an overseer, a surveyor.

Supine (i. e. lying on the back) idle, careless, negligent.

Supper, a meal taken at night.

Supperless, that has no supper.

To Supplant (i. e. to trip up the heels) to undermine or deceive one, in preventing one to his damage.

Supple, suppliant, pliant.

To Supple, to make supple or pliant.

A Supplement, any addition made to supply something that was wanting.

Suppletory, that serves to supply some imperfection or defect.

A Suppliant or Supplicant, a petitioner or humble suitor.

To Supplicate, to make humble request ; to entreat or beseech.

A Supplication, an humble suit, an earnest and submissive prayer.

Supply, aid, relief.

Supplies (in war) recruits of forces, or the furnishing of an army with fresh men.

To Supply, to fill up one's place, to make up what is wanting, to furnish with necessaries.

A Support, that which bears up a weight or burden ; a stay or help.

To Support, to bear or prop up, to uphold, to maintain.

Supportable, that may be borne or suffered.

Supporters, images to bear up posts in a building. In heraldry, the figures of lions, &c. that are

drawn on each side of an escutcheon, and seem to uphold.

Supposable, that may be supposed.

To Suppose, to grant or take for granted, to imagine or think.

A Supposition, or Supposal, the supposing a thing taken for granted.

Supposititious, put in the room of another thing that is real ; false, forged.

A Suppository, a sort of paste put up the fundament to loosen the belly.

To Suppress, to stop the course of a writing or book, to put down an office, &c.

A Suppression, a suppressing.

To Suppurate, to run with or void matter, as a sore does.

Suppuration, a gathering or resolving to matter, a running with matter.

Suppurative, that brings in suppuration.

A Supputation, a counting, reckoning, or casting up.

Supremacy, sovereignty, the most transcendent height in power.

Supreme, highest ; chiefest or most eminent of all.

A Sur-antler, the upper antler on a deer's head.

A Surbate or Surbating, a bruise under a horse's foot.

Surbated, seized with the surbate.

To Surcease, to give over.

A Surcharge (in traffick) the charge in any thing which is over and above what is just.

To Surcharge, or overload the stomach.

A Surcingle, a girdle ; a kind of upper harness

for horses.

A Surcoat, a coat of arms worn over armour; a sort of upper garment.

Sure, certain, safe, firm, faithful.

Suretyship, the obligation of one that is engaged to answer for another.

Surety, bail; as to put in surety.

A Surety, a person that is bound or stands as bail for another.

A Surface, the bare outside of a thing. In geometry, a quantity that has length and breadth, without depth or thickness.

A Surfeit, an illness caused by excess in eating or drinking.

To Surfeit one's self, to get a surfeit.

A Surge, a billow or wave of the sea.

To Surge, to rise up in waves, as the sea does.

A Surgeon or Chirurgion, one that is skilled in or professes

Surgery or Chirurgery, the art of curing the outward diseases of a human body, by means of the hands and proper instruments; from the Greek words, Cheir a hand, and Ergon a work.

A Surgery, a place or room where a surgeon performs his operations.

A Surloin or upper Loin of beef.

Surly, churlish, crabbed, dogged.

A Surmise, a mere thought, a supposal.

To Surmise, to imagine, think or suppose.

To Surmount, to overcome, to surpass or outdo.

A Surname, the name of

one's family.

To Surname, to give such a name.

To Surpass, to go beyond, to exceed.

A Surplice, a white linen garment worn by ministers while they perform divine service in the church.

A Surplusage, that which is over and above.

A Surprisal or Surprise, a coming upon unawares, amazement.

To Surprise, to take napping, or in the deed doing; to astonish or amaze.

Surprising, that comes unawares; also that cause surprise; wonderful.

A Surrejoinder, a second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposed to the defendant's rejoinder.

A Surrender, a resigning or giving up.

To Surrender, to yield or deliver up.

Surreptitious, done or got by stealth or surprise.

A Surrogate, one that is appointed to supply another's place most commonly that of a bishop.

To Surrogate, to depute or appoint in another's room.

To Surround, to go round, to encompass.

A Surtoot or Surtout, an upper garment or coat.

A Survey, a general view of lands, buildings, &c.

To Survey, to view on all sides, to oversee, to measure land.

A Surveyor, a measurer of land, an overseer.

A Surveyor of the melting, a mint-officer, who is to see the bullion cast out, and that it be not altered.

A Surveyor of the navy,

an officer who is to know the state of all stores, to survey ships belonging to the royal navy, &c.

A Surveyorship, the office or quality of a surveyor.

Survivance or Survivorship, the surviving of a person.

To Survive, to out-live.

A Survivor, one that out-lives another.

Susceptible, capable of taking an impression or form.

To Suspect, to mistrust or be apprehensive of.

Suspectful, apt to suspect or mistrust.

Suspence, uncertainty of mind, doubt.

To Suspend, to wave giving one's judgment, or to deprive of an office for a time.

A Suspension, a suspending, a ceasing for a while, a being suspended from one's office.

A Suspensory, a kind of truss or bandage.

Suspicion, jealousy, mistrust, fear.

Suspicious, full of suspicions or fears, that may be suspected or feared.

To Sustain, to uphold, to nourish or strengthen, to suffer or bear.

Sustenance, nourishment, food.

A Suttler, one that sells victuals in a camp, &c.

A Swab, a cod of beans.

A Swabber, an inferior officer in a man of war, who is to see that the ship be washed and kept clean.

A Swad, a peasecod-shell; a gross fat woman.

To Swaddle, to wrap up in swathing-bands; to cut-gel or bang.

To Swag, to force down or

S W A

to bear downwards, as a weight does.
 To Swagger, to play the heftor, to vaunt, to buff.
 A Swain, a countryman, a clown.
 A Swainmote, a court held thrice a year touching forest affairs, in which the verderors are judges.
 A Swallow, a bird, a flying fish; a gulph or whirl-pool.
 To Swallow or Swallow down, to let down the throat; as to swallow a pill.
 To Swallow up, to devour, as wild beasts, &c. do.
 A Swallow-tail (in joiners work) a particular way of fastening two pieces of timber strongly together.
 A Swamp (in the West-Indies) a bog or marshy place.
 A Swan, a stately royal water-fowl.
 Swan-skin, a sort of fine flannel, so called from its extraordinary whiteness.
 To Swap, to barter or exchange one thing for another.
 The Sward or Rind of bacon.
 Sward or Green-sward, the outward coat of grass on any piece of land.
 The ground is Swarded, i. e. well grown over with grass and other herbs.
 A Swarm or great Company of bees, ants, people, &c.
 To Swarm, to get together as bees do, to appear in great numbers.
 Swarthy, blackish, tawny, sun-burnt.
 A Swash, a stream or pud-

S W E

dle of water.
 To Swash, to dash about, to make a noise with swords.
 A Swash-buckler, a vain-glorious sword-player; a vapouring fellow.
 Swath or Swarth, grass or corn, as laid in rows by the mower from the scythe.
 A Swathe or Swathing-band, a band to wrap up a young child, or to bind up a diseased part with the surgeon's dressings.
 To Swathe, - to wrap up with swathing-clouts.
 Sway, power, rule, command; the sinking down of a horse's back bone.
 To Sway, to bear sway, to govern or rule.
 Swayed (in the back) a distemper in horses.
 To Sweal, to melt away wastefully, as bad candles do.
 To Swear, to take an oath, to promise upon oath.
 To Swear one, to give him an oath.
 Sweat, an excrement of the body.
 To Sweat, to be in a sweat, or to cause to sweat.
 Sweaty, belonging to or full of sweat.
 A Sweep, the mould of a ship; a kind of refining-furnace.
 To Sweep, to cleanse with a broom.
 The hawk Sweeps, i. e. wipes her beak after feeding.
 A Sweep-net or Drag, a sort of fishing-net.
 Sweepage, the crop of hay got in a meadow.
 Sweepings, the filth or dust swept out of a room.
 Sweet, pleasant to the taste

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or smell; charming, agreeable.
 The Sweet-bread of a breast of veal, &c.
 The Sweet-brier, a shrub.
 Sweet-William, a flower.
 To Sweeten, to make sweet.
 A Sweeting, a sort of sweet apple.
 Sweetish, somewhat sweet.
 To Swell, to puff up, to rise up, to bunch out.
 A Swelling, a bunch or bump; an unnatural gathering together of any corrupt matter in the body.
 To Swelter, to broil with excessive heat.
 Sweltry, extreme hot, with respect to the weather.
 A Swepe or Swipe, a device to draw water out of a well.
 To Swerve, to depart or go from; as to swerve from the truth.
 Swift, quick, nimble, speedy.
 A Swift, a kind of swallow, whose legs are so short, that it cannot rise from the ground.
 Swifters (in a ship) ropes belonging to the masts, to keep them stiff, and strengthen the shrouds.
 Swill, druff or wash for hogs.
 To Swill, to gulph or swallow down drink greedily.
 A Swill-bowl, a lusty toper, a drunkard.
 To Swim, to move in or float on the water.
 A Swimming or Dizziness in the head.
 Swine, any hogs or sows.
 A Swine-pipe, a bird of the thrush kind.
 The Swine-pox, a grievous sore or scab in hogs.
 To Swing, to toss about, or to hang in a swing made of ropes or silk.

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To Swinge, or Swinge off, to whip or bang soundly, to maul.

Swingeing, huge, exceeding great.

A Swinger, any thing that is of a very large size.

To Swingle (among flax-dressers) to beat.

A Swingle-staff, a stick to beat flax with.

ASwipe, an engine to draw up well water, or to throw grenades.

A Switch, a small stick or branch of a tree.

To Switch, to strike with a switch.

A Swivle or Swivel, a kind of iron-ring that turns round about.

A Swöling (of land) as much as one plough can till in a year.

A Swamp or Swamp, a bog or marshy ground.

To Swoon, or Swoon away, to faint.

To Swoop, to fly down hastily, and catch up with the talons, as birds of prey do.

To Swoop or Swap, to truck one thing for another.

A Sword, a well known weapon.

A Sword-bearer, an officer that carries the sword of state before a prince or magistrate.

The Sword-fish, a sea-fish, that has at the end of the upper-jaw a bone like a sword.

A Sycamore, a tree in Judea, &c. that bears leaves like the mulberry-tree, and fruit like figs; also a sort of maple, broad-leaved like the fig-tree.

A Sycophant (among the ancient Athenians) one that for reward betrayed

S Y M

the fig-merchants, who transported any contrary to their law; whence the word is taken for an informer, tale-bearer, or flatterer.

A Syllable, a complete sound made of one or several letters.

A Syllogism (in logick) an argument that consists of three propositions; the first and second of which being granted, the third must of necessity be allowed.

Syllogistical, belonging to syllogism or logical disquisitions.

A Symbol, a badge or token; a motto or device.

The Apostolic Symbol, the Apostles creed, or sum of Christian belief.

Symbolical, that belongs to or partakes of the nature of a symbol.

To Symbolize, to signify some hidden thing, by certain outward signs.

To Symbolize with, to agree in any thing with, to partake of each others qualities.

Symmetry, a due proportion to a work, so as to make all its parts agree to and with the whole.

Sympathetic, or Sympathetical, belonging to or partaking of sympathy.

To Sympathize, to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual affection.

Sympathy, fellow feeling, an agreeableness of natural qualities, humours, &c.

Symphony, musical sounds, pleasing to the ear.

A Symphony, a consort of instrumental music.

A Symptom, an account

T A B

that accompanies a disease, a sign or token of any thing.

Symptomatic or Symptomatical, belonging to or caused by some symptom.

A Synagogue, a place where the Jews meet together to perform divine service.

A Syndick, an advocate for the commonalty of a city; a magistrate in Germany, &c. much of the same quality as an alderman here.

A Syndickship, the office or dignity of a syndick.

A Synod, an assembly of clergymen, to consult about church affairs.

Synodal or Synodical, belonging to or done in a synod.

Synonyma's, words of the same name or signification; as valiant, courageous, stout.

Synonymous, that is of the same signification.

A Syringe, a surgeon's squirt to convey medicinal liquors into a sore, &c. an apothecary's glisten pipe, a confectioner's instrument to make march-panes.

To Syringe an ulcer, to cleanse it with a syringe.

A Syrup, a compound made of sugar boiled up with the juice of herbs or flowers, &c.

A System, a complete treatise or body of any art or science.

Systematical, belonging to or reduced to system.

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TABBY, a sort of weaved silk.

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A Taber or Tabor, a kind of drum.

A Taberer, one who plays on that instrument.

A Tabernacle, a tent or booth, especially that moveable one among the ancient Jews, in which the ark of the covenant was kept; as a bearded chapel, such as were raised in London after the great fire, Anno 1666.

The feast of Tabernacles, a feast kept by the Israelites 7 days together, during which they continued abroad in tents, in remembrance that their fathers lived so for a long time after their departure out of Egypt.

A Table, a piece of household-stuff to eat or write upon, &c. a collection of the principal matters in a book.

To Table, to board, to entertain, or to be entertained at a table.

Tables, or a pair of Tables, square wooden frames for chess play and other games.

A Tablet, a little table.

Tablets (among apothecaries) solid electuaries made up like lozenges.

A Tabor or Tabret, the same as a tabor.

Taces or Tassies, an armour for the thighs.

A Tach, a book, buckle, or clasp.

Tacit, silent, that is implied or meant, tho' not expressed; as a tacit consent.

Taciturnity, a being silent or of few words.

A Tack, a kind of small nail, with a head.

Tacks, in a ship, great

T A L

ropes which serve to carry forward the sail-clews, and keep them close by the wind.

To Tack, to fasten with tacks or nails, to join things together.

To Tack about (among sailors) to bring the ship's head about, so as it may lie a contrary way.

Tackles, small ropes that run in a block or pulley, with a hook to heave in weighty things.

Tackling or Tackle, furniture for a ship or for a kitchen.

Taddy, a pleasant drink issuing out of a tree in America.

A Tadpole, a young frog.

The Tafferel of a ship, the uppermost part or rail behind over the poop.

Taffety, a sort of silk.

A Taffety-tart, a tart made of puff-paie.

A Tag, the point of a lace, &c. in Kent, a young sheep.

To Tag a lace, to set a tag in it.

A Tail, the train of a beast, sword, fish, &c.

Tailed, that has a tail.

A Tailor or Taylor, one that cuts out and makes up suits of cloaths.

A Tainet, a small red spider that annoys cattle in the summer.

A Taint, a being convicted of a crime, spot or blur in one's reputation.

To Taint, to corrupt, to spoil, to bribe.

To Take, to hold with one's hand, to lay hold of.

A Talbot, a kind of hunting dog.

Tale, a reckoning or counting of money, &c.

A Tale, a meer story, a

T A M

false report.

A Talent, a certain weight of gold or silver; a natural endowment or capacity.

The Talent of gold (among the Hebrews) contained 4500 l. and that of silver 375 l. The greater Greek or Attick talent was worth 233 l. 6s. 8d. and the lesser 165 l. The Roman talent was equal to 187 l.

A Talisman, a magical image, made under certain constellation, according to the keeping or wasting of which, the person represented by it is said to be preserved or to waste away.

A Talismanist, one that makes talismans, or gives credit to them.

Talk or Talc, a kind of white mineral.

Talk, discourse or speech.

To Talk, to hold talk, to speak.

Talkative, much given to talk.

Tall, proper, high; as a tall person, a tall tree.

Tallage, a tribute, toll or tax.

Tallow, made of the fat of beasts.

Tallowish, partaking of the nature of tallow.

A Tally, a cleft piece of wood to score up an account on.

A Tally-man, one that sells goods, cloaths, &c. to be paid by so much a week.

A Talon, the claw of a bird of prey.

Tamarinds, an Indian fruit, like green damsons.

A Tamarisk, a kind of shrub.

Tame, submissive, gentle,

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mean-spirited.

To Tame, to make tame, to master, to humble.

To Tamper with, to practise upon, to endeavour to draw in or bring over.

A Tamkin or Tampion, a stopple made fit to the mouth of a great gun.

Tampoy, an Indian drink made of gilli-flowers.

Tamy, a sort of stuff.

Tan, the bark of a young oak beaten small and used by curriers, &c.

To Tan, to spoil one's complexion on the sun, to dress leather.

A Tanner, one whose trade is to make leather of hides.

Tanacles, instruments of torture like pincers.

A Tang or Twang, a smatch, an ill taste.

A Tankard, a kind of vessel to hold drink.

Tansey, a garden herb.

To Tantalize, to deceive with false hopes, to put in the condition of

Tantalus, who (as the story goes) having killed, dressed, and served up his son Pelops at a feast made for the gods, was set in water up to the chin, and surrounded with delicious apples bobbing him on the lips; yet he had no power to stoop to the one to quench his thirst, nor to reach up to the other to satisfy his craving stomach.

Tantamount, that amounts to or is worth as much.

Tantivy, a full gallop; as to ride tantivy.

A Tap, a pipe out of which any liquor may run; a light blow.

To Tap, to broach a vessel; to give a tap or

blow.

The bare or coney Taps, i. e. makes a noise.

To Tap a tree (at the root) is to open it round about the root.

Tapassant (a hunting-term) lurking or squatting.

Tape, a sort of thread ribband.

Taper or Tapering, that is broader at bottom, and grows less by degrees, till it comes to a point at the top.

A Taper, a torch or flambeaux, a large-fixed wax-light.

A Taper-bored cannon, one that is wider at the mouth than towards the breech.

Tapestry, or Tapestry-hangings, a manufacture in worsted, silk, silver, or gold-thread, worked in figures of images, forests, &c.

To Tappy (among hunters) to lie hid as deer do.

A Tapster, one whose business is to draw liquors.

A Tap-too or Tat-too, a particular beat of drum.

Tar, a sort of liquid pitch.

A Tarantula, a venomous spider bred about Taranto, a city of Naples in Italy, whose sting is said to be curable only by music.

Tardy, dull, slow, guilty; found in a fault.

Tare, an allowance made to the buyer, for the weight of the bag, chest, &c. in which any goods are packed up.

The Tare of flax, the finest dressed part of it.

Tares, a sort of weeds, a plant.

A Target, a great shield or buckler.

A Tariff, a book of rates agreed upon between several princes or states, for duties to be laid on their respective merchandizes, &c.

To Tarnish, to grow dull, to lose its gloss or brightness.

A Tarpawling, a piece of tarred canvas to be laid over the deck or gratings in a ship; a person bred up at sea, a downright sailor.

Tarragon or Dragon-wort, a sallet herb.

Tarras, a kind of plaister or strong mortar.

To Tarry, to lag or loiter, to continue or abide.

Tart, sharp of taste; smart, nipping.

A Tart, a little pye made of fruit, as cherries, plumbs, &c.

A Tartane, a huge ship used in the Mediterranean sea.

Tartar, the dry lees of wine that stick to the cask-sides.

A Task, a piece of work appointed or set out.

A Tassel, the male of a hawk; a small ribband served in any book to be put into any leaf for a mark.

The Tassels of a coach, silk-cords fastened on each side the doors, which serve for a stay to those that ride in it.

The Taste, one of the five outward senses.

A Taste, a savour or relish.

Tasteless, that affords no manner of taste.

A Taster, a person that tastes; a little cup to taste liquors with.

A Tatous, an American beast like a fox.

A Tat-

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- A Tatter, a torn rag of cloth, &c.*
A Tattered housewife, a woman clothed with rags.
A Tatter-de-mallion, a shabby or ragged fellow.
To Tattle, to talk apace, to chat or prate.
A Tat-too, the beat of drum at night for all soldiers to repair to their quarters.
A Tavern, a house where all sorts of wine are sold.
Taught (in sea-language) stiff or fast.
A Taunt, a reproachful abusive jest; a scoff.
To Taunt, to joke sharply upon, to rail at.
A Taunt-mast a mast that is too full for the proportion of the ship.
Taunt-masted, that has such a mast.
A Tautology, a saying or repeating one thing several times over.
To Taw, to tan or dress leather.
A Tawer or Tawyer, one that is employed in tanning.
Tawdry, ridiculously gay, q. d. made fine with
Tawdry-lace, or Tinsel-stuff, such as is usually sold at Audery fair in Cambridgeshire.
Tawny, that is of a tanned yellowish colour. In heraldry, the same as tenné.
A Tax, a certain duty raised upon a town, &c.
To Tax, to lay a tax upon, to accuse or charge with.
Taxable, that may be taxed; liable to pay taxes.
A Taxation, a laying of taxes; a valuation.
Taxers, two officers chosen yearly at Cambridge, to look after all weights and
- measured.*
A Taylor, the same as tailor.
A Tazel or Teazel, a kind of hard bur, used by clothiers in dressing cloth.
Tea, a scrub, or the liquor made of its leaves.
To Teach, to shew the grounds of any art or science.
Teachable, apt or willing to be taught.
A Teal, a fine fowl for the table.
A Team, a set of horses or oxen, to draw a cart, or waggon, &c.
A Tear, a drop let fall in weeping.
To Tear, to pull in pieces, to rant and roar.
A Tearing lass, one that is high flown or exceeding fine.
To Teeze one, to vex or disquiet him continually.
A Teazel or Teazle, the clothier's bur, or fuller's thistle.
A Teat, a nipple or dug.
Techy or Touchy, apt to find fault with every thing; froward.
To Ted (a country-word) to spread or turn mow and grass.
A Tedder, a rope to tie the legs of a horse, that he may graze within a certain compass.
To Tedder, to tie up with a tedder.
Tedious, over-long, long-winded, wearisome.
To Teem, to breed or be with child.
A Tegg, a doe in the second year of her age.
A Teil or Tell-tree, the same as the linen-tree.
A Teint, the colour of one's face. In painting, an artificial or compound colour.
- bur.*
A Telescope, a perspective-glass to view objects at a distance.
To Tell, to say, to declare, to count or reckon.
Tellers in the Exchequer, four officers, whose business is to receive and pay all monies belonging to the king.
Temerity, rashness, unadvisedness.
A Temper, a constitution of body, a natural disposition or humour.
To Temper, to moderate or qualify, to mingle.
A Temperament, a proportionable mixture of the elements; the usual habit of a human body; a means found out in a business.
Temperance, a virtue that governs the passions; moderation, soberness.
Temperate, a being in good temper; moderate, sober.
Temperature, the same as temperament; also a quality in the air which tempers it according to the diversity of seasons.
A Tempest, a violent wind accompanied with rain or hail.
Tempestuous, belonging to a tempest; stormy.
Templars, or knights Templars, a religious order which was far spread in Christendom, and had a government in every nation. The Master of the Temple here was summoned to parliament; and the chief minister of the Temple church, London, (formerly in their possession) still bears that title.
A Temple (among the ancients) a public building raised

raised for the service of
some false deity; now
taken for a church, set
apart for the worship of
the true GOD.

**The Temple or Templers-
inn** (in Fleet-street) a
famous college of stu-
dents in the law, some-
time the chief seat of the
knights templars in
England.

A Templar or Templar, a
member of the Templers-
inn.

The Temples, or sides of
the head, between the
eyes and ears.

Temporal, that continues
for a time, secular or
worldly, as distinguished
from spiritual.

The Temporalities of bi-
shops, the revenues,
lands, lay-fee, &c.
which belong to them as
they are lords of parlia-
ment.

Temporary, that lasts but
for a while; fleeting.

To Temporize, to observe
or comply with the
times.

To Tempt, to entice, to egg
on to do evil.

Temptation, a tempting,
an allurements or entice-
ment.

Tenable, capable of de-
fence; that may be held
or maintained.

Tenacious, that holds or
sticks fast; close-fisted,
covetous.

Tenacity, closeness as to ex-
pences, niggardliness.

Tenancies, (in law) dwell-
ling-houses held of ano-
ther.

A Tenant, one that holds
or possesses lands or tene-
ments by any kind of
right.

A Tenant, (by copy or

court-roll) one admitted
to lands, &c. within a
manour, made over ac-
cording to the custom of
that manour.

A Tenant of the king, one
that holds of the king's
person, or has some bo-
nour.

A Tenant at will, one that
holds at the will of the
lord of the manour.

A Tench, an excellent fresh
water fish.

To Tend, to drive or aim
at, to wait on, or look
to.

Tendency, inclination, aim,
drift.

Tender, soft, feeble, good-
natured, nice.

A Tender, a nurse that
looks to sick persons; a
small ship that attends
others; an offer of a
thing.

To Tender, to cherish or
make much of, to present
or offer.

Tenderlings, the soft tops
of a deer's horns, when
they begin to shoot forth.

A Tendon, (in anatomy)
a sinewy part joined to
muscles and bones for
the voluntary motion of
a member.

A Tendril, a small grif-
tle; a young tender sprig
of a tree.

A Tenement (in law) a
house or land which a
man holds of another.

A Tenet, or Tenent, a
doctrine or opinion that
is held or maintained.

Tenne or Tenny (in he-
raldry) the tawny or
orange colour.

Tennis, a kind of play
with balls and rack-
ets.

A Tenon, that part of a
raster which is let into

a mortise-hole.

The Tenor or Tenour, the
substance or true sense of
a writing, &c. In mu-
sic, the first mean or
middle-part.

Tent, Spanish wine of a
deep red colour; also a
compound which lapida-
ries put under table-dia-
monds.

A Tent, a booth for sol-
diers to lie in; a roll of
lint put into a wound.

A Tenter, a stretcher or
frame used by clothiers
and dyers.

A Tenter-hook, a kind
of iron nail.

Tenth, the yearly tribute
which church-livings
yield to the king.

A Tenure, the manner by
which tenants hold lands,
&c. of their respective
lords.

A Terc or Tierce, a li-
quid measure.

A Tercel or Tiercel, a
male hawk.

Tergiversation (i. e. turn-
ing the back) a boggling,
shuffling, or finching.

A Term, a particular
word or expression, a
limit or bound, a set
time.

To Term, to call or name.

Terms, articles or condi-
tions; womens monthly
courses; the four seasons
set apart for the bearing
and determining of law-
suits; viz.

Hilary-Term, which be-
gins January 23, or (if
that be Sunday) the next
day after, and ends Fe-
bruary 12.

Easter-Term, beginning the
Wednesday fortnight af-
ter Easter-day, and end-
ing the Monday next af-
ter Ascension-day.

Trinity-

- Trinity-Term**, begins the Friday next after Trinity-Sunday, and ends the Wednesday fortnight after.
- Michaelmas-Term**, begins November 6, or (if that be Sunday) on the 7th, and ends November 28.
- To Terminate**, to limit or bound, to determine or put an end to.
- The Termination or Ending of a word**.
- Terminer**, as a commission of oyer and terminer, i. e. hearing and determining, for the trial of malefactors.
- A Ternary**, any thing that is three in number; as a ternary of aces, kings, &c.
- A Terrace or Terrass**, a bank of earth; an open raised walk; a flat roof or gallery.
- A Terrapine** (in Virginia) a tortoise or lake-turtle.
- Terrestrial**, belonging to the earth; earthly.
- The Terrestrial Globe**, an artificial globe, representing all the parts of the earth and sea, in their natural order and situation, &c.
- Terrible**, dreadful, fearful; the name of an herb.
- A Terrier**, a kind of hunting-dog, a sort of auger to bore with.
- To Terrify**, to strike a terror into, to put in a fright.
- A Territory**, a compass of land belonging to a state, city or town.
- Terror**, dread, great fear or fright.
- Terry**, an Indian liquor drawn from the palm-tree.
- Terse**, exact, neat; as a terse stile.
- A Tertian ague**, one that ceases and returns again the third day.
- A Test**, a furnace to melt iron in; an instrument to purify gold and silver; any trial or proof of persons or things.
- The Test**, an oath appointed, by act of parliament, for renouncing the pope's supremacy, &c.
- A Testament**, the last will of a person about the disposal of his estate after his death. In Scripture phrase, a covenant; as the book of the Old and New testament.
- Testamentary**, belonging to a testament.
- A Testator**, he that makes or has made a testament or last will.
- A Testatrix**, a woman that makes such a will.
- A Tester**, the value of sixpence in money.
- A Tester or Testern**, the top of a bed frame.
- The Testicles**, or organs of seed in men and women.
- A Testification**, a testifying or witnessing.
- To Testify**, to certify, to witness, or give evidence.
- Testimonial**, belonging to testimony; as a testimonial proof.
- A Testimonial**, a certificate under the hand of a justice of peace, &c.
- A Testimony**, a witnessing, an evidence or deposition, a proof or token.
- Testimonies**, (in holy writ) laws or ordinances.
- Testy**, peevish; apt to take pet.
- A Tether or Tedder**, a rope to tie a horse's leg with.
- A Tetrarch**, a prince or ruler of the fourth part of a country; as Herod the Tetrarch, Matt. xiv. 1.
- A Tetrarchy**, the government or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.
- A Tetter or Ring-worm**, a foul humour accompanied with redness and itching.
- A Tetter or Flying-worm**, an evil in horses.
- To Tew**, to tug or pull, to beat mortar.
- To Tew-taw hemp**, to beat or dress it in an engine.
- The Text**, the words of an author, without any exposition or remark.
- A Text**, a portion of Scripture chosen for the subject of a sermon.
- Text-letters**, the capital letters in all sorts of hands that are written.
- A Textuary**, a law-book &c. that only contains the bare text, without any notes or gloss upon it.
- A Texture**, (i. e. weaving) a compoſure, the framing or ordering of a discourse, &c.
- To Thank one**, to give him thanks.
- Thankful**, very apt or ready to give thanks.
- Thanks**, an acknowledgment of favours or kindness received.
- Thatch**, straw bound up in bundles.
- To Thatch a house**, to cover it with thatch.
- Thoughts or Thoughts**, the benches on which the rowers sit in a boat.
- A Thaw**, the melting away

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way of frost.
To Thaw, to melt as ice or snow do.

A Theater or Theatre, a play-house, or the stage in it.

Theft, an unlawful taking away another's goods.

A Theme, a subject to write or speak upon.

Theological, belonging to theology or divinity, a science which teaches the knowledge of GOD and divine things.

A Theorbo, a large lute, a musical instrument.

A Theorem (in mathematics) a speculative principle or rule in those sciences, particularly opposed to a problem which relates to practice.

Theoretical, Theoretical or Theoric, belonging to

Theory, i. e. contemplation, meditation; the study of any art or science, without respect to the practice.

Therefore, for that reason or cause.

Thick, gross, close, muddy.

To Thicken, to make or to grow thick.

A Thicket, a place full of bushes and brambles.

A Thief, one that steals any thing.

To Thieve, to play the Thief, to steal.

Thievery, the practice of thieving and stealing.

Thievish, apt to steal, given to theft.

A Thigh, a part of the body of a living creature.

To Thigh, as thigh that woodcock, i. e. cut it up.

The Thill, the beam or draught-tree of a cart.

A Thiller, or Thill-horse,

the horse that is put under the thill.

A Thimble, used in sewing with a needle.

Thin, clear, light, spare.

To Thin, to make thin.

A Thing, a matter, an affair or business.

To Think, to conceive or to cast in mind.

Thirsty, drought, a great desire to drink or to be possessed of any thing.

To Thirst, to have or to suffer thirst.

To Thirst after, to desire greatly, to long for.

Thirsty, that has a thirst or drought.

A Thistle, a weed of several sorts.

A Thong, a slip of leather.

A Thorn, a shrub of two sorts, viz black and white.

A Thorn-apple, a plant that bears white flowers.

A Thorn-back, a fish.

Thorny, belonging to or full of thorns.

Thorough, or Through; as I went through that lane.

A Thorough bass (in music) a bass which goes through the composition.

A Thorough-fare, a place that has a passage through it.

Thorough-paced, well skilled, accomplished.

A Thorp, a country town or village.

To Thou one, to use Thou and Thee in speaking, as the Quakers do.

A Thought, whatever one thinks upon or comes into one's mind.

The Thoughts or Seats of rowers in a boat.

Thoughtful, much given to

thinking, a studious person.

Thoughtless, that has no thought of what he is doing.

A Thousand, in number, as a thousand pounds.

The Thowls (in a boat) the wooden pins between which the rowers put their oars when they row.

Thralldom or Thrall, slavery, bondage.

The Thrapple, or Wind-pipe of a horse.

A Thrave (of corn) is 24 sheaves set up together.

Thread, to sew with, as a skain of thread.

A Thread, in weaving, or in any cloth or stuff.

To Thread a needle, to put thread through the eye of it.

Thready; abounding with or full of threads.

To Threaten, to use threats; as he threatened to kill me.

To Thresh, to beat corn, to bang one soundly.

A Thresher, one that beats corn; a fish with a broad thick tail, that serves to beat the whale's head.

The Threshold, or frame at the bottom of a door.

Thrift, savingness or sparingness; a kind of herb.

Thrifty, given to thrift, saving.

To Thrill, to bore or make holes.

To Thrive, to grow or increase mightily; to become rich or prosperous.

The Throat of a living creature.

Throated, or Frog-throated, that has a wide throat.

To Throb, to beat or pant as the heart may do.

A Throne, a raised chair

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- of state for a king or prince.*
 Thrones, one of the nine orders of angels.
 A Throng, a crowd of people.
 To Throng or Throng together, to get together in crowds.
 A Throffer or Throwster, one whose trade is to throw or wind silk or thread.
 A Throffle or Thrush, a singing bird.
 To Throttle, to choke, by seizing on the throat.
 A Throw, a cast.
 To Throw, to cast, hurl or sling.
 The Throws or Pangs of a woman, in labour.
 Thrum, a sort of woollen bag.
 To Thrum one, to beat or bang him.
 A Thrummed hat, a coarse hat made of thrums.
 A Thrush, a bird; a disease in the mouth.
 A Thrust, a shove, to push in fencing.
 To Thrust, to shove, to press against.
 The Thumb, or biggest finger of one's hand.
 To Thumbabook, to dawdle with the thumbs.
 A Thumb's breadth, the same as an inch in measure.
 A Thump, a knock, a bounce.
 To Thump, to knock, to beat with the fist or with a stick.
 A Thumper, a thumping or whistling lie.
 Thunder, a meteor; or a crack or peal of thunder.
 To Thunder, to make a terrible noise as thunder does.
- To Thunder one about, to rattle him soundly.
 Thursday, the fifth day of the week, on which the idol Thor used to be worshipped by the ancient Saxons and Teutonicks.
 To Thwack, or bang one's sides lustily.
 To Thwack together, to cram close.
 Thwart or A-thwart, a cross.
 To Thwart, to cross, to withstand, to contradict.
 To lay on Thwack-Thwack, to drub or beat unmercifully.
 Thyme, a sweet pot-herb.
 A Tib, a poor sorry woman.
 A Tick, a small insect, a disease in horses; a covering for a bed or pillow, &c.
 To go upon Tick, to take things upon credit.
 A Ticket, a bill or note for admittance to a place.
 To Tickle, to cause an itching, to please.
 Ticklish, apt to laugh when tickled; bazarrous, uncertain.
 Tick-tack, a game at tables, so called.
 A Tid-bit, a delicate morsel of meat, &c.
 To Tiddle, or soothe one up in his humour.
 A Tide, the ebbing or flowing of the sea; a season, as Twelfth-tide, Whitsun-tide, &c.
 To Tide it over, or Tide it up to a place, to get thither by taking advantage of the tide.
 A Tide-gate (at sea) is when the tide runs strong.
 Tides-men, custom-house officers that attend upon ships till the custom of the freight be paid.
- Tidings, news; as to bring good tidings.
 Tidy, bandy, cleanly, neat.
 To Tie or Tye, to bind or fasten.
 A Tierce, a third in music; a liquid measure containing 42 gallons.
 A Tiercel, a male hawk, so called from its being a third part less than the female.
 A Tiercet, a song consisting of triple staves, or a stave of 3 verses.
 Tiffany, a sort of light stuff.
 A Tiger, a very fierce wild beast.
 Tight, whole, neat, close, well set.
 A Tigress, a female or she-tiger.
 A Tike, a kind of worm, a dog, as a Yorkshire-tike.
 A Tile, a sort of brick for the tops of houses.
 To Tile, to cover with tiles.
 A Tiler, one that makes, sells, or lays tiles.
 A Till, a little drawer in a chest or counter.
 The Till or Shelf of a printing-press.
 To Till the ground, to move or stir it with a spade, &c.
 Tillage, the tilling of land, husbandry.
 A Tiller, one that ploughs land; a piece of wood fastened to a ship's rudder, or that which serves for a helm in a boat.
 A Tiller or Tillar, a small tree left to grow till it be fit to fell.
 A Tilt, a cloth that covers a boat, to keep off rain, &c.
 A Tilt-boat, a covered boat, such as those that convey

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convey passengers between London and Gravesend, &c.
Tilts, a kind of exercise, when armed men on horse-back run on against another with lances or spears.
To Tilt, to run at tilts; to sit a vessel stooping when the liquor is low.
To Tilt at, to make a thrust with a sword or foil.
A Tilter, a piece of wood to tilt a cask with.
Tilth, the tilling or improving of land.
Timber, wood cut for building.
A Timber, (of skins or furs) is 40 in number.
Timbers of ermine (among heralds) the rows of ermine in noblemen's robes.
To Timber (in falconry) to make nests, as birds of prey do.
A Timber or Timbre, (in heraldry) the crest, which in any court armour stands on the top of the helmet.
Timber'd, set with Timber work; as a house ill-timber'd.
A Well-Timber'd, or Well-set person.
A Timbrel or Taber, a musical instrument.
Time, a measure depending on the motion of the sun, moon, &c. by which the continuance of things is measured. In maulick, that length by which a due measure is fixed for every thing.
Time or Thyme, an herb.
To Time a business well, to do it in a proper season.
Timely, that comes in due time, seasonable.
Timidity, timorousness,

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fearfulness.
Timorous, fearful, faint-hearted.
Tin, a sort of metal.
To Tin over, to cover with tin.
A Tin-man, one that works or deals in tin.
A Tin-worm, a small red worm.
Tinsel or Tinsel, a glittering stuff, made of silk and copper.
A Tincture, a colour, stain, or dye; a smattering in any art or science.
Tinctures, (among heralds) the colours in an escutcheon.
Tinctured, that has a tincture; dyed.
To Tind or Light a candle.
Tinder, burnt rags to catch sparks of fire.
A Ting, the sound of a bell that is struck.
Tinged, coloured or dyed lightly.
To Tingle, or Tinkle, to sound, as a little bell does.
A Tingling or Buzzing in the ears.
A Tinker, one that mends old kettles, pots, &c.
To Tinkle, the same as to tingle.
Tinsel, slight stuff made of silk and silver.
A Tintamar, a confused or deadly noise.
A Tip, the end or utmost point of any thing.
To Tip, or beat down the pins at nine-pin play.
To Tip a rod, to cover the tip of it with plate.
A Tip-staff, an officer, that waits on a judge, bearing a rod tips with silver.
A Tippet, a kind of neck-bandkerchief for women; a long scarf worn by doctors of divinity over their

T I T

gowns.
To Tipple, to sit long at a drinking-bout.
Tiply, that is a little in drink, fuddled.
Tirdles or Treadles, the dung of a sheep.
A Tire or Heat dress, for women.
A Tire or Teer (of ordnance) a row of great guns on both sides of a ship.
The Tire, or Ironband, of a cart-wheel.
To Tire, to weary out, to grow weary.
Tiresome, that tires or wearies; troublesome.
Tiring (in falconry) giving the hawk a leg or pinion of a fowl to pluck at.
A Tirwhit or Lap-wing, a bird.
Tiffical, troubled with the tiffick, short-winded.
The Tiffick, an ulceration of the lungs, that causes a consumption of the whole body.
Tissue, or Cloth of Tissue, rich cloth made of silk and silver, or silk and gold thread.
A Tit, a little Welsh horse, a light housewife.
To Tit, or fall over.
A Tir, or Titmouse, a little bird.
A Tit-lark, a bird that sings like the Canary-bird.
Tithable, that may be tithed or is liable to yield tithes.
Tithes, the tenth part of any thing; chiefly that revenue which in country-parishes is allowed to the parson for his maintenance.
To Tithe, to take the tenth part.
A Tithing,

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TOP

- A Tithing-man, a head-borough or constable.*
A Title, the inscription of a book; a mark of honour given to persons according to their rank; a right or just cause for possessing any thing.
To Title a book, to give it a title; to stick up the title of a book newly set forth to be exposed to public view.
To Titter, to begin to laugh, to laugh wantonly.
A Tittle, a pointing over a letter.
Tittle-Tattle, vain babbling or prating.
Titular, that bears a title only; as a titular bishop.
A Toad, a venomous creature.
A Toad-stool, a sort of mushroom.
Toad-flax, or Flax-weed, an herb.
To Toast, to broil before the fire.
Tobacco or Tabacco, a well known plant, said to take name from Tabago, one of the Caribbee-Islands in America, where there is good store of it.
A Tobacconist, one that sells or trades in tobacco.
A Tod of wool, the quantity of 28 pounds.
A Toe, of one's foot or of a shoe.
A Toft (in law) a house, or the place where it stood; a grove of trees.
Together, jointly; as to talk together.
Toil, wearisome labour, excessive pains.
To Toil and Moil, to take a prodigious deal of pains.
Toiles, (among hunters) snares for the catching of wild beasts.
A Toiler, a fine cloth spread upon a table, in a person of quality's bed-chamber.
Toilsome, full of toil, painful.
A Toise, a fatom containing 6 feet in length.
A Token, a sign, mark or note; a small present.
Tolerable, that may be endured or borne with; indifferent, possible.
To Tolerate, to suffer, to bear with.
Toleration, a suffering or allowing of.
Toll, tribute or custom paid for passage, &c.
To Toll, to ring a bell after a particular manner.
To Toll one on, to entice or draw him in.
A Toll-booth, a custom-house, a place where toll is paid.
The Tolsey (at Bristol) a public place where the merchants meet, &c. as at the Royal Exchange in London.
A Tomb, a burying-place for the dead.
A Tome, a distinct part or volume of a larger work.
A Tomkin, a round piece of wood put into the mouth of a great gun.
A Tone, the sound of the voice high or low.
A Pair of Tongs, an instrument to take up coals, &c.
The Tongue, a little, but unruly, member.
A Tongue, a language or speech.
Tongued, as silver-tongued, that has a fine smooth tongue.
Tonnage, or Tunnage, a duty paid to the king, for goods carried out or brought home in ships, at a certain rate upon every tun.
A Tool, for banding craftsmen, &c. to work with.
To Toot, to blow in a pipe or horn.
A Tooth, of the mouth, or of a comb, saw, &c.
Toothed, that has teeth.
A Toothing, a corner-stone left for more building.
Toothless, that has no teeth.
Toothsome, pleasant to the tooth or palate.
Top or Chief; as this is the top evidence.
The Top, or uppermost part of a thing; as the top of a hill, house, &c.
A Top, a device for boys to play with.
The Tops (in a ship) round frames of boards set near the heads of the masts.
To Top the sail-yards, is to make them hang even.
To Top a tree, to strike off its top.
Top-gallant-masts, masts fixed to the main and fore-top masts.
Top-masts, certain masts that are made fast to all the masts aloft.
A Topaz, a precious stone of the colour of fine gold. Among heralds, the gold colour in noblemen's coat-armour.
To Tope, to drink briskly.
Topical, fetched from a topick, or belonging to topicks.
A Topick, a common-place or head of discourse.
Topicks, that part of logic which treats of the finding out of places or arguments.
Topographical, belonging to Topography, the description of a particular place in any country.
Topped; as sharp-topped, that has a sharp top.
Topping,

Topping, eminent, chief, noted.

A Topping, a tuft in the head of a draught-horse.

Topfily-turvy, upside down.

A Torce (in heraldry) a wreath, the figure of a roll of fine linen or silk.

A Torch, a deal-staff stuck with wax candles.

The Torch royal, (ia a stag's head) the next start that grows above the royal.

Torment, violent pain, excessive grief.

To Torment, to put to great pain or on the rack; to afflict.

Tormentil or English setwort, an herb.

A Tornado, a sudden storm of ill weather at sea.

A Torrent, a strong stream, a violent land flood.

Torteauxes (in heraldry) round figures like cakes, of a red colour.

A Tortoise, a living creature of several sorts.

Torture, rack, exquisite torment or pain.

To Torture one, to put him on the rack.

A Tory, an Irish robber or bog-trotter.

A Toss, a throw.

To Toss, to throw about, to shake.

Total, whole, entire, utter.

To Totter, to shake, to stagger or reel.

Touch, feeling, a trial of gold or silver.

A Touch, a stroke in painting, &c.

To Touch, to feel, to handle a matter; to concern.

Touch the wind (a seaphrase) when the steersman is bid to keep the ship as near the wind as

may be.

The Touch hole of a gun, the hole to give fire to it.

A Touch-stone, a stone which serves to try gold and silver.

Touchy or **Techy**, forward, peevish.

Tough, hard, as opposed to tenders, strong, shrewd.

A Tour, a travel or journey about a country.

Tow, the coarse part of hemp and flax.

To Tow, to hale a ship or barge along the water.

Towage, the act of towing; or money given to the owner of the ground next a river, where a barge, &c. is towed.

Towardly, that is of good disposition, gentle.

A Towel, a cloth to wipe one's hands, &c.

A Tower, a castle, a citadel, a fort.

Towering, a disease in cattle, caused by leanness.

A Town, a large space of ground covered with houses.

A Tower or **Fore-top** of hair.

To Tower, to soar or fly high.

To Towze, to tug or pull about, to rumple.

To Towze or **Toze wool**, to card or dress it.

A Toy, a thing to play with; a trifle.

To Toy, to dally or sport.

Toyish, apt to toy, trifling.

A Toyman, one that sells children's toys.

Tozy, soft like wool.

A Trace, a foot print, especially of wild beasts.

To Trace, to follow or find out by the footsteps; to make the draught of a building, picture, &c.

Traces, the tracks of a venous beast; the harness of draught-horses.

A Track, a foot-print or footstep, the rut of a wheel, the run of a ship.

A Tract, a space of time or of ground, a small treatise. Among hunters, the footing of a wild boar.

Tractable, that may be easily managed or ordered; gentle, pliant.

Trade, business or employ in one's calling; a dealing in commodities, &c.

A Trade, a bandy-craft, a profession or way of living.

To Trade, to drive or follow a trade.

A Trade-wind (at sea) a wind that blows regularly at certain seasons, and promotes trading voyages.

Traded, that has a trade; as a well-traded town.

Tradition, the successive delivery of doctrines or opinions by word of mouth from age to age.

Traditional or **Traditionary**, belonging to or grounded upon tradition.

A Traditionist, one that stands for tradition.

To Traduce, to defame, disparage or slander.

Traffick, Sale or Exchange of goods; trade, trading.

To Traffick, to buy and sell, to deal as a merchant does, &c.

A Tragedian, a writer or actor of tragedies.

A Tragedy, a sort of play that represents notable actions of illustrious persons, generally closed with some mournful and fatal end; from the Greek *tragedia*

- words *Tragos*, a goat; and *Ode*, a song; because the actors usually had a goat given them for a reward.
- Tragical** or **Tragic**, belonging to tragedies; great, lofty, disastrous, *sed*.
- A Tragic poet**, one skilled in writing tragedies.
- A Tragi-comedy**, a play that is half tragedy and half comedy.
- To Trail**, to draw or drag along, to hang on the ground.
- A Train**, the attendance of a great person, the tail of a gown or of a hawk; a line of gunpowder, a snare.
- A Train of artillery**, the whole set of great guns and warlike stores belonging to an army.
- To Train** or **Train up**, to bring up, to instruct, especially in the art of war.
- The Train-bands**, the settled militia of the kingdom, trained and exercised in military discipline.
- Train-oil**, oil made of whale fat.
- A Trammel**, a chimney-iron to hang pots on; a device to make horses amble; a kind of fishing-net; a long net to take birds with by night.
- To Trample upon**, to tread under foot, to despise.
- A Trance**, a transport or ravishment of the mind, which binds the senses from acting for a time.
- Tranquillity**, a calmness, stillness, quietness.
- To Transact**, to dispatch or manage affairs.
- A Transaction**, a transacting, a passage or thing in hand.
- To Transcend**, to surpass or go beyond.
- Transcendency**, excellency.
- Transcendent**, extraordinary, excellent.
- To Transcribe**, to write or copy out.
- A Transcript**, the copy of an original writing.
- To Transfer**, to remove or convey from one place to another.
- Transfiguration**, the changing of one figure or shape into another.
- Transfigured**, that has its shape changed.
- To Transform**, to turn from one form or shape to another.
- Transformation**, the act of transforming.
- To Transfuse**, to pour out of one vessel into another.
- A Transfusion**, a transfusing.
- To Transgress**, i. e. to go beyond the due bounds; to trespass upon a law or order.
- A Transgression**, a transgressing, especially a sinning against the commands of GOD.
- A Transgressor**, a person that transgresses.
- Transient**, the same as transitory.
- Transiently**, in passing, by the by.
- A Transition** (in rhetoric) a passing from one subject to another.
- Transitory** or **Transient**, that soon passes away; fleeting, fading.
- To Translate**, to remove from one place to another; to turn out of one language into another.
- A Translation**, that which is translated into another language. In law, the
- removal of a bishop from one diocese to another.
- A Translator**, one that translates books, &c.
- To Transmit**, to convey, to deliver or make over.
- A Transmutation**, a transmuting or changing.
- To Transmute**, to change one matter or substance into another.
- A Transom**, an over-thwart beam in a house or ship.
- Transparency**, a being transparent, that may be seen through; very bright.
- Transpiration**, a transpiring, or breathing thro'.
- To Transpire**, to breathe forth or come out as vapours do thro' the pores of the skin.
- To Transplant**, to plant trees, &c. in another place; to remove a sick of people from one country to another.
- Transplantation**, the act of transplanting.
- A Transport**, a violent motion of the passions, a sudden rally, a trance.
- A Transportation**, a transporting.
- To Transport**, to convey or carry over to another place, to put beside one's self.
- Transportable**, that may be transported.
- Transportation**, a transporting; carriage from one place to another.
- To Transpose**, to put out of its proper place, to change the order.
- A Transposition**, a transposing.
- To Transpose**, to turn out of verse into prose, to change the style.
- Transubstantiated**, changed

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into another substance.

Transubstantiation, among papists, a changing the bread and wine, in the holy sacrament of the Lord's supper, into CHRIST's real body and blood.

Transverse, that goes a-thwart or a cross.

Transters or Rapiers, a sort of fishermen.

A Trap, a snare to catch vermin, &c.

To Trap, to catch in a snare, to set out with trappings.

To Trape, to go idly up and down.

A Trapes, a mere flattern, a dirty slut.

Trappings, those leathers that hang on horses buttocks.

Trash, bad fruit, pitiful stuff.

A Travado, at sea, a sort of whirl-wind or boisterous sudden storm.

A Trave or Travise, an engine or inclosure to shoe an unruly horse in.

Travel or Travail, the pangs or labour of a woman in child-birth.

Travels, journeys by land, or voyages by sea.

To Travel, to take pains, to go or be upon a journey.

Traverse, among sailors, the way of a ship when she goes in and out, and cannot keep her true course.

A Traverse, in fortification, a little trench with a breast-work on each side, which the besiegers make quite a-cross the moat of the place, to bring the miners to the bastion, &c.

To Traverse, to go a-cross or through a country;

to cross or thwart.

To Traverse an indictment, is to contradict and deny some point of it.

To Traverse or Trava a piece of ordnance, to turn it upon its platform any way at pleasure.

To Traverse one's ground, in fighting, to go this way and that way.

A Traversed horse, a horse that has two white feet on either side.

Traverses, turnings and windings; crosses, cross accidents.

Traverses or Condees, in fortification, lines that return back from the end of the trenches, and run almost parallel with the place attacked.

Traversing the piece, among seamen, the removing and laying a great gun, in order to make it lie level with the mark.

Travested, disguised; as the poems of Ovid or Virgil travested, i. e. turned into burlesque verse.

A Tray, a kind of hollow wooden vessel to put meat in, &c.

Trayterous, belonging to a traitor, traitor like.

A Traytor, a betrayer of his prince and country; one that is guilty of high-treason.

Treachorous, belonging to or full of

Treachery, breach of faith; unfaithfulness, falseness.

Treacle, a compound made of vipers and other ingredients.

To Tread, to stand or go upon, to stamp.

A Treader of grapes, one that stamps them in order

to make wine.

The Treadle of a loom, that part which the weaver treads on, when at work.

Treadles or Treddles, the ordure or dung of sheep.

Treason, disloyalty, treachery.

High-Treason, any offence against the safety of the sovereign prince or state; as to compass the death of the king, to raise war against him, to take part with his enemies, to coin false money, &c.

Petty-treason, is when a layman or clergyman kills his superior or bishop; or when a wife kills her husband, or a servant his master.

Treasonable, belonging to or full of treason.

Treasure, store of gold, silver or jewels, &c.

To Treasure up, to board or heap up.

A Treasurer, an officer to whom the treasure of a prince, state, corporation, &c. is committed, to be kept, and duly disposed of.

The Lord High-Treasurer of Great-Britain, a great officer who has a charge and management of all the king's wealth kept in the Exchequer; as also the check of all officers employed in collecting the crown revenues.

A Treasurership, the office of a treasurer.

The Treasury, a place where the public treasure is laid up, or the office belonging thereto.

A Treat, an entertainment.

To Treat, to give a treat

T R E

to use or deal with, to handle a matter, to be upon a treaty or bargain.

A Treatie, a discourse on some particular subject.

Treatment, entertainment, usage.

A Treaty, a covenant or agreement, especially between different nations or states, for peace, trafsick, &c.

Treble, three times as much, three-fold.

The Treble, in musick, the highest of the four parts.

To Treble, to make treble.

A Tree, a plant of which there is great variety.

The Tree or body of a cross-bow or saddle.

Treenails, in a ship, long oaken pins that serve to fasten the planks to the timbers.

Treefoil or *Three-leaved-grass*, an herb.

Trellis or *Buckram*, a sort of gummed cloth.

A Trellis, a lattice or grate with cross bars.

To Tremble, to shake, quake or shiver.

Tremendous, that is much to be feared; dreadful.

A Tren, an instrument with which mariners strike and kill fish at sea.

A Trench, any ditch or cut made in the earth.

Trenches, in fortification, works cut in or raised on the ground by the besiegers, to approach more securely to a place atacked.

To Trench about, to fence with trenches.

To Trench the ballast, to divide it into several parts in the ship's hold.

A Trencher, a kind of wooden plate.

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A Trenching-plough, an instrument used in cutting out of the sides of trenches, or those of turf.

A Trenching-spade, a tool to cut trenches with in watery or clayey lands.

A Trendle, a sort of weight or post in a mill.

The Trepan or *Trepand-iron*, an instrument with which surgeons open a broken skull, and raise up the parts that are crushed or sunk down.

A Trepan, a crafty knave, a meer sharper or cheat.

To Trepan, to apply the trepan, to ensnare and decoy after the manner of jilts and ruffians.

A Trespass, a sin, an offence, a damage.

To Trespass, to commit a trespass, to offend.

Tresses, locks of hair hanging down loosely.

A Tressel, a three-footed stool, a frame to bear up tables, scaffolds, &c.

Tret, an allowance made for the drops that may be mixed with any commodity; as dust, moats, &c.

Trettles, the dung of a rabbit or coney.

A Trevet, an iron instrument with three or four feet to set a pot on over the fire.

The Trey or *Trey-point*, the number three at cards or dice.

A Triangle (in geometry) a figure that has three angles or corners, and as many sides.

Triangular, belonging to a triangle.

A Tribe, a company of people that live together in the same ward or liberty; a race or fa-

mily.

The Tribes of Israel, twelve distinct families among the Jews, descended from the patriarch Jacob's sons.

A Tribblet, a goldsmith's tool to work rings with.

Tribulation, great trouble or anguish, affliction.

A Tribunal, a judgment seat, a court of justice.

Tributary, that is obliged to pay

Tribute, whatever a prince or state pays to another in token of dependence; an assessment or tax.

A Trice, an instant; as it was done in a trice.

A Trick, a wile, a subtle device.

To Trick, to put a trick upon. In painting, to begin the first draught of a picture.

To Trick up, to trim or set out.

The Tricker of a gun, a small piece of iron that is drawn to fire it.

To Trickle or *Trickle down*, to run down in small drops.

A Trident, a three forked instrument; any tool that has three teeth or fangs.

Triennial, that continues three years, or that happens every third year.

To Trifallow Land, to plough it a third time.

A Trifle, a bauble, a toy.

To Trifle, to toy, to play the fool, to spend time idly.

To Trig, to scatch or stop a wheel; to set a mark to stand at, in playing at nine pins.

A Trigger, an iron to trig or stay a wheel.

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Trigonometry, the art of measuring triangles.

A Trill, in musick, a quavering; a graceful shaking of the small notes in singing.

To Trill, to quaver or shake with the voice.

Trim, neat in cloaths; spruce, fine.

The Trim of a ship, is the best posture, right hanging of her masts, &c. which forwards her in sailing.

To Trim, to dress up, or set off, to shew, to carry it fair between two parties.

To Trim a boat, to set a boat even on both sides, to keep her from swaying.

Trinitarians or Anti-trinitarians, a sect of heretics that deny

The Holy Trinity, i. e. the distinction of three persons in the Godhead, viz. Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, who are one and the same in essence or substance, 1 John v. 7.

Trinity or Heart's-ease, an herb.

The Trinity-house of Deptford-strand, a corporation of seamen at Deptford, authorized to take knowledge of those that destroy sea-marks, to reform abuses among sailors, &c.

Trinity-sunday, the first Sunday after Whitsunday, set apart for the worship of the blessed TRINITY.

A Trinket or Trinket-sail, the biggest sail of any mast in a ship.

Trinkets, gew-gaws or toys.

A Trip, a stumbling, a false step, a short journey or voyage. Among hunters, a herd of goats.

To Trip, to stumble with the feet, or falter with the tongue.

To Trip one up, to strike up his heels.

Tripartite, divided into three parts.

Tripe, part of the entrails of neat-cattle.

Tripe-madame, a sallet-herb.

The Tripery, a market or place where tripe is sold.

Triple, threefold; as a triple league.

Tripoli, an herb; also a stone used to polish jewels, &c.

Tripping, in heraldry, is when a beast is drawn in a walking posture.

To Trife up, a sea-word, to bale up by hand, with a rope that does not run in a block or pulley.

Trite, thread-bare, common; as a trite saying.

A Trivet or Trever, an iron to set a pot, &c. over the fire.

Trivial, common, ordinary; as a trivial notion.

A Triumph, a solemn pomp or shew, at the return of a general from some signal victory.

To Triumph, to make such a pompous entry; to glory or to take a pride in.

Triumphal, belonging to a triumph.

Triumphant, triumphing, victorious.

To Troat, to cry as a buck does at rutting-time.

To Troll, to fish for pikes

with a rod whose line runs on a reel.

To Troll about, to ramble up and down in a careless dress.

Troll-madame or Pigeon-holes, a game.

A Trollop, an idle nasty slut.

Tronage, a toll taken for the weighing of wool; from trona, a beam to weigh with.

The Tronator, an officer that weighs the wool brought to the city of London.

A Troop, several persons gathered together or going in company.

A Troop of horse, a small body of horse, commanded by a captain.

To Troop, to get or flock together.

To Troop away or Troop off, to run away.

A Trooper, a soldier that serves on horseback.

A Trophy, a monument set up in a place where enemies were overcome, with their warlike harnesses and other spoils hung on it.

Trophy-money, a duty of 4d. paid yearly by house-keepers in the trained-bands, for the drums, colours, &c. of their companies.

A Trope, in rhetorick, i. e. a turn, a neat turning of a word from its proper and natural signification to another; as the word flame, when we say, the flame of love.

The Tropicks, in astronomy, two circles parallel to the equator, and equidistant from it; one of which passes through the begin-

beginning of the sign
Cancer northwards, and
the other through the be-
ginning of Capricorn
southwards; being the
utmost boundaries of the
Sun's course towards the
north and south. See
Solstice.

A Trot, the going of a
horse between pace and
gallop.

To Trot, to go after such
a manner.

An old Trot, a decrepit old
woman.

Troth, truth, faith; as
by my troth.

A Trotter, a trotting
horse.

Trotters, sheeps-feet cleaned
and dressed.

Trouble, pains, inconveni-
ency, cross accident, sor-
row, disquiet.

Troubles, disorders in the
state, civil wars,
broils.

To Trouble, to disturb, to
embroil, to vex.

Troublesome, that causes
or brings trouble.

A Trough, a wooden ves-
sel to knead bread in,
&c.

The Trough of the sea,
among sailors, the space
between two waves.

To Trough, to chastise, to
punish severely.

A Trout, a delicious river
fish.

A Trowel, a tool to spread
mortar with.

Troy-weight, a weight of
twelve ounces to the pound,
for weighing bread, gold,
silver, jewels, drugs,
&c.

A Truant, an idle boy that
plays the rogue, and at-
tends himself from school.

A Trub or Trub-tail, a
little squat woman.

Trubs, a kind of herb.

A Truce, a cessation of
arms, agreed upon be-
tween two parties enga-
ged in war.

Truck, exchange of com-
modities.

A Truck, in a ship, a
square piece of wood at
the top of a mast, to put
the flag-staff to.

Trucks, round pieces of
wood like wheels, fixed
on carriages, to move
the great guns; a kind
of billiards, an Italian
game.

To Truck, to barter, to
swap one thing for ano-
ther.

A Truckle, a little running
wheel.

To Truckle, to submit, to
buckle or yield to.

To Trudge, to trot up and
down, to toil.

True, certain, sure, un-
feigned.

A Truffle, a kind of mush-
room that grows within
the ground.

A Trull, a sorry wench, a
wile strumpet.

A Trump, a ruling card;
also the same as a trum-
pet.

To Trump, to throw a
trump at cards.

To be put to one's Trumps,
i. e. to his last shifts.

Trumpery, old paltry stuff,
trash.

A Trumpet, a warlike in-
strument.

A Trumpet marine, an
instrument with one
string, that sounds like a
trumpet.

To Trumpet or Trumpet
out, to publish, to set
or spread abroad.

A Trumpeter, one that
sounds a trumpet.

A Truncheon, a battoon

or short club.

Truncheons, short and thick
worms that breed near a
horse's maw.

A Trundle, a carriage
with low wheels, to
draw heavy burdens.

To Trundle, to roll along.

A Trundle-shot, an iron-
bolt with a round bowl of
lead cast upon it, about
a hand's breadth from
each end.

A Trundle-tail, a wench
that runs about with a
dragged tail.

A Trunk, a kind of chest,
the body of a tree or of a
man without hands, arms
and legs; the snout of an
elephant, a pipe to shoot
pellets, little arrows,
&c. a wooden water-
pipe.

Trunks, a play, otherwise
called pigeon-holes.

Trunked trees, in heral-
dry, trees cut off at each
end.

Trunnions, two knobs of
metal sticking out of the
side of a piece of ord-
nance.

A Truss, a kind of bandage
for persons that are
bursten.

A Truss of hay, a bundle
that weighs fifty-six
pounds.

To Truss, to tie or gird up,
to snatch up; as an eagle
trusses a leveret.

A Trussel or Treffel, a
prop.

Trusses, a sort of stay-
ropes that serve to bind
the yards to the mast or
to bala the yards in
a storm.

Trussing, in falconry, is a
hawk's raising her prey
aloft, and then coming
down with it to the
ground.

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Trust, confidence, assurance, credit.

To Trust, to put trust in, to rely upon.

A Trustee, one that has an estate or money put into his hands for another's use.

Trusty, that is true to his trust, faithful and sure.

Truth, that which is absolutely true.

To Try, to endeavour, to prove, to examine.

The ship Tryes, or is A-try, when, having no more sails abroad but her main-sail or mizen-sail, she is let alone to lie on the sea.

A Tryal or Trial, a proof, a temptation. In law, the examination of a cause before a proper judge.

A Tub, a wooden vessel of several sorts.

A Tub of tea, the quantity of about sixty pounds.

A Tube, any long pipe through which water, &c. is conveyed; the hollow trunk of a perspective-glass, &c.

Tuberosa, a white sweet-smelling flower.

Tuberous, full of bunches or knots; as a tuberous plant.

A Tuck, a rapier or long sword.

The Tuck of a ship, the trussing or gathering up of her quarters under water.

To Truck up, to turn or gather up.

A Tucker, a fuller of cloth; a long slip of fine linen tucked or pinned along a woman's stays.

The Tuel or Fundament of a beast, a hunting-term.

Tuesday, the third day of the week, which took name from its being set apart from the worship of Tuisco, the most ancient and peculiar idol of the Teutonicks or old Germans and Saxons.

A Tuft, a lock of hair, a thicket of trees, a crest of a bird, a bunch of feathers, ribbands, &c.

Tufted, that has a tuft, crest or plume.

A Tug, a pull; a country word for a timber-wagon.

To Tug, to pull, to labour hard.

Tuition, care of one's education, guardianship, patronage.

A Tulip, a beautiful flower of several sorts.

To Tumble, to throw or roll down, to fall down; to toawse or rumple.

A Tumbler, one that plays tumbling tricks; a sort of hunting-dog, a drinking-cup.

A Tumbrel, a dung cart, a ducking-stool.

A Tumour, in surgery, a swelling caused by a settling of humours in any part of the body.

Tumping, in husbandry, a sort of fencing for trees set in the fields.

A Tumult, an uproar, a great bustle or stir.

Tumultuary, done in a tumult, confused.

Tumultuous, full of tumult, riotous.

A Tun, a vessel or measure of wine, oil, &c. containing 251 gallons; a weight of 2000 pounds, by which the contents or sizes of sea-vessels are usually expressed; as a

ship of 200 tons, &c.

A Tun of Timber, a measure of 40 solid feet.

To Tun or Tun up, to put into a tun.

Tunable, that may be tuned or put in tune.

A Tune, an agreement in sound, an air or song.

To Tune a musical instrument, to set it in tune.

A Tunick, a sort of sleeveless coat.

A Tunick or Tunicle, in anatomy, a little coat or skin covering any part of the body.

Tunnage, an impost upon every tun of merchandizes exported or imported in ships.

A Tunnel, a funnel through which any liquor is poured; a kind of net to catch partridges.

A Tunneller, one that goes a fowling with such a net.

Tunnellers, in a ship, men that fill the casks with water.

A Tunny, a sea-fish.

A Tup, a ram or male sheep.

To Tup, as the ram tups, i. e. covers the ewe.

A Turban, a turcath for the head, used in Turkey, &c. instead of a hat or cap.

Turbith, an herb of a strong purging quality.

A Turbot, a broad and flat sea-fish.

Turbulent, boisterous, blustering.

Turcism, the religion or principles of the Turks.

A Turcois, a precious stone of a bluish colour.

A Turd, the dung of man or beasts.

Turdy, belonging to ordure, filthy; rude, uncivil.

A Tur's

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A Turf, a plat of green and fine grass.

A Turfing-spade, a tool used to under-cut turf.

A Turk, a person born in Turkey.

Turkish, belonging to the Turks.

A Turk's cap, a flower.

A Turkey, a well known fowl.

A Turkey-pout, a young turkey.

Turky, a large country in Asia and Europe.

Turmerick, the root of an herb that grows in Arabia and India.

A Turmoil, a bustle or stir.

To Turmoil, to toil, to keep a heavy ado.

A Turn, a walk, a course, a good or bad office; a turner's lab.

To Turn, to move round, to bend, to change.

A Turn-coat, one that changes his party or religion.

A Turn-pike, a bar of wood bored full of bores, through which short pikes are run pointed with iron, and laid in a breach, to stop an enemy; also a toll gate.

Turn-sole, a plant whose flowers turn towards the course of the sun.

A Turnament, a jussing or tilting, a war-like exercise of armed knights encountering one another on horseback with lances or spears.

A Turnep, a very wholesome root.

A Turner, one that turns wood, ivory, &c.

A Turning, a lane or street, that turns to the right or left.

Turpentine, a clear gum

or resin, that issues out of several trees.

A Turquoise, or Turcois, a precious stone.

A Turrel, a tool used by coopers.

A Turret, a little tower.

A Turtle, a sort of dove; a sea tortoise, a fish.

Tusan, or Park-leaves, an herb.

Tushes, the name of four particular teeth in a horse.

The Tushes or Tusks of a wild boar, the great teeth that stand out.

To Tusk, as tusk that barbel, i. e. cut it up.

To Tustle, to rumple, to ruffle or touze.

A Tut or Mound, an imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross in it.

Tut-mouthed, that has the chin and nether jaw standing out farther than the other.

Tutelar or Tutelary, that performs the office of a guardian; that protects or defends.

Tutelary angels, certain angels said to have the protection of kingdoms, cities, and particular persons.

A Tutor, a private master or instructor; a governor or guardian.

To Tutor, to teach manners, to school or chide.

A Tutorefs, a female tutor.

A Tutorship, the office of or time during which one has been a tutor.

Tutlan, or Tusan, an excellent wound herb.

Tuty or Tutty, the sparkles or soot of brass sticking to the furnace.

Twain, two; as the vail of the temple was rent

in twain, Matt. xxvii. 51.

A Twang, a sharp sound as of a bow-string; an ill sound in one's pronunciation, a bogos or ill taste.

To Twang, to sound like the string of a musical instrument or whip, &c.

To Twattle, to chat or talk much.

Tweague or Tweak, perplexity, trouble.

To Tweak, to pull or wring; as he tweaked him by the nose.

Tweezers, nippers to pull hair up by the roots.

Twelfth-day, or Twelfth-tide, the festival of the Epiphany, so called, as being the 12th day exclusively from the Nativity or Christmas-day.

A Twelve-month, the space of a year, allowing 30 and 31 days to the month.

A Twibill, an iron-tool used by paviors.

Twice, two several times.

To Twifallow ground, to till or plough it a second time.

A Twig, a small sprout of a tree.

Twilight, q. d. double light, that doubtful half light which happens in the morning just before sun-rising, and in the evening a little after sun-set.

A Twin, one that is brought forth with another at the same birth.

To Twine or Twine about, twist or wind about,

A Twinge, a twitch or gripe.

To Twinge, to gripe, to cause sharp pains.

To Twinkle, to sparkle as

some

T Y P

V A G

V A L

Some stars do; to wink often.

A Twirl, a swift turn.

To Twirl or Twirl about, to turn about, to run round.

ATwist, the winding of a rope, a piece of timber, otherwise called the girder.

The Twist or Hollow on the inside of the thigh.

To Twist, to turn or wind, to eat greedily.

To Twit, or bit one in the teeth with a thing.

A Twitch, a sudden pull.

To Twitch, to pluck or pinch.

To Twitter, to laugh scornfully, to tremble or shiver.

Twittle-twattle, idle or foolish talk.

ATwivil, a tool to make mortise-holes with.

ATye or Tie, a band.

To Tye, to bind, to fasten, to oblige.

Tyes, in a ship, whose ropes by which the yards hang.

The Tympan of a printing-press, a frame covered with parchment, on which every sheet is placed, in order to be worked off. The word in Greek signifies a drum.

The Tympan of an arch, a triangular table, placed in its corners, and bolstered with the branches of laurel, olive-trees or oak, &c.

A Tympany, a kind of windy dropsy, which causes the skin of the belly to stand out, and to sound like a drum.

A Type, the figure, shadow, or representation of a thing; a model.

Typical, belonging to a type or figure.

Typographical, belonging to Typography, printing, or the art of printing.

Tyrannical, belonging to tyranny; imperious.

To Tyrannize, to play the tyrant, to oppress, to lord it over.

Tyranny, cruel and violent dominion unlawfully usurped; outrageous cruelty or oppression.

A Tyrant, one that usurps the supreme power in a state; or a prince, tho' lawful, that governs with cruelty and injustice.

V A C

A Vacancy, an empty space, a void place or office, a time of leisure.

Vacant, that is at leisure, or not filled up; void.

To Vacate, to empty, to abolish or make void.

A Vacation, a ceasing from business; the time between the end of one law-term, and the beginning of another; the time from a person's death, till the benefice be supplied by another.

A Vacancy, a house or place to keep cows in.

Vacuity, emptiness, void space.

A Vacuum, in philosophy, a space void of all body.

A Vagabond, a wandering beggar, a lazy lubber that has no fixed place of abode.

A Vagary, a frantic humour; a frolick.

Vagrant, a wandering or roving up and down.

A Vagrant, a vagabond, or idle fellow.

A Vail, a piece of stuff that serves to bide any person or thing from being seen.

Vails, profits that arise to servants besides their wages.

To Vail, to cover with a vail.

To Vail the bonnet, to put off one's hat. In sea-language, to strike sail.

Vain, empty, foolish, frivolous, useless.

Vain-glorious, full of vain-glory, a boasting to no benefit or purpose.

Vairy or Verry, in heraldry, is when the field of a coat of arms is checkered with the little bells.

AVale, a valley.

AValediction, a farewell, or taking leave of one.

Valedictory, belonging to such an act.

Valentines, in the church of Rome, saints chosen as patrons for the year ensuing on the festival of St. Valentine, a Roman bishop, Feb. 14. Among us, young men and maidens made choice of for sweethearts or special loving friends.

Valerian, a physical herb.

A Valet, a servant, a mean servant.

A Valet de chambre, one that waits on a prince or person of quality in his bed-chamber.

Valetudinary, subject to sickness; sickly, crazy.

A Valetudinary, an hospital or house for the entertainment of sick people.

Valiant, daring in fight; stout, brave.

Valid, done in due form, good in law, binding.

Validity, strength, power, &c.

VAN

VAS

VEG

- the binding force of an instrument or deed.*
Wallance or **Vallence**, a border set above the curtains of a bed.
A Valley, a space of ground surrounded by hills.
Valour, courage, stoutness.
Valuable, that is of great value or concern; weighty.
Valuation, a valuing or setting a price on.
Value, worth, price, esteem.
To Value, to set a value on, to have an esteem for.
Valves, in anatomy, little thin skins like folding doors, as it were, in the veins, arteries, &c.
A Vambrace, armour for the arm.
The Vamp, or upper leather of a shoe.
To Vamp or **New-vamp**, to mend or furbish up.
Vamps or **Vampays**, an odd kind of stockings that came up only to the ankle.
A Vamplate, a gauntlet or iron-glove.
A Van or **Fan**, an instrument to winnow corn with.
The Van, or **Van-guard**, of an army, the first line of it drawn up in battle.
Van-couriers, light-armed soldiers sent before to beat the road upon an enemy's approach.
A Vane or **Fane**, a weather-cock.
The Vanes, or **sliding-sides** of cross-staves and other mathematical instruments.
To Vanish or **Vanish away**, to disappear or go out of sight, to come to nought.
Vanity, vainness, emptiness, unprofitableness.
- To Vanquish**, to conquer or overcome, to worst.
Vantage, that which is given above just weight and measure.
Vaporous, belonging to or full of vapours.
A Vapour, a watry steam raised by fire or the heat of the sun.
Vapours, in a physical sense, fits of the mother, or melancholy; a disease.
To Vapour, to puff, to crack, to boast or brag.
A Vardingale, the same as a fardingale.
Variable, subject to variation or change; fickle.
Variation, enmity, difference, quarrel.
Variation, change, alteration.
Variegated, streaked or set off with divers colours.
Variety, diversity, change.
Various, divers, several, different, changeable.
A Varlet, a pitiful drudge, a sorry wretch, a rogue.
Varnish, a compound of gum, spirit of wine, &c. to set a fine gloss on cabinets, pictures, maps, &c.
To Varnish tables, stands, &c. to lay a varnish on them.
Varvels, small silver rings about a hawk's legs, on which the owner's name is engraved.
To Vary, to alter or change, to be fickle or unsteady.
A Vase, a kind of flower-pot for a garden. In architecture, an ornament above the cornice.
A Vassal, one that holds lands of another, by homage and fealty; a slave.
- Vassalage**, the condition or duty of a vassal.
Vast, huge, excessive, great or wide.
A Vat or **Fat**, a vessel to hold beer, ale, or cyder, &c. in its preparation.
A Vate, a hollow mould to press cheese with.
A Vavasour, a title of honour anciently, next to a baron.
A Vault, an arched building.
To Vault, to build arch-wise; to leap over a thing by resting one hand upon it.
A Vaunt, a meer bounce or crack.
To Vaunt, to vapour, boast, or brag.
A Vauntlay, among hunters, a setting of bounds in a readiness where a chase is to pass, and casting off before the rest of the kennel come in.
Ubiquitarians, a set of heretics, holding that CHRIST's body is every where present as well as his Godhead.
Ubiquity, a being in all places at one time.
An Udder, the teat or dug of a beast.
Veal, the flesh of a calf killed and dressed.
To Veer, a word used at sea, when the wind chops about suddenly or changes often.
To Veer out a rope, to put it out by hand, or let it run out of itself.
The ship goes aloft Veering, i. e. sails at large with the sheet rope veered out.
Vegetable, capable of living after the manner of plants, &c.
Vegetable, such natural bodies as grow and increase.

VEN

VEN

VER

crease from parts duly framed, but have no proper life or sense.

Vegetation, the way of growth or increase of bulk, peculiar to trees, plants, and minerals.

Vegetative, that causes or quickens such growth.

Vegete, that has a growing life; lively, quick.

Vehemence or Vehemency, passion, heat, fierceness, eagerness.

Vehement, passionate, fierce, strong, eager.

A Vehicle, that which serves to carry or bear a thing along; that liquor in which any medicine is mixt, to make it more fit to be swallowed.

A Vein, a particular quality of any bed of earth in mines; as they met with a vein of gold, silver, lead, &c.

The Veins, in anatomy, vessels which receive the blood that remains after the nourishment is taken, and carry it back to the heart to be revived.

To Vein a mantle-piece, to paint it marble-like, with veins.

Veined, as big-veined, that has large veins.

Veiny, belonging to or full of veins.

Vellum, fine parchment made of calves-skin.

Velvet, a sort of silk manufacture.

To Vend, to sell or set to sale.

Vendible, that is to be sold; that may be put off; salable.

Veneering, a kind of inlaid work among joiners, cabinet-makers, &c.

Venerable, worshipful; worthy of respect.

To Venerate, to reverence, respect, or honour.

Veneration, reverence, great respect.

Veneal or Venereous, belonging to the sports of Venus.

The Venereal disease, a nauseous distemper, commonly called the French pox.

Venery, carnal copulation, lustfulness; the art or exercise of hunting.

Vengeance, revenge.

Venial, that may be pardoned or forgiven.

Venison, the flesh of a buck or other wild beast of chase.

Venom, a hurtful quality in some creatures and plants; poison.

Venomous, belonging to or full of venom.

Vent, air or wind.

A Vent, a sale of commodities.

To Vent, to wind as a spaniel does; to take breath like an otter; to let one's passion breathe out.

Venter, a Latin word for the belly, used in this expression; a brother by the same venter, i. e. by one mother.

A Venture, an attempt, a hazard or risque.

To Venture, to hazard, to run a risque, to expose to danger.

Venturesome or Venturous, apt to venture too much; bardy, bold.

Venturine or Aventurine, powder or fine gold-wire used in japanning.

A Venn or Veny, a thrust or push in fencing.

Venus, the beauteous goddess of beauty and love, one of the seven planets.

N n

Among heralds, the green colour in the coats of sovereign princes.

Veracity, the quality of speaking truth.

Verbal, consisting or delivered only in words.

Verbatim, word for word, or in the same words.

Verbose, full of words; talkative.

Verdant, green; as a verdant meadow.

Verde or Verder, a sort of white Florence-wine.

Verdegrease, the green rust of copper.

A Verderer or Verderor, a judicial officer of the king's forest, sworn to keep the assizes of it, and to take care that the vert, i. e. grass and wood, be well maintained.

A Verdict, q. d. vere dictum, i. e. a true report, the answer of a jury upon any cause committed to their examination by a court of justice.

Verditure, one of the four green colours chiefly used by painters.

Verdoy, in heraldry, is when the border of a coat of arms is charged with any sort of green plants, fruits, leaves, &c.

Verdure, the greenness of trees, herbs, &c.

A Verge, a rod or switch, a serjeant's mace.

The Verge, or compass of the royal court, within the jurisdiction of the lord-steward of the king's household.

The Verge, in a watch, the spindle of the balance.

A Verger, an officer in a cathedral or collegiate church,

church, that ushers in the dean, preacher, &c. with a silver wand.
A Verification, a verifying or proving.
To Verify, to prove, to make good.
Verily, really, truly.
Verity, truth; as the verity of the thing will appear.
Verjuice, the juice of sour or unripe grapes or crabs.
Vermillion, a lively deep red colour.
Vermin or *Vermine*, any kind of hurtful creatures, as rats, mice, bugs, fleas, lice, &c.
Vernal, belonging to the spring.
A *Verril* or *Ferril*, a little ring at the end of a cane, &c.
Verre, in heraldry, a sort of chequer in the field of a coat of arms.
A *Verse*, an order of words measured by a set number of feet, which in modern languages end in rhyme; a small portion of a chapter in the Bible, &c.
Verfed, as well-versed or skilled in a matter.
A *Verseicle*, a little verse.
A *Verification*, a verifying; a way of making verses.
To *Verify*, to make verses.
A *Version*, that which is turned out of one language into another.
Vert, in heraldry, a green colour in the coat of armour of the gentry.
Vert or *Green hue*, every thing that bears a green leaf in a forest, so as to cover a deer.
Vertiginous, whirling round.
A *Vertigo*, a giddiness or

swimming in the head.
Vertilage, a preparing of ground for seed, by stirring, tossing, or turning it.
Virtue or *Vertue*, an habit by which a man is inclined to do good and shun evil; moral bonesty.
Vertuous, belonging to or endued with virtue.
Vervain or *Pigeon's-grass*, an herb.
Vervise, a kind of coarse cloth.
A *Vesicatory*, any medicine that serves to raise blisters in the skin.
Vespers, evening-prayers in the Roman church.
A *Vessel*, a general name of many utensils to put things in. Among anatomists, a small pipe to convey the humours through the body.
A *Vessel* or *Sea-vessel*, a ship, boat or hoy, &c.
Vestes, a sort of cloth made in Suffolk.
A *Vest*, a kind of waistcoat, a garment.
To *Vest*, to bestow upon, to admit to the possession of.
A *Vestment*, a priest's upper garment.
A *Vestry*, a room adjoining to a church, where the minister's vestments, &c. are kept; a meeting of the principal parishioners in that place.
A *Vestry-clerk*, a scrivener that keeps the parish accounts.
A *Vestry-keeper*, a sexton, whose business is to look after the vestry.
Vestry-men, a select number of chief parishioners, who yearly choose officers for the parish, and take care of its concerns.
A *Vesture*, a garment.
Vetches or *Chich-pease*, a

kind of pulse.
A *Veteran*, or *Veteran* soldier, an old soldier that has served long in the wars.
To *Vex*, to tease, to trouble, to oppose.
Vexation, trouble, disturbance.
Vexatious, that causes trouble or grief.
Ugly, ill favoured, unseemly, shameful, base.
A *Vial*, a small thin glass bottle.
Viands, in divinity, vic-tuals, meat, food.
Vibration, the saving or regular motion of a pendulum in a clock.
A *Vicar*, a deputy, the parson of a parish where the tithes are impropriated.
A *Vicarage*, the spiritual cure or benefice of a vicar.
A *Vicarship*, the office or time of one's being a vicar.
Vice, a habit contrary to virtue; wickedness, lewdness.
A *Vice*, a jester in a play; an instrument used by locksmiths, &c.
The *Vice*, the Spindle of a press.
Vice, from the Latin word *vici*, course or stead, a particle which in some compound English words signifies instead, and implies a subordinating; as
A *Vice-admiral*, one of the three principal officers in a royal fleet, who commands the second Squadron.
A *Vice-chamberlain*, a great officer at court next to the lord chamberlain.
A *Vice-chancellor* (of an university) an eminent person

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person chosen yearly to take upon him the chief management of affairs in the chancellor's absence.

A Vice-commissary, a deputy-commissary.

A Vice-gerent, one that acts for or under another.

A Vice-roy, a deputy-king, one that governs a state instead of the sovereign prince.

A Vice-treasurer, an under-treasurer.

Vicinity, neighbourhood, nearness.

Vicious, given to vice; wicked, lewd.

Vicissitude, change or turn; the interchanging or succeeding of any thing after another.

A Victim, a sacrifice, properly such as the ancient Romans offered to their gods after victory.

A Victor, a vanquisher or conqueror.

Victorious, that has got the victory or conquest.

Victory, the defeat or overthrow of an enemy.

Victuals, food, all sorts of provisions for the mouth.

To Victual, to furnish with necessary victuals or provisions.

A Victualler, one that provides or sells victuals; a small ship that carries provisions for a fleet.

A View, a sight, a survey, a prospect. Among hunters, the print of a deer's foot on the ground.

To View, to take a view of, to look upon.

A Vigil, the eve or day next before a holy-day.

Vigilance or Vigilancy, watchfulness, good heed.

Vigilant, watchful, careful, wary.

Vigorous, full of vigour or courage; stout, brisk.

Vile, that is of no account; filthy, mean, base.

To Vilify, to set light by or at nought; to abuse.

A Village, a certain number of country-houses or cottages, without any inclosure.

A Villager, an inhabitant of a village.

A Villain, properly a man of servile degree, or a meer bond-slave; an arrogant rogue, a pitiful, base fellow.

Villainous, wicked, pitiful, shameful, base.

Villainy, wickedness, lewdness, baseness.

Villanage, a base manner of holding lands, &c. by which the tenant was bound to do all such services as the lord commanded.

Vincible, that may be overcome.

To Vindicate, to defend or maintain, to justify or clear.

Vindication, a vindicating, an apology or defence.

A Vindicator, a person that vindicates.

Vindictive, revengeful.

A Vine, a shrub which bears grapes.

A Vine-fretter or Vine-grub, a worm that gnaws the vine.

A Vine-pear, a round pear ripe in October.

Vinegar, i. e. eager wine, wine or other liquors made sharp for sauces, &c.

Vinew, hoariness, mouldiness, mustiness.

Vinewed, turned mouldy or musty.

A Vineyard, a plot of ground set with vines.

A Vinet or Venet, a kind of border or flower set by printers, in the beginning of a book, chapter, &c.

Vinous, belonging to or partaking of the nature of wine.

Vintage, wine-harvest or grape-gathering, the season for such gathering.

A Vintager, a wine-reaper or grape-gatherer.

A Vintner, one that sells wine or keeps a tavern.

A Vintry, a place noted for the sale of wine.

A Viol, a musical instrument.

To Violate, to transgress or break, to ravish or force.

Violation, the act of violating, transgressing.

Violence, vehemency, boisterousness, outrage.

Violent, boisterous, passionate, forcible, toilsome.

A Violet, a plant bearing purple flowers, &c.

A Violin, a musical instrument that yields a very delightful sound.

A Violist, one that is skilled in or teaches the art of playing on the viol.

A Viper, a kind of venomous serpent.

A Virago, a manly or courageous woman.

A Virgin, a chaste maid or maiden.

Virgin-parchment, fine parchment made of the skin of a young lamb.

Virgins-thread, a dew which flies in the air, like small untwisted silk.

Virginal, belonging to a virgin, virgin-like.

Virginals, a sort of musical instrument.

Virginia, a province in North-America, so named in honour of our virgin-queen

queen Elizabeth.

A Virginia-frog, a frog that is 8 or 10 times as big as any in England, and makes a noise like the bellowing of a bull.

A Virginia-nightingale, a bird of a pure scarlet colour, with a tuft on the head.

Virginity, the state of a virgin, maidenhead.

Virile, manly, stout.

Virility, man's estate, manhood.

Virtual, in philosophy, equivalent, effectual.

Virtue, efficacy, power, quality, property.

Virtues, the name of one of the orders of angels.

A Virtuoso, a learned and ingenious student in natural philosophy.

Virulency, a poisonous or venomous quality.

Virulent, venomous, malicious; as a virulent tongue, pen, expression.

A Visage, a face or countenance.

A Viscount, a nobleman next in degree to a count or earl.

A Viscountess, a viscount's wife.

Viscous, clammy, slimy, glawy.

The Viser, the Sight of a head-piece.

Visibility, a being

Visible, that may be seen or discerned.

A Visier or Vizier, a principal officer and statesman in Turkey.

The grand Visier or prime Visier, one that governs the whole Turkish empire under the grand seignior.

Vision, seeing or sight.

A Vision, a divine revela-

tion in a dream, &c. an apparition or ghost.

A Visionary, a fanatical pretender to visions and revelations.

A Visit, an act of civility among friends, going to each other's houses.

To Visit, to go to see, to go about, in order to see whether things are as they should be. In divinity, to afflict, to try by afflictions and judgments.

A Visitation, a visiting, &c. particularly the act of a bishop or archdeacon in each diocese, visiting the several churches and their ministers.

The Visitation, the great sickness which happened in London, &c. Anno Dom. 1655.

A Visiter, one that makes visits.

A Visitor, he that visits a monastery or religious house.

Vital, that belongs to or preserves life.

Vital spirits, those spirits which give life and motion to the whole body.

Vitals or Vital parts, the noble parts of the body that chiefly serve to maintain life.

To Vitiate, to corrupt or spoil, to defile.

Vitriol, a mineral compounded of salt and sulphur.

Vivacity, liveliness, sprightliness, quickness of wit.

The Vives, kernels that breed in a horse's throat, and put him in danger of being choaked.

To Vivify, to enliven or quicken.

A Vixen, a fox's cub, forward child, a ranting woman.

Viz, or Videlicet, to wit, that is.

A Vizard, a mask or false face, put on for a disguise.

An Ulcer, a running sore in the soft parts of the body.

To Ulcerate, to cause or grow to an ulcer.

An Ulceration, a breaking out into ulcers and sores.

Ulcerous, belonging to or full of ulcers.

The Ullage of a cask, is what such a vessel wants of being full.

Ultimate, last, utmost.

Ultramarine, the finest sort of blue colour used in painting.

Umber, a dark yellowish colour made use of by painters.

An Umber, a mongrel creature bred of a goat and a sheep; a fish of the trout-kind.

Umbles or Numbles, part of the entrails of a deer.

The Umbrage or Shadow of woods or trees.

An Umbrage, a suspicion or jealousy; a pretence or colour.

An Umbrella or Umbrello, a screen used by women to shelter them from rain; a frame to keep off the sun from a window.

An Umpirage, the office or judgment of

An Umpire, a third person chosen to put a final end to a difference left to the decision of two arbitrators, in case they should not agree about the matter.

Un, a negative particle put

U N A

U N B

U N B

put for the Latin word-
in, which may be joined
to almost all sorts of Eng-
lish words; as
Unable, that is not able or
capable.
Unacceptable, not accepta-
ble, disagreeable.
Unaccepted, that is not well
received.
Unaccessible, that is not to
be come at.
Unaccountable, that cannot
be accounted for.
Unaccustomed, not ac-
customed, unusual.
Unacquainted, not acquainted
with, not having skill
in.
Unactive, that is not active
or brisk.
Unaddicted, not addicted or
not given to.
Unadvisable, that ought
not to be advised.
Unadvised, not advised to,
unwary, rash.
Unaffected, free from af-
fection; that is not
moved or concerned.
Unalienable, that cannot
be alienated or made over
to another.
Unalienated, that is not a-
lienated.
Unallowable, that ought not
to be allowed or suffered.
Unallowed, not allowed.
Unalterable, that cannot be
altered or changed.
Unaltered, that is not
changed.
Unamazed, not amazed,
not daunted.
Unanimity, a common or
general consent.
Unanimous, that is of
one mind, heart, and
will.
Unanswerable, that cannot
be answered.
Unanswered, that is not or
has not been answered.
Unappeasable, not to be ap-

peased.
Unappeased, that is not ap-
peased.
Unapprehensive, that does
not apprehend or per-
ceive.
Unapproachable, that can-
not be approached or come
at.
Unapt, that is not apt, un-
fit.
Unarmed, that has no arms
or weapons.
Unasked, that has not been
asked.
Unassured, that has no as-
surance, doubtful.
Unasswaged, that is not as-
swaged or appeased.
Unattainable, that cannot
be attained or got.
Unattained, not attained.
Unattempted, that has not
been attempted or tried.
Unavailable, that avails or
profits nothing.
Unaugmented, not augment-
ed, not increased.
Unavoidable, that cannot be
avoided.
Unawaked, not awaked, or
not awake.
Unawares, unthought of,
unlooked for.
To Unbar, to undo or re-
move the bar of a door
or window, &c.
Unbecoming, not becoming.
Unbefriended, not treated
as a friend.
Unbegotten, not begotten.
Unbelief, not believing.
An Unbeliever, a person
that does not believe or
own the articles of the
Christian faith.
Unbelieving, not believing.
To Unbend, to undo that
which is bent, to loosen or
slacken.
Unbenumbed, or Unbe-
numbed, that has the
numbness taken off.
To Unbeseem, to be un-

seemly, not to become.
Unbesotted, reclaimed from
sottishness, restored to a
sound mind.
Unbewailed, not bewailed
or mourned for.
To Unbewitch, to free from
incantment.
Unbiased, not drawn to
any bias or side.
Unbidden, that is not bid,
i. e. commanded or invit-
ed.
To Unbind, to untie.
Unblameable, not to be
blamed, void of blame.
Unbloody, done without
bloodshed, or that has
cost no blood.
Unboiled, not boiled.
To Unbolt, to undo the bolt
of a door, &c.
Unboned, that has the bones
taken out.
Unbooted, that has put his
boots off.
Unborn, not yet born.
To Unbosom one's self, to
declare his mind freely.
Unbought, not bought.
Unbounded, that has no
bounds; boundless.
To Untow, to make straight
again.
To Unbowel, to take out the
bowels.
To Unbrace, to take off the
brace, to ungird.
Unbrace that wallard, i. e.
cut it up.
To Unbridle, to take off the
bridle.
Unbroken, not broken, un-
tamed.
To Unbuckle, to undo the
buckle.
Unbuilt, not built.
To Unbung, to take off the
bung of a vessel.
To Unburden, to take off the
burden or load.
Unburied, not buried.
Unburnt, that is not burned.
To Unbutton, to undo the
buttons

UNC

buttons of a coat, &c.
Uncalled, *not called.*
Uncanonical, *not canonical, not conformable to the canons.*
Uncapable, *not capable, not fit.*
To Uncase, *to take out of the case.*
Uncatched, *not caught.*
Uncertain, *not certain, changeable.*
Uncertainty or Uncertainness, *a being uncertain.*
To Unchain, *to undo or let loose from the chain.*
Unchangeable, *not liable to change.*
Uncharitable, *not charitable, unkind.*
To Uncharm, *to take off the charm.*
Unchaste, *that is not chaste or pure.*
Unchewed, *not chewed.*
Unchipped, *not chipped, not having the chips pared off.*
Unchristian, *not Christian, contrary to the principles of Christianity.*
To Unchurch, *to exclude from the communion of the catholick church.*
Uncieled, *that has no cicling.*
Uncircumcised, *not circumcised.*
Uncircumcision, *the state of one that is not circumcised.*
Uncircumspect, *not circumspect, unwary.*
Uncivil, *not civil, unmanly.*
Unclad, *not clad, unclothed.*
To Unclasp, *to undo the clasp.*
An Uncle, *the father's or the mother's brother.*
Unclean, *not clean, filthy, lewd.*
Uncleansed, *not cleansed, not made clean.*

UNC

Uncleft, *not cleft or cut asunder.*
Unclosed, *not discovered, not laid open.*
Unclothed, *not clothed, stript of one's cloaths.*
To Uncloy a piece (in gunnery) *to blow out a nail that is driven into the touch-hole of a gun.*
Uncombed, *not combed.*
Uncomely, *not comely, unbecoming.*
Uncomfortable, *void of comfort, miserable, unpleasant.*
Uncommendable, *not commendable, that deserves no commendation.*
Uncommon, *not common, ordinary.*
Uncommunicable, *not to be communicated.*
Uncompounded, *not compounded, simple.*
Unconceivable, *not to be conceived.*
Unconcerned, *not concerned or moved at.*
Unconclusive, *or Unconcluding*, *that concludes, determines or proves nothing.*
Uncondemned, *not condemned.*
Unconfirmed, *not confirmed, not established.*
Unconformable, *that does not conform or agree to.*
Unconformed, *not conformed.*
Unconformity, *a not conforming, especially in religious matters.*
Unconquerable, *that cannot be conquered or overcome.*
Unconquered, *not conquered.*
Unconscionable, *that has no conscience, unreasonable.*
Unconsecrated, *not consecrated or set apart to a sacred use.*
Unconstant, *not constant, uncertain.*

UND

Unconstrained, *not constrained, not forced.*
Unconsumed, *not consumed, not wasted.*
Uncontemned, *not contemned, not despised.*
Uncontrollable, *not to be controlled or called to an account.*
Uncontrolled, *not controlled.*
Unconvenient, *not convenient, unsuitable.*
Unconversant, *not conversant with.*
To Uncord, *to undo the cords.*
Uncorrected, *not corrected, not amended.*
Uncorrupt or Uncorrupted, *not corrupted.*
Uncorruptible, *not to be corrupted, not subject to corruption.*
To Uncover, *to take off the covering.*
To Uncouple, *to part the couple, to disjoin.*
Uncourteous, *not courteous, uncivil.*
Uncouth, *unknown, foreign, harsh, odd.*
Uncreate, or Uncreated, *not created, not made.*
To Uncrown a king, *to deprive him of his crown and dignity.*
Unction, *an anointing.*
Unctuous, *oily, greasy, fatty.*
Uncurable, *not to be cured or healed.*
Uncured, *that is not cured.*
Uncustomed goods, *those for which no custom or duty has been paid.*
Uncut, *not cut.*
Undaunted, *not daunted, void of fear, stout.*
Undeceivable, *that may be undeceived.*
To Undeceive one, *to make him sensible of his mistake.*
Undecent, *not decent; unseemly,*

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seemly, or unbecoming.
 Undecided, not decided, not brought to an issue.
 Undecked, not decked, not trimmed.
 Undefended, not defended, not protected.
 Undeified, not defiled, pure, without spot.
 Undeprayed, not defrayed, not discharged or paid.
 Undeniable, that cannot be denied.
 Under, as under-ground.
 To Under-bid, to offer less for a thing than it is worth.
 To Under-bind, to bind underneath.
 An Under-brigadier, a military officer, next to a brigadier.
 An Under-butler, one that serves under a butler.
 An Under-caterer, one that supplies the place of a caterer.
 An Under-chamberlain, an officer next to a chamberlain.
 An Under-chanter, in a cathedral-church, the same as the sub-chanter.
 To Undergird, or bind underneath.
 An Under-governour, one that governs under another.
 Under-hand, private or secret; as under-hand dealings.
 To Under-lay a shoe, to clap on a new sole.
 An Under-lieutenant, a deputy-lieutenant.
 An Under-marshal, the same as sub-marshal.
 An Under-prior, a governor in a monastery, next to the prior.
 To Under-prop, to set a prop underneath.
 An Under-secretary, a secretary of a lower rank.
 To Under-sell, to sell a

thing for less than its real value.
 An Under-sheriff, an officer subordinate to the sheriff.
 The Under-treasurer of Great-Britain, an officer under the lord-treasurer, whose business is to chest up the king's money, and see it carried to the royal treasury in the Tower.
 Under-wood, coppice, or any wood that is not counted timber.
 Under-written, written underneath.
 To Undergo, to suffer or bear.
 Underived, not derived or drawn from.
 An Underling, one that acts under another or only by his orders.
 To Undermine, to dig under, to deceive.
 Undermost, lowest of all.
 Underneath, below.
 To Understand, to know or perceive, to be skilled in.
 The Understanding, a faculty of the soul, by which we perceive and judge of things.
 To Undertake, to take upon one to manage, to be surety or to answer for.
 An Undertaker, a person that manages some great work; one that takes upon him to embalm dead bodies, and provide all things for funerals.
 To Undervalue, to set a low price upon, to slight.
 Undeserved, not deserved.
 Undetermined, not determined, not decided.
 Undevout, not devout, ungodly.
 Undyed or Undied, not dyed, that has received no dye.
 Undigested, not digested, confused.
 Undiligent, not diligent,

a person idly inclined.
 Undiminishable, not to be diminished or lessened.
 Undiminished, that is not diminished.
 Undiscerning, that does not discern or has no discretion.
 Undischarged, not discharged, not paid.
 Undisciplined troops, such as are not disciplined or duly exercised.
 Undisclosed, not disclosed, not laid open.
 Undiscovered, not discovered, not found out.
 Undiscreet, not discreet, unadvised.
 Undisposed of, that is not disposed of, or put to some use.
 Undisproveable, not to be disproved or excepted against.
 Undissolvable, that cannot be dissolved, melted, or spoiled.
 Undissolved, not dissolved.
 Undistinguishable, not to be distinguished, noted, or differenced.
 Undistinguished, that is not distinguished.
 Undistinct, not distinct, or not clear.
 Undisturbed, not disturbed, troubled.
 Undivided, that is not divided, parted, or shared.
 To Undo, to untie or loose, to make void, to ruin.
 The Undoing of a boar (among hunters) is the dressing of it.
 Undoubted, not to be doubted or questioned.
 To Undraw curtains, &c. to draw them back.
 To Undress one, to pull off his cloaths.
 Undried, that is not dried.
 Undue, not right or regular, bad.
 Undutiful,

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Undutiful, <i>not dutiful, disrespectful.</i>	Unfair, <i>not fair, unjust.</i>	Unfruitful, <i>not fruitful, barren.</i>
Uneasy, <i>not easy, that is not at ease.</i>	Unfaithful, <i>not faithful, disloyal, false.</i>	To Unfurnish, <i>to take away the furniture.</i>
Unedified, <i>that is not edified or improved.</i>	Unfalsified, <i>not falsified, not disguised, not corrupted.</i>	Ungainful, <i>not gainful, unprofitable.</i>
Unedifying, <i>that does not edify.</i>	Unforced, <i>that is not forced or stuffed.</i>	Ungainly, <i>awkward, odd.</i>
Uneffectual, <i>not effectual, not powerful.</i>	Unfashionable, <i>not agreeable to the fashion.</i>	Ungarnished, <i>that has the garniture or trimming taken away; unrigged.</i>
Uneloquent, <i>that is not eloquent or well-spoken.</i>	Unfashioned, <i>that has no fashion or shape.</i>	Ungathered, <i>not gathered.</i>
Unemployed, <i>not employed, not set at work.</i>	To Unfasten, <i>to undo, unbind, or untie.</i>	Ungenteel, <i>not genteel, uncivil.</i>
Unendowed, <i>that is not endowed, or has no settled revenues.</i>	Unfeasible, <i>not feasible, that cannot be done.</i>	Ungentle, <i>not gentle, not mild; crabbed.</i>
Unequal, <i>not equal, not even, unlike.</i>	Unfeathered, <i>that has no feathers; featherless.</i>	Ungenerous, <i>void of generosity or bounty.</i>
Unerring, <i>that does not err or fail.</i>	Unfed, <i>that has not been fed.</i>	Ungelded or Ungelt, <i>that has not the genitals cut out.</i>
Unestimable, <i>not to be sufficiently esteemed or valued.</i>	Unfeigned, <i>not feigned, sincere.</i>	To Ungild, <i>to take off the gilding.</i>
Unevangelical, <i>not conformable to the rules of the gospel.</i>	Unfenced, <i>not fenced or secured with fences.</i>	Ungilded or Ungilt, <i>not gilded, not done over with gold.</i>
Uneven, <i>not even, not smooth.</i>	Unfertile, <i>not fertile, unfruitful.</i>	To Ungird, <i>to undo the girth; as to ungird a horse.</i>
Unevitable, <i>not to be avoided or shunned.</i>	To Unsetter, <i>to take off or free from setters.</i>	Ungirded or Ungirt, <i>not girded, or that has the girth undone.</i>
Unexcusable, <i>that is not to be excused.</i>	Unfinished, <i>not finished, imperfect.</i>	To Unglue, <i>to undo the glue.</i>
Unexecuted, <i>not executed, not put in execution.</i>	Unfit, <i>not fit, not capable, not convenient.</i>	Unglued, <i>not glued, or having the glue undone.</i>
Unexampld, <i>that has no example or precedent.</i>	Unfixed, <i>not fixed, unsettled.</i>	Ungodly, <i>that has no regard to GOD or religion.</i>
Unexpected, <i>not expected, unlooked for.</i>	To Unfold, <i>to undo the folds, to explain.</i>	Ungovernable, <i>not to be governed; unruly.</i>
Unexperienced, <i>not experienced, not skilled in.</i>	Unforced, <i>not forced; free from force.</i>	Ungraceful, <i>not graceful, unbandsome.</i>
Unexpert, <i>not expert, unskilful.</i>	Unforeseen, <i>not foreseen.</i>	Ungacious, <i>void of grace; untoward.</i>
Unexplicable, <i>that cannot be explained.</i>	Unformed, <i>that is without form, fashion, or shape.</i>	Ungrafted, <i>not grafted.</i>
Unexpressible, <i>not to be expressed, unutterable.</i>	Unfortified, <i>not fortified, not made strong.</i>	Ungrateful, <i>not grateful, unthankful.</i>
Unextended, <i>not extended, not stretched out.</i>	Unfortunate, <i>not fortunate, unhappy.</i>	To Ungravel, <i>to take away the gravel.</i>
Unextinguishable, <i>not to be extinguished or quenched.</i>	Unfound, <i>not found.</i>	Ungraveled, <i>not spread over with gravel, or that has the gravel taken away.</i>
Unextinguished, <i>that is not extinguished.</i>	Unfree, <i>not free in converse, &c. ungentle.</i>	Unguarded, <i>not guarded, not attended with guards.</i>
Unextirpated, <i>not extirpated, not rooted out.</i>	Unfrequency, <i>a being</i>	An Unguent, <i>an ointment or liquid salve.</i>
	Unfrequent, <i>not frequent, that happens but seldom.</i>	
	Unfrequented, <i>not frequented, not resorted to.</i>	
	Unfriendly, <i>that does not act as a friend; disoblighing.</i>	

Unguiltly,

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U N L

Un guilty, not guilty, innocent.

Uninhabitable, not fit to be inhabited.

Unhallowed, not hallowed, profane.

Unhalted, that has the halter taken off.

Unhandsome, not handsome, ill-shaped, unseemly.

Unhappy, not happy, unlucky, shrewd.

Unharmonious, void of harmony; jarring.

To Unharness, to take off the harness.

To Unhasp, to undo the hasps.

Unhealed, not healed, not cured.

Unhealthful or Unhealthy, that does not enjoy health; sickly.

Unheard of, not heard of; surprizing, extraordinary.

Unheeded, not heeded, not regarded.

Unheedful, not heedful; unmindful, unwary.

Unheedy, heedless, careless.

To Unhinge, to take off from the hinges, to overthrow or ruin.

Unholy, void of holiness; ungodly.

To Unhoodwink, to take off the hood or veil.

To Unhook, to take off from the hooks.

Unhoped for, not hoped for, unlooked for.

Unhopeful, not hopeful; that gives no grounds for good hope.

To Unhorse one, to throw him from off his horse.

Unhospitable, not given to hospitality.

Unhumane or Unhuman, void of humanity; cruel.

Unhurt, that has received no hurt or damage.

Unhusbanded, not husband-

ed; untitled.

An Unicorn, a beast like a horse, said to have one horn on the forehead.

Uniform; that is of one form or fashion, that has all its parts alike.

Uniformity, a being of one and the same form; conformable, agreeable.

Unimaginable, that cannot be imagined.

Unimitable, not to be imitated.

Uninhabited, not inhabited, not dwelt in.

Unintelligible, not to be understood.

Unintermitted, not intermitted, not left off.

Uninvited, that is not invited.

Union, the joining of several things in one body; concord, agreement.

Union-pears, the best sort of pears, that grow in couples.

To Unjoint or Unjoynt, to undo the joints.

Unjoint that bittren, i. e. cut it up at table.

Union, in music, is when two notes or strings of an instrument agree in the same tone.

An Unit or Unite, in arithmetic, the first significant number, or number 1.

Unitable, that may be united, capable of union.

An Unitarian, a heretick that denies the union of the Godhead in three persons.

To Unite, to make one, to join together.

Union, in surgery, the uniting of disjointed parts.

Unity, oneness, singleness, union, agreement. In arithmetic, the first principle of number.

Unjudged, not judged, not

brought to a trial.

Universal, belonging or extending to all; general.

An Universal, in logic, that which is common in several things.

Universality, a being universal; generality.

The Universe, the whole world, the whole mass of material beings.

An University, a company of learned men established for the studying and teaching of all sorts of arts, sciences, languages, &c.

Unjust, not just; unreasonable, wrongful.

Unjustifiable, that cannot be justified or maintained.

Unked or Unkindward, lonely, lonesome.

To Unkennel a fox, to drive him from his hole.

Unkind, that shews no kindness; disobliging.

To Unkingone, to deprive him of royal authority.

Unkissed, not kissed.

To Unknit, to undo the knitting, to disjoint.

Unknowingly, without knowing.

Unknown, not known, not understood.

Unlaboured, not laboured, not tilled.

To Unlace, to undo a lace.

To Unlace a coney, among carvers, to cut it up.

Unladen, unloaded; as the ship is unladen.

Unlamented, not lamented; unbewailed.

Unlaudable, not laudable, not worthy of praise.

Unlawful, not agreeable to law.

To Unlearn, to forget what one has learnt.

Unlearned, void of learning; ignorant.

To Unleash, among hunters,

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U N P

<i>to undo the leash or line, in order to let go the dogs.</i>	<i>To Unmarry, to dissolve the marriage.</i>	<i>be paralleled or matched; incomparable.</i>
<i>To Unleave, to pluck off the leaves; as to unleave the vine.</i>	<i>To Unmask, to pull off the mask.</i>	<i>Unpardonable, not to be pardoned or forgiven.</i>
<i>Unleavened bread, bread made without leaven or yeast.</i>	<i>To Unmat, to pull off the mat.</i>	<i>Unpared, not pared, not cut.</i>
<i>Unlicensed, that has no licence or permission.</i>	<i>To Unmatch, to take away the pairs, to uncouple.</i>	<i>Unparted, not parted, not separated.</i>
<i>Unlike, not like; different.</i>	<i>Unmeasurable, that cannot be measured.</i>	<i>Unpastured, not let into pasture, not fed.</i>
<i>Unlikely, not likely to be done or to fall out.</i>	<i>Unmeet, not meet; inconvenient.</i>	<i>Unpatient, not patient; basty.</i>
<i>Unlimited, not limited; unbounded.</i>	<i>Unmerciful, that shews no mercy; pitiless.</i>	<i>To Unpave, to rip up the pavement.</i>
<i>To Unline, to take off the lining.</i>	<i>Unminded, not minded, not regarded.</i>	<i>Unpeaceable, not peaceable; unquiet.</i>
<i>To Unload, to take away the load or burden.</i>	<i>Unmindful, not mindful, forgetful.</i>	<i>To Unpeg, to draw out the pegs.</i>
<i>To Unlock, to open that which is shut with a lock.</i>	<i>Unmingled or Unmixed, not mingled, not compounded; simple.</i>	<i>To Unpeople, to destroy the people of a country.</i>
<i>Unlooked for, not looked for.</i>	<i>Unmolested, not molested; undisturbed.</i>	<i>Unperceivable, not to be perceived.</i>
<i>To Unloose, to untie, to clear a hard question.</i>	<i>To Unmoor, a sea-term, to weigh anchor, to put out to sea.</i>	<i>Unperfect, not perfect; unfinished.</i>
<i>Unlovely, not lovely, not agreeable.</i>	<i>Unmoveable, that cannot be moved or stirred.</i>	<i>Unperformed, not performed, not accomplished.</i>
<i>Unloving, not loving; unkind.</i>	<i>Unmoved, not moved.</i>	<i>Unperishable, not apt to perish.</i>
<i>Unlucky, not lucky; mischievous.</i>	<i>To Unmuffle, to pull off the muffler.</i>	<i>Unpestered, got clear from trouble; disentangled.</i>
<i>To Unlute, in chemistry, to take away the lute or clay.</i>	<i>To Unnail, to draw out the nails.</i>	<i>Unpleasant or Unpleasing, not pleasing, disagreeable.</i>
<i>Unmade, not made; unfinished.</i>	<i>Unnatural, that is against nature, monstrous, void of natural affection.</i>	<i>Unpliant, not pliant, not supple.</i>
<i>To Unman, to debase below the state of mankind.</i>	<i>Unnavigable, not navigable, that cannot be sailed on.</i>	<i>Unploughed, not ploughed, not tilled.</i>
<i>To Unman a ship, is to take away or dismiss the men on board.</i>	<i>Unnecessary, not necessary, not convenient.</i>	<i>Unpolished, not polished; rude, rough.</i>
<i>Unmanageable, that cannot be well managed or governed.</i>	<i>Unneedful, not needful, not fit to be done.</i>	<i>Unpolled, that is not polled, or shawed.</i>
<i>Unmanly, unworthy of the character of a man.</i>	<i>Unnoble, not noble, not high born, not generous.</i>	<i>Unpolluted, not polluted, not defiled.</i>
<i>Unmannerly, void of manners or civility.</i>	<i>Unoccupied, not occupied, not possessed.</i>	<i>Unpossible, not possible, that cannot be done.</i>
<i>Unmanured, not manured, untilled.</i>	<i>Unorderly, not set in due order; confused.</i>	<i>Unpracticable, not to be practised, not to be put into practice.</i>
<i>Unmarried, not married, or free from the bonds of matrimony.</i>	<i>Unpaid, not paid.</i>	<i>Unprejudicate, that does not proceed from prejudice.</i>
	<i>Unpainted, that is not painted.</i>	<i>Unprejudiced, free from prejudice.</i>
	<i>Unpaired, not disposed of in pairs.</i>	<i>Unpremeditated, that is not meditated or studied beforehand.</i>
	<i>Unparalleled, that cannot</i>	<i>Unprepared,</i>

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U N S

Unprepared, *not prepared, not made ready.*
 Unpressed, *not pressed, not squeezed.*
 Unpretended to, *to which no pretension or claim is laid.*
 Unprizable or Unprisable, *not to be prized; invaluable.*
 Unprofitable, *that yields no profit or gain.*
 Unpronounced, *not pronounced, not uttered.*
 Unproper, *not proper; unfit.*
 Unproportionable, *not proportionable; unequal.*
 Unproportioned, *not duly proportioned.*
 Unprosperous, *not prosperous; unsuccessful.*
 Unproved, *not proved, not made out, not tried.*
 Unprovided, *not provided, not furnished with.*
 Unprovident, *that has no foresight; imprudent.*
 Unprovoked, *not provoked; that has no provocation.*
 Unpruned, *not pruned, not lopped.*
 Unpunished, *that is not punishing; scot-free.*
 Unqualified, *not qualified; that has not requisite qualities.*
 Unquenchable, *that cannot be quenched or put out.*
 Unquenched, *not quenched.*
 Unquestionable, *not to be questioned, not to be doubted.*
 Unquiet, *not quiet; restless, troublesome.*
 To Unravel, *to run out into threads, to undo, to clear, to disclose.*
 Unready, *not ready, not dressed.*
 Unreasonable, *void of reason, or not agreeable thereto.*
 Unrebukenable, *that is not*

to be rebuked or blamed.
 Unrebuked, *not rebuked.*
 Unreclaimed, *not reclaimed, not reduced to reason, In falconry, untamed, wild.*
 Unrecompensed, *not recompensed, not requited.*
 Unreconcilable, *that cannot be reconciled or made friends again.*
 Unreconciled, *not reconciled.*
 Unrecoverable, *not to be recovered or repaired.*
 Unrecovered, *that is not recovered.*
 Unredeemable, *that cannot be redeemed or ransomed.*
 Unredeemed, *not redeemed.*
 To Unreeve a rope, *among sailors, to pull it out of a block or pulley.*
 Unrefined, *that is not refined or made more pure.*
 Unreformable, *not to be reformed, not to be mended or made better.*
 Unreformed, *not reformed.*
 Unregarded, *not regarded; slighted.*
 Unregardful, *that has no regard to; unmindful.*
 Unrelenting, *that does not relent, or is not concerned for.*
 Unremediable, *that cannot be remedied or helped.*
 Unremoved, *not removed; that has not changed its place.*
 Unrepairable, *not to be repaired, not to be restored to its first state.*
 Unrepaired, *that is not repaired.*
 Unrepealable, *that cannot be repealed or made void.*
 Unrepealed, *not repealed.*
 Unreproveable, *that is not to be reprovved or checked.*
 Unreprovved, *not reprovved.*
 Unrequited, *not requited, not rewarded.*

Unresisted, *that is not resisted or withstood.*
 Unresistible, *not to be resisted.*
 Unresolved, *that is not resolved or cleared, not fixed in purpose.*
 Unrespectful, *that fails in shewing respect or honour.*
 Unrestored, *that is not restored or given back.*
 Unreturnable, *not to be returned or sent back.*
 Unrevealed, *not revealed, not discovered.*
 Unrevenged, *for which revenge is not taken.*
 Unreverent, *that shews no reverence or respect.*
 Unrevocable, *that is not to be revoked or recalled.*
 Unrewarded, *that has had no reward.*
 To Unriddle, *to undo the riddle, to discover.*
 To Unrig, *to take away the rigging, cordage, or drefs.*
 Unrighteous, *not righteous, unjust.*
 To Unring a mare, *to take off her rings.*
 To Unrip, *to rip up what is sewed.*
 Unripe, *not ripe, not come to perfection.*
 To Unrivet, *to undo the rivets.*
 To Unroll, *to undo a roll.*
 To Unroot, *to root out or grub up.*
 Unruly, *that cannot be ruled or governed.*
 To Unsaddle, *to take off the saddle.*
 Unsafe, *not safe, not secure; dangerous.*
 Unsaleable, *not fit for sale.*
 Unsalted, *not salted.*
 Unsaluted, *not saluted, not complimented.*
 Unsanctified, *not sanctified; unhalloed.*

Unsatiable,

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Unsatisfiable, *not to be satisfied with any thing.*

Unsatisfactory, *that gives no satisfaction.*

Unsatisfied, *not satisfied; not contented.*

Unfavoury, *not savoury; tasteless.*

To Unsay, *to retract what one has said.*

To Unscale, *to rub off the scales of a fish.*

To UnscREW, *to undo the screw.*

Unscriptural, *not appointed in or agreeable to the Holy Scriptures.*

To Unseal, *to take off the seal.*

Unsearchable, *that cannot be searched or found out.*

Unseasonable, *not done in due season, not proper for the season.*

Unfeeling, *in falconry, is the taking away a thread that runs through the hawk's eye-lids.*

Unseemly, *not seemly; unbecoming, unhandsome.*

Unseen, *that is not seen.*

Unsenfible, *that has no sense or feeling.*

Unsent for, *not sent for.*

Unseparable, *not to be separated or parted.*

Unserviceable, *that is of no service or use.*

Unset, *not set.*

Unsettled, *that is not settled or established.*

To Unsew, *the same as to unrip.*

To Unshackle, *to strike off the shackles.*

Unshaded, *not covered with a shade.*

Unshaken, *that is not shaken or moved.*

Unshamefaced, *not shamefaced, not bashful.*

Unshapen, *that has no shape or fashion.*

Unshaved or Unshaven, *that*

is not shaved or trimmed.

To Unsheath, *to draw out of the sheath.*

Unshod, *that has no shoes on.*

To Unshoe a horse, *to take off his shoes.*

Unshorn, *that is not shorn, sheared or clipped.*

Unshut, *not shut.*

Unskilled, *not skilled, not versed in.*

Unskilful, *not skilful; that has no great knowledge in any thing.*

Un sincere, *not sincere, not upright.*

Unsinning, *that does not commit or is free from sin.*

Unsnared, *that is got out of the snare or gin.*

Unsociable, *not fit for society or conversation.*

Unsodden, *that is not sodden or boiled.*

Unsoiled, *not soiled, not dirtied.*

To Unfold, *to undo the folder.*

To Unsole a horse, *to pare away the bottom of his feet.*

Unsolid, *that is not solid or substantial.*

Unsolicted or Unsolicited, *not solicited, not pressed.*

Unought, *not sought, not looked for.*

Unsound, *that is not sound, healthy, or sincere.*

To Unslow, *to undo what is slowed.*

Unspeakable, *that cannot be spoken or uttered.*

Unspent, *not spent, not used, not consumed.*

Unspoken of, *of which no mention is made.*

Unspotted, *that is without spot or blemish.*

Unstable, *unsteady, unconstant.*

Unstained, *not stained; undefiled.*

Unstay'd or Unstaid, *not stay'd, not settled in one's judgement or resolution.*

Unsteady, *not steady, not constant.*

Unsteadfast, *that is not steadfast, firm, or fixed.*

Unstirred, *not stirred, not moved.*

To Unstitch, *to undo the stitches.*

To Unstock a gun, *to take it off its stock.*

To Unstop, *to remove or open the stoppage.*

Unstrained, *not struined.*

To Unstrike the hood, *in falconry, to draw the strings of a hawk's hood, that it may be soon pulled off.*

Unstrung, *not fitted with strings (speaking of a musical instrument.)*

Unstuffed, *that is not stuffed.*

Unsubdued, *not subdued; unconquered.*

Unsuccessful, *that has no good success; unfortunate.*

Unsupportable, *not to be suffered or borne.*

Unsupport, *not sufficient, unable.*

An Unsummed hawk, *one whose feathers are not at their full length.*

Unsure, *not sure; uncertain.*

Unsuitable, *not suitable; disagreeable.*

To Unswathe, *to undo the swathing-bands.*

Unsweet, *not sweet; unsavoury, stinking.*

Unsworn, *that has not taken his oath.*

Untack that curlew, *it cut it up.*

Untainted, *not tainted, not*

U N T

U N U

U N W

corrupted.
 Untaken, not taken, not seized.
 Untameable, that cannot be tamed or mastered.
 Untamed, not tamed.
 To Untangle, to untwist.
 Untasted, that has not been tasted.
 Untaught, that has not been taught or instructed.
 To Unteach, to teach the contrary to what has been taught before.
 Unteachable, not to be taught; unapt to learn.
 To Unteam horses, to take them out of the team.
 Untemperate, not temperate; disorderly.
 Untenable, not tenable, not capable of being held by a tenant.
 Unterrified, not terrified; undaunted.
 Unthankful, that does not return due thanks.
 Unthinking, that does not think or consider.
 Unthought of, that was not thought of, unlooked for.
 An Unthrif, one that spends lawisfly.
 Unthrifty, not given to thrif; lawisfly.
 Unthriving, that does not thrive or go well.
 To Unthrone a prince, to put him out of his throne.
 To Untie, to undo a knot, &c.
 To Untile, to pull off the tiles of a house.
 Untilled, not tilled, not stirred with the spade.
 Untimed, not well timed, out of season.
 Untimely, that happens before due time; unseasonable.
 Untired, not tired; unwearied.
 Untold, not declared, not counted.

Untolerable, not to be tolerated or endured.
 Untoothsome, not pleasant to the tooth, not palatable.
 Untouched, that has not been touched or meddled with.
 Untoward, stubborn, cross-grained.
 Untractable, not to be managed; unruly.
 To Untrap a horse, to pull off his trappings.
 Untried, not tried, not examined.
 Untrimmed, not trimmed, not set out.
 Untrue, not true; false, unfaithful.
 To Untruss, to undo a truss or bundle, to ungird.
 Untrusty, not trusty; unfaithful.
 An Untruth, a thing contrary to truth, a falsehood.
 To Untuck, to undo the tucking of bed-cloaths, &c.
 Untuneable, that is not in tune; jarring.
 Unturned, not turned, not moved.
 To Untwine or Untwist, to undo what has been twisted.
 To Unvail, to take away the vail, to reveal.
 Unvaluable, that cannot be valued.
 Unvanquished, not vanquished; unconquered.
 Unvariable, not subject to variation or change.
 Unversed, that is not versed or skilled in.
 Un-uniform, not uniform, not being of one form or fashion.
 Unviolable, not to be violated or broken.
 Unusual, not usual or common.

Unutterable, that cannot be uttered or expressed.
 Unwalled, not fenced with a wall.
 Unwarrantable, not to be warranted, maintained, or justified.
 Unwary, not wary; inconsiderate, heedless.
 Unwashed, not washed.
 Unwasted, not wasted, not spoiled.
 Unwatched, that is not watched or observed.
 Unwatered, that is not watered.
 Unwavering, that is not wavering; unmoveable, fixed.
 Unwearied, that is not wearied.
 To Unweave, to undo the woof.
 Unwedded, not wedded; unmarried.
 Unwelcome, not welcome; disagreeable.
 Unwholesome, not wholesome, not healthy.
 Unwieldy, that cannot well be managed; over-heavy.
 Unwilling, not willing; having no inclination.
 To Unwind, to undo what has been wound up, to untangle.
 Unwise, not wise; indiscreet.
 Unwished for, not wished for, not desired; unexpected.
 Unwittingly, not thinking on it; unadvisedly.
 Unwonted, not wonted, unusual.
 Unworkmanlike, not like a workman, not artiscially.
 Unworn, that has not been worn.
 Unworthy, not worthy; that has no worth or merit; base.
 Unwoven, not woven or weaved.

- wreathed.*
Unwound, not wound, not wrapped up.
To Unwrap, to unfold.
To Unwreath, to undo the wreath, to untwist.
To Unwring, to undo that which is wrung.
Unwrinkled, that has no wrinkles.
Unwritten, not written, not committed to writing.
Unwrought, not worked, not made up.
Unyielding, that does not yield or give way.
To Unyoke, to take off the yoke from a beast, to free from bondage.
A Vocabulary, a little dictionary or collection of words.
Vocal, belonging to the voice.
A Vocation, a calling, an employ, or course of life.
Vogue, esteem, credit, sway.
A Voice, a sound that comes out of the mouth; a vote given at elections, &c.
Void, empty, bereaved of, of no effect or force.
A Void, a void or empty space.
To Void, to get out of, to throw out by stool or vomit.
Voidance, in law, a want of an incumbent or clerk in possession of a benefice.
A Volder, a table-basket, to hold plates, dishes, &c. a wooden vessel for services of sweet-meats.
Volant, flying; as a camp volant. In heraldry, when a bird is drawn flying, or with the wings spread out.
Volatile, that can fly; airy, light; apt to fly or steam out in vapours.
A Volley, a mighty shout; a general discharge of musket-shot.
Volubility, a being easily rolled; a round delivery in speech.
Voluble, that speaks with great fluency.
Volume, a part of a large book; a book of convenient size, which may be bound by itself.
Voluminous, that consists of many volumes.
Voluntary, that is done or suffered; without constraint or force; free.
A Voluntary, that which a musician plays extempore, as coming next to his fancy.
A Volunteer, one that serves willingly in the wars.
A Voluptuary, a voluptuous person.
Voluptuous, sensual; given to fleshly pleasures.
Vomit, a vomiting or casting.
A Vomit, a physick-potion to cause vomiting.
To Vomit, to cast or bring up, to spue.
Vomitory, that provokes vomiting.
Voracious, that feeds greedily; ravenous.
A Votaries, a female votary.
A Votary, one that has bound himself to the performance of a religious vow.
A Vote, a voice, advice or opinion about a matter in debate.
Votes, the things voted for, the resolves of a parliament, &c.
To Vote, to give in one's vote.
To Vouch, to maintain or affirm, to warrant.
To Vouch for one, to pass his word for one.
To Vouchsafe, to condescend to do a thing, to grant graciously.
A Vow, a religious and solemn protestation or promise.
To Vow, to make a vow, to swear or protest solemnly.
A Vowel, a letter of the alphabet, which expresses a sound of itself, without the help of a consonant.
A Voyage, a passing from one country, &c. to another, especially by sea.
A Voyager, one that makes voyages; a traveller.
To Upbraid, to wit or hit in the teeth, to reproach.
To Uphold, to bear up or maintain, to favour.
An Upholsterer, one that deals in all sorts of chamber-furniture, as tapestry, bedding, &c.
Upland, high ground, as distinguished from that which is low and marshy.
Uppermost, that which is highest, or on the top of all.
Upright, set or standing up straight; just, well-meaning, fair.
An Upright, in architecture, a draught of the front of a building.
An Uproar, a great bustle, a rout or riot.
An Upshot, the issue, end, or success of a business.
Upside-down, as to turn a thing upside down.
An Upstart, one of a mean birth, that is grown rich of a sudden.
An Urchin, a budge-boy; a dwarf, a little unlucky boy.
Use or Use; as to put one's self in ure, i. e. to accustom

U S H

V U L

W A F

custom himself.
The Ureters, two conduits or pipes, through which the urine passes from the reins to the bladder.
To Urge, to press earnestly, to provoke, to insist upon in discourse.
Urgency, pressing importunity; haste of business.
Urgent, pressing, earnest.
An Urinal, a glass vessel to receive urine.
Urinary, belonging to the urine; as the urinary passage.
Urine, the water that comes out of the bladder.
An Urn, a pitcher to hold water, &c.
Urry, a kind of blue or black clay digged out of coal-pits.
Usage, custom, common practice, treatment.
Ufance, a month's use of a bill of exchange, before the sum of money expressed in it becomes payable.
Ule; the employing or enjoyment of a thing; custom; interest of money.
To Use, to make use of, to bring up, to treat.
Useful, that is of good use, profitable, serviceable.
Useless, being of no use; unprofitable.
An Usher, the under master in a school, the doorkeeper of a court.
An Usher or Gentleman Usher, an officer that waits upon a lady, &c.
The Usher of the black rod, the usher belonging to the order of the garter, who bears in his hand a black rod with a gilt lion on the top; he attends on the king's chamber, and the lords house in parliament;

and all noblemen, called in question for any crime, are first committed to his charge.
Ushers of the Exchequer, four persons who attend the barons and chief officers of that court.
To Usher in, to lead or bring in.
Uiquebaugh, a sort of Irish strong liquor.
Utual, that serves for use; common, ordinary.
An Usufructuary, one that has the use and profit of a thing, the property of which rests in another.
An Usurer, one that lends upon usury or for gain.
To Usurp, to seize violently and take to one's use that which is another's.
Usurpation, the act of usurping; an unjust possession of another man's property.
Usury, money taken for the loan of any thing; or an unreasonable and unlawful gain exacted upon that account.
An Utensil, any thing that serves for use; a necessary implement or tool.
Utility, usefulness, benefit, profit.
Utter, absolute, entire, outward.
To Utter, to pronounce or speak forth, to declare; to sell, or set to sale.
An Utter-barrister, a person well skilled in law, called in practice, and admitted to plead without the bar.
Utterance, delivery or manner of speaking; sale of commodities.
A Vulcano, a burning mountain, that casts forth flames, smoke, ashes, &c.

Vulgar, common, ordinary, low, base, mean.
The Vulgar, the common sort of people, the rabble.
Vulned, a term in heraldry for wounded.
Vulnerary, belonging to or good for the healing of wounds.
A Vulnerary, a medicine proper to cure wounds.
A Vulture, a large bird of prey.
Uxorious, that is overfond of or doats upon his wife.
A Vye or Vie, at cards, a striving who shall win.
To Vye or Vie with, to dispute, to strive, to match or go beyond another.

W A F

To Wabble, to wriggle about like an arrow in the air.
Wad, a sort of stocks, coarse flannel, or cotton.
A Wad, a bundle of straw or pease.
Wad or Wadding, in gunnery, a stopple of old clouts or straw, &c. put up close to the shot, to keep it from rolling out.
To Wad, to stuff or line with wad.
To Waddle, to go side-long, as a duck does.
The Waddles, the stones of a cock.
To Wade, to pass through the water of a river.
To Wade into, or dive into a business.
Wadeable, that may be waded or passed over.
A Waft, a sign made to come on board a ship that is in distress; as a coat, gown, &c. hung out in the

W A I

W A L

W A R

- the main shrouds.*
To Wait, to convey or guard any ship at sea.
A Waiter, a frigate to convey in such a manner.
A Wag, a witty drolling person.
To Wag, to move or stir, to shake.
A Wag-tail or *Water-swallow*, a bird.
To Wage, to carry on war, to follow a law-suit.
A Wager, a pledge; as to lay or win a wager.
Wages, money given for any kind of service.
Waggery, wantonness; frolicksome pranks.
Waggish, wanton, toyish, pleasant.
To Waggle, to juggle, or move up and down.
A Waggon, a kind of covered carriage.
A Waggoner, one that drives a waggon.
A Waif, in law, cattle strayed or goods stolen, and quitted upon hue and cry, which falls to the lord of the manour, unless challenged by the owner within a year and a day.
To Wail, to bewail or mourn, Rev. i. 7.
Wails, marks in the skin after beating.
A Wain, a cart or waggon drawn by oxen.
Wainage, the furniture of a wain or cart.
Wainscot, the timber of Norway oak, &c.
To Wainscot a room, to line it with wainscot.
A Wair, among carpenters, a piece of timber two yards long and one foot broad.
Wait, as to lie in wait or lay snares for.
To Wait, to tarry or stay for, to serve.
- The Waits*, a sort of wind-music.
To Waive, in law, to quit or forsake. *A woman* is said to be waive or waived, as a man to be outlawed, for refusing to appear when sued in law, &c.
Waived goods, such as a thief drops or leaves behind him when close pursued.
The Wake, among seamen, the smooth water a ship makes a-stern, when under sail.
To Wake or **Awake**, to raise or to come from sleep.
Wake-Robin, or **Starchwort**, an herb.
Wakeful, apt to awake; watchful.
Wakes, country-feasts, formerly celebrated for some days after that saint's day to whom the parish-church was dedicated, and still kept in some parts of England.
The Wales or **Wails** of a ship, the outermost timbers on her side, which people tread upon in climbing up to get on board.
A Wale knot, a round knot made with three twists of a rope, so that it cannot slip.
A Wale-reared ship, one that is built straight up when she comes to her bearing.
A Walk, a turn, a place proper to walk in.
To Walk, to take a walk, to go.
Walkers, forest-officers appointed to walk about a certain space of ground committed to their care.
- A Wall* of a town or house, &c.
To Wall in, to inclose with a wall.
A Wall-creeper, a bird.
The Wall-flower, a plant that bears a sweet-scented yellow flower.
A Wallet, a kind of bag with two pouches.
A Wallop, a thick piece of fat.
To Wallop, to bubble up in boiling.
To Wallow, to roll or tumble.
Wallowish, unsavoury, tasteless.
A Walnut, a fine fruit.
To Wamble, to rise up as boiling water does.
A Wambling, or **qualm** in the stomach.
Wan, pale; as to look wan.
A Wand, a rod or switch.
To Wander, to straggle or stray, to rove about.
The Wane or **Decrease** of the moon.
To Wane, to decrease in such a manner.
Wanlass, among hunters; as driving a wanlass, i. e. the driving of a deer to a stand.
Want, lack, need, poverty.
A Want, a North-country word for a mole.
To Want, to stand in need of, to be brought to poverty, to fail.
Wanton, unchaste, frolicksome, nice.
A Wapentake, a division of a county, otherwise called a hundred.
War, as a civil or foreign war.
To War or **War** against, to make war.
To Warble, to chirp as birds do, to sing in a trilling

W R E

W R O

Y A W

France, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

Worthless, that is of no worth or value.

Worthy, that deserves any thing; virtuous, commendable.

Woulding, among seamen, binding ropes round about a mast, &c. after it has been strengthened by a plank nailed thereto.

A Wound, a sore made by a weapon, &c. in the soft parts of the body.

To Wound one, to give him a wound.

Wrack, a sea-weed, ruin, destruction.

A Wrack, or Shipwrack, is when a ship perishes at sea, and no man escapes alive out of it.

To Wrangle, to grow corrupt, as a sore may do.

To Wrangle or Brangle, to brawl or scold.

To Wrap, to fold, to wind.

Wrappers, stiff papers, that cover a ream of paper when bound up.

Wrath, extreme anger, indignation.

Wrathful, given up to or full of anger.

To Wreak, to discharge or vent; as to wreak one's anger or malice upon another.

A Wreath, a garland, a roll worn on the head to carry a milk pail, &c. In heraldry, a roll of fine linen or silk set out with divers colours.

To Wreath about, to twist or twine about.

A Wren, one of the least sort of birds.

A Wrench, a sprain.

To Wrench, to sprain a limb, to break open a door.

A Wrest, a kind of bow to tune musical instruments with.

To Wrest, to twist about, to pull a thing from one, to force the sense of an author.

To Wrestle, to use wrestling, to struggle or strive for the mastery.

Wrestling, a sort of bodily exercise.

A Wretch, an unfortunate, forlorn creature.

Wretched, miserable, pitiful, scurvy.

To Wriggle, to turn here and there as a snake does.

To Wring, to squeeze hard, to pinch, to gripe.

A Wrinkle, a furrow in the skin.

To Wrinkle, to make or to have wrinkles.

The Wrist, that part which lies between the hand and the arm.

A Writ, in law, a written order, by which any thing is commanded to be done, relating to a suit.

The Holy Writ, or Holy Scriptures.

To Write, to set down letters, &c. with a pen, to compose or make a book.

To Writhe, to wring or twist; as to writhe the mouth, neck, &c.

Writing, or the art of fair writing in all the usual bands.

Writings, papers or parchments that are written, deeds of an estate, &c.

Wrong, that is not right, false; injury, injustice, damage.

To Wrong one, to do him wrong.

Wrongful, tending to wrong, unjust.

Wroth, angry, in a passion; as he was very

wroth.

Wry, crooked, drawn on one side.

To Wry the mouth, to set it awry.

A Wry-neck, a little ash-coloured bird.

A Wydraught, a water-course, a common-shore or sink.

A Wyver, among heralds, a kind of winged serpent, or a sort of secret.

X E R

A Xeriff, the title of a prince or chief ruler in Barbary.

Y A

A Yacht, a small ship or pleasure-boat.

A Yap, a little dog.

A Yard, a measure of three feet in length, a court belonging to a house, a man's privy member.

A Yard or Sail-yard, of a ship, a piece of timber cross the masts, on which the sails hang.

A Yard-land, an uncertain quantity of land, from 15 to 40 acres.

Yare, among seamen, nimble, ready, quick.

Yarn, wood that is spun.

A Yarn-beam, a round piece of wood at the end of a weaver's loom.

Yarringles or Yarn-windles, an instrument, by means of which banks of yarn are wound into clews or round balls.

Yarrow, an herb that grows in the fields.

To Yaw or make Yaws, to work as a ship does when she goes in and out with her

YEO

YON

ZEC

ber head.
To Yawl, to bawl or cry
but.
To Yawn, to gape.
To Yean, to bring forth
lambs, as a sheep does.
A Year, a space of time
measured by the sun's
course, containing 12
months, 52 weeks, or
365 days and 6 hours.
A Yearling, a beast a
year old.
Yearly, that happens or is
done every year.
To Yearn, to bark as bea-
gles do at their prey; to
be moved with compassion.
The Yelk or Yolk of an
egg.
To Yell, to make a dreadful
howling noise.
The Yellow colour; as a
yellow ribband.
The Yellows or Yellow-
jaundice, a disease.
A Yellow-hammer, a bird.
Yellowish, somewhat yel-
low.
To Yelp, to cry like a dog
or fox.
A Yelt, a country-word
for a young sow.
A Yeoman, i. e. commo-
ner, a freeholder that has
lands of his own, and
lives upon husbandry;
an inferior member of
any company or corpora-
tion.
Yeomen of the guard, a
sort of foot-guards, that
wear scarlet coats and
black velvet-caps trim-
med with ribbands, &c.
Their office is, to wait on
the king in his standing
houses, as also abroad,
by water or land.
Yeomen of the king's
house, under-officers,
between a serjeant and
a groom; as the yeo-
men of the chandry, the

yeomen of the scullery.
A Yeoman-treader, an
usher in a prince's court.
Yeomen-warders, the war-
ders of the Tower of
London, who are clothed
like the yeomen of the
king's guard. See War-
ders.
The Yeomanry, the body
of yeomen.
A Yerk, a jerk or lash.
To Yerk, to jerk or rub,
to twine, to throw out the
legs as a horse does.
Yest, the froth of ale or
beer, commonly used to
make dough rise.
Yesterday, the day before.
The Yew-tree, a kind of
tree.
A Yew or Ewe, a female
sheep.
To Yield, to bring forth as
the earth does, to grant,
to give over or up, to
give away.
Yielding, that yields, brings
forth, &c. submissive,
pliant.
A Yoak or Yoke, a frame
of wood to couple oxen
for drawing, or to put
over the neck of swine,
&c. to keep them from
running through hedges.
A Yoke or Sea-yoke, a
double rope reaching from
the helm along the ship's
sides, to steer by when the
sea is rough.
To Yoke oxen, &c. to
put the yoke upon them.
The Yoke-elm, a tree
whose wood is very hard.
A Yoke-fellow, one that
bears the same yoke or
burden with another, es-
pecially a husband or
wife.
The Yolk or yellow part
of an egg.
Yonder, there; as yonder
he is.

The hawk **Youks or Jouks,**
i. e. sleeps.
Young, youthful, tender,
new.
The Young or Young ones
of any living creature.
A Youngling, a young crea-
ture.
A Youngster, an airy or
brisk young man; a raw
or unexperienced youth.
A Younker, a lusty strip-
ling.
Younkers, in a ship, young
fore-mast men, whose
business is to manage the
sails, sling the yards,
&c.
Youth, tender age, the
state of young people or
their persons.
A Youth, a young man, a
lad.
Youthful, belonging to
youth, young, vigorous,
frolicksome.
Yucca, an American plant
that bears fine flowers.

Z E S

A Zachin or Zechin, a
Venetian coin.
A Zahab, an Hebrew coin,
in value 1l. 10s. sterling.
A Zany, one that would
stir up laughter, by un-
seemly speeches, mimical
gestures, and ridiculous
actions; a buffoon, a
jack-pudding.
Zeal, an earnest passion for
any thing, especially for
one's religion.
A Zealot, a zealous person,
a great stickler or party-
man; a separatist, a
fanatick.
Zealous, full of zeal.
A Zechin, a gold coin
worth about 7s. 6d. so
called from La Zecha, a
place in Venice, where
the

Z E S

Z O N

Z U S

the mint is settled.
A Turkish Zechin is valued at 9s.

Zedoary, an Indian spicy root like ginger.

The Zenith, in astronomy, that point in the heavens, which in any place is directly over one's head.

A Zereth, an Hebrew measure of 9 inches.

A Zest, a chip of orange or lemon peel.

To Zest, among confectioners, to cut the peel of such fruits from top to bottom into small slips as thin as it can possibly be done.

Zink or Spelter, a sort of metal.

A Zocle, in architecture, a square member that serves to bear up a pillar, &c. instead of a pedestal.

The Zodiack, in astronomy, an imaginary circle in the heavens, so called from the figures of the living creatures (Zoa in Greek) representing the 12 constellations or signs contained in it. The sun goes about this once every year, and the moon once a month.

Zones (i. e. girdles) certain

spaces and divisions of the heavens or earth distinguished by several names, according to the different temperature of air: they are five in number, viz. one torrid or burning hot, two temperate, and two frigid or excessive cold.

Zoophytes, or Plant-animals, substances that partake of the nature of plants and living creatures; as sponges, &c.

A Zus, a Hebrew coin, valued at seven pence halfpenny English.

F I N I S.

ABBREVIATIONS made use of in the following TABLES.

Arab.	Arabick.	Ir.	Irish.
Brit.	British.	Ital.	Italick.
Chald.	Chaldee.	Lat.	Latin.
Corn.	Cornish.	Perf.	Persian.
Dan.	Danish.	Sab.	Sabine word.
Du.	Dutch.	Sax.	Saxon.
Engl.	English.	Sclav.	Sclavonick.
Eth.	Ethiopick.	Sc.	Scotch.
Fr.	French.	Scyth.	Scythian lan.
Germ.	German.	Span.	Spanish.
Gr.	Greek.	Syr.	Syriack.
Hebr.	Hebrew.		

A
10 JY 60

T A B L E

Of the most usual proper *Names* of Men, especially those that are recorded in the *Holy Scriptures*.

A		
A ARON, Hebr. a mountain, or mountainous.	Adolph, Saxon, happy help.	nacle or brightness of the LORD.
Abaddon, Hebr. a destroyer.	Adonai, Hebr. my Lord, one of the sacred names of God.	Alan, Sclav. a greyhound.
Abel, Hebr. vanity.	Adonijah, Hebr. a ruling lord, or the lord is ruler.	Alban, Lat. from Albus, i. e. white.
Abiathar, Hebr. an excellent father.	Adonibezek, the lord of Bezek or of thunder.	Alberic, Germ. all rich.
Abijah, or Abiah, Hebr. my father the Lord.	Adonizedeck, Hebr. the Lord's justice.	Albert, Sax. all bright.
Abiezer, Hebr. the father's help.	Adramelech, Hebr. the king's greatness.	Alexander, Gr. a helper of men, or a valiant helper.
Abimelech, Hebr. my father the king, or the king's father.	Adrian, Lat. the name of a Roman emperor.	Alfred, Sax. all peace.
Abishai, Hebr. the father's reward.	Aeneas, Gr. See BENEAS.	Alfonso, Span. from the Germ. Helphunus, i. e. our help.
Abihud, or Abiud, Hebr. a father of dignity, or the father's glory.	Agabus, Chald. a sidesman or commissary.	Alric, Sax. all rich.
Abner, Hebr. the father's candle or light.	Agag, Hebr. a garret or upper room.	Alwin, Sax. winning or gaining all.
Abraham, Hebr. the father of a multitude.	Agrippa, Lat. born without difficulty, or without the feet foremost.	Amadeo, Ital. a lover of God.
Abfalom, Hebr. the father's peace or reward.	Ahab, Hebr. the brother's father.	Amasah, Hebr. sparing the people.
Achaicus, Gr. born in Achaia, a province of Greece.	Ahaz, Hebr. taking or possessing.	Amasa, Hebr. the burden of the LORD.
Achan, Hebr. troubling or gnashing.	Ahaziah, Hebr. the apprehension or sight of the Lord.	Ambrose, Gr. immortal.
Achish, Hebr. sure it is.	Ahiezer, Hebr. the brother's help.	Amery, or Almerick, Germ. always rich and powerful.
Adam, Hebrew, red earth.	Ahitophel or Achitophel, Hebr. a brother forsaken, or without wisdom or grace.	Amashaddai, Hebr. the people of the Almighty.
Adelin, Germ. a nobleman or prince.	Aholiah, Hebr. the tabernacle	Aminadab, Hebr. a prince of people.
		Ammonites, Hebr. a people descended from Benammi the son of Lot.
		Ammon, Hebr. faithful or true.
		Amos, Hebr. a burden or burdening.

A R E

B A A

B E N

Amoz, Hebrew, *strong or lusty.*

Amram, Hebrew, *a high people.*

Amraphel, Hebr. *a speaking destruction.*

Anak, Hebrew, *a giant, whence the race of the*

Anakim, *or giants destroyed by Joshua.*

Ananiah or **Ananias**, Hebr. *the grace, the cloud, or the oracle of the*

LORD.

Anastasi, Gr. *rising up, or rising again from the dead.*

Anarad, Brit. *honoured.*

Andrew, Gr. *manly, courageous, valiant.*

Andronicus, Gr. *a conqueror of men.*

Annas, Hebrew, *gracious, courteous, kind.*

Anselm, Germ. *defence of authority.*

Anthony, Gr. *flourishing.*

Antipas, Gr. *instead of all, or against all.*

Apelles, Gr. *not at all black, or from the Latin,*

Apella, *i. e. uncircumcised.*

Apollo, *a name of the same original.*

Apollyon, Gr. *a destroyer.*

Aquila, Lat. *an eagle.*

Arabians, *the people of Arabia, a country of Asia, so called from the*

Hebrew word Arabah, *i. e. a desert or wilderness.*

Aram, Hebr. *highness, or deceiving, or a curse.*

Archelaus, Gr. *prince of the people.*

Archibald, Sc. *from the German, Erchenbald, i. e. a bald overseer.*

Archippus, Gr. *prince or master of the horse.*

Areopagites, Gr. *certain*

judges of a court for trial of criminal causes,

held at Areopagus or Mars's-hill, near the

city of Athens in Greece.

Aretas, Gr. *given to virtue, virtuous.*

Ariel, *the lion of God.*

Aristarchus, Gr. *the best printer.*

Aristobolus, Gr. *the best counsellor.*

Arnold, Germ. *a maintainer of honour.*

Arphaxad, Hebr. *healer of the breach.*

Artemas, Gr. *safe, sound, whole.*

Arthur, Brit. *a strong man, or from the Greek,*

Arcturus, *i. e. the Bear-star.*

Asa, Syr. *a healer of sickness.*

Asaph, Hebr. *gathering.*

Asher or **Aser**, Hebr. *baptisms or blessedness.*

Ashur, Hebr. *blessed or bolding.*

Assyrians, *the people of Assyria, a large country of Asia, which took name*

from Ashur the son of Shem.

Asyncritus, Gr. *incomparable.*

Athanasius, Gr. *immortal.*

Aubry, Germ. *a name contracted from Alberic.*

Augustin or **Austin**, *the name of a noted bishop of Hippo in Africa, and others, derived from*

Augustus, Lat. *imperial, majestic, venerable.*

B.

Baal, Hebr. *lord or possessor, an idol of the Assyrians, Sidonians, &c.*

Baalam, Hebr. *the ancientness, or the destruction*

of the people.

Balak, Hebr. *covering or destroying.*

Baldwin, Germ. *to bold conqueror.*

Balthazar, Hebr. *the same as Belsazzar.*

Baptist, Gr. *a baptizer.*

Barabbas, Syr. *the father's son.*

Barachias, Hebr. *blessing or praising the Lord.*

Barak, Hebr. *lightning.*

Bardulph, Germ. *help in counsel, or a famous helper.*

Barjesus, Syr. *a son of knowledge.*

Barjonas, Syr. *the son of Jonas.*

Barnabas or **Barnaby**, Syr. *a son of consolation or of prophecy.*

Barfabas, Syr. *a son of rest or of conversion.*

Bartholomew, Syr. *the son of a water-drawer, or the son of Talmi or Tholmi.*

Bartymeus, Syr. *the son of Timeus.*

Baruch, Hebr. *blessed.*

Barzillai, Hebr. *as hard as iron.*

Basil, Gr. *royal, kingly, majestic.*

Beavis, Fr. *a fine show or sight.*

Beelzebub or **Baalzebub**, Hebr. *lord of flies, the prince of devils.*

Bell, Chald. *the sun, an idol worshiped by the Chaldeans and Assyrians.*

Belial, Hebr. *unprofitable, wicked, lewd.*

Belsazzar, Hebr. *that lays up hidden treasure.*

Benaiah, Hebr. *the Lord's building.*

Benammi, Hebr. *the son of my people.*

Benjamin, Hebr. *the son of the right hand.*

Benet,

C H A

D A N

E L I

Bennet, Lat. *blessed*.
 Bernard, Germ. *bear's heart*.
 Bertram, Germ. *fair and pure, or a fair coast*.
 Blase, Greek, *sprouting forth*.
 Blastus, Gr. *a young sprig, sprout, or bud*.
 Boanerges, Gr. *sons of thunder*.
 Bonaventure, Ital. *fortunate, lucky*.
 Boniface, Lat. *a well-doer*.
 Booz, Hebr. *in whom is strength*.
 Brian, Fr. *that has a thundering voice*.

C.

Cadwallader, Brit. *powerful in war*.
 Caesar, Lat. *the surname of the Julian family at Rome; because the first of them was cut out of his mother's womb, or was born with hair on his head*.
 Caiaphas, Syr. *a walker about*.
 Cain, Hebr. *a possession or a getting*.
 Cainan, Hebr. *a possession or purchase, or a tamer*.
 Caleb, Hebr. *a dog*.
 Canaan, Hebr. *a merchant, the son of Ham, who gave name to the Holy Land, and to the people called Canaanites*.
 Caradoc, Brit. *dearly beloved*.
 Carpus, Gr. *fruit*.
 Cecil, Lat. *from Cæcilius, the name of a noble family in Rome*.
 Cephas, Syr. *a stone*.
 Chaldeans, *the people of Chaldea, a country of Asia*.
 Charles, Germ. *all noble*,

or being of a masculine spirit.
 Cherubim, Hebr. *fulness of knowledge, one of the orders of angels*.
 CHRIST, Gr. *anointed, the surname of our blessed Lord and Saviour*.
 Christopher, Gr. *that bears or carries Christ*.
 Chrysostom, Gr. *having a golden mouth*.
 Claudius, Lat. *from Claudia, a noble family of Rome, descended from Clausus, king of the Sabines*.
 Clement, Lat. *gentle, courteous, mild*.
 Cleopas, Gr. *all glorious or renowned*.
 Colossians, Gr. *the inhabitants of Colossæ, a city of Phrygia, in the Lesser Asia*.
 Conrad, Ger. *able counsel*.
 Constantine, Lat. *steady, resolute, lasting*.
 Corinthians, *the people of Corinth, a famous and rich city of Achaia*.
 Cornelius, Lat. *a name taken from Belli Cornu, i. e. the horn of war*.
 Crescens, Lat. *increasing or growing*.
 Cretes or Cretans, *the inhabitants of the island of Crete or Candia*.
 Crispus, Lat. *having curled or frizzled hair*.
 Cuthbert, Saxon, *famous knowledge*.
 Cyprian, Gr. *from the cypress-tree, or the island of Cyprus*.
 Cyril, *a name that is a diminutive of*
 Cyrus, Pers. *the sun, the first emperor of the Persian monarchy*.

D.

Dan, Hebr. *a judge*.

Daniel, Hebr. *God my judge*.
 David, Hebr. *beloved*.
 Damas, Gr. *popular, or belonging to the common people*.
 Demetrius, Gr. *belonging to Demeter or Ceres, the goddess of corn*.
 Dennis or Dionysius, Gr. *belonging to Dionysius or Bacchus the god of wine*.
 Deodatus, Lat. *given by God*.
 Derrick, *the same as Theodorick*.
 Didymus, Gr. *double or paired; or a twin*.
 Diotrefes, Gr. *nourished by Jupiter*.
 Douglas, Sc. *from the river Douglais, i. e. glassy water*.
 Dunstan, Sax. *most high*.

E.

Eadulph, Sax. *bappy peace*.
 Ealred, Sax. *all counsel*.
 Edgar, Sax. *bappy power*.
 Edmund, Sax. *bappy peace*.
 Edom, Hebr. *red, the surname of Esau; whence the people called Edomites*.
 Edward, Sax. *bappy keeper*.
 Edwin, Sax. *bappy conqueror*.
 Egbert, Sax. *ever bright or famous*.
 Ehejeh, Hebr. *I am, or I will be, a name of God, Exod. iii. 14*.
 El, Hebr. *another name of God, signifying mighty or strange*.
 Elamites, *the people of Elam, Hebr. bidden, a country of Persi*.
 Eleazar, Hebr. *the help of God, or the God of help*.
 Eli, Hebr. *my God*.
 Eliakim, Hebr. *my God shall establish or restore*.
 Eliezar,

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Eliezar, Hebr. *my God is an help.*

Elihu, Hebr. *he is my God.*

Elijah or Elias, Hebr. *my God the LORD.*

Eliphaz, Hebr. *the endearment of God.*

Elisba or Eliseus, Hebr. *my God saves, or the salvation of God.*

Elmer or Ethelmer, Sax. *noble, renowned.*

Elmodam, Hebrew, *God measures.*

Eloah, Hebr. *the mighty judge, a name of God.*

Elymas, Arab. *a wizard.*

Emmanuel or Immanuel, Hebr. *God with us, the title of our blessed Saviour, as he is GOD-MAN.*

Emeric or Emery, Germ. *always rich.*

Eneas, Gr. *commendable or praise-worthy.*

Enion, Brit. *upright, just.*

Enoch, Hebr. *instructed or dedicated.*

Enos, Hebr. *a weak or frail man.*

Epaphras, Gr. *q. d. upon whom is froth.*

Epaphroditus, *fair as Venus, graceful, pleasant.*

Epenetus, Gr. *that deserves praise or commendation.*

Ephesians, Gr. *the inhabitants of Ephesus, the capital city of the Lesser Asia.*

Ephraim, Hebr. *fruitful or increasing.*

Erasmus, Gr. *amiable, worthy to be loved, lovely.*

Erastus, Gr. *a name of the same original and signification.*

Erchenbald, Gram. *a bold observer or speedy learner.*

Ernest, Germ. *serious or severe.*

Esaias or Esay, *the same as Isaiah.*

Esau, Hebr. *made or complicated.*

Ethelbald, Sax. *nobly bold.*

Ethelbert, Sax. *nobly bright.*

Ethelfred, Sax. *noble peace.*

Etheling or Atheling, Sax. *noble or excellent, a title given to the prince royal among our Saxon ancestors.*

Etheldred, Sax. *terror of the nobles.*

Ethelred, Sax. *noble in counsel.*

Ethelstan or Athelstan, Sax. *a noble gem.*

Ethelwald, Sax. *a noble keeper.*

Ethelwin, Sax. *a noble purchaser.*

Ethelwold, Sax. *a noble governour.*

Ethelwolph, Sax. *a noble keeper.*

Evan, Brit. *the same as John.*

Eubulus, Gr. *a good counsellor, prudent.*

Everard, Germ. *well reported.*

Eugene, Gr. *high born, nobly descended.*

Eusebius, Greek, *religious, godly.*

Eustace, Greek, *standing firm.*

Eutychus, Gr. *fortunate, prosperous, happy.*

Ezechias, *the same as Hezekiah.*

Ezekiel, Hebr. *the strength of God.*

Ezra or Esdras, Hebr. *an helper.*

F.

Fabian, Lat. *from Fabius, the surname of a noble family in Rome.*

Felix, Lat. *happy, prosperous.*

Ferdinand, Germ. *pure peace.*

Festus, Lat. *festival, solemnly, joyful.*

Fortunatus, Lat. *fortunate, happy.*

Francis, *from the German word Frank, i. e. free.*

Frederick, German, *rich peace.*

Folk or Fowk, Sax. *belonging to the people, popular; or a follower.*

G.

Gaal, Hebr. *abomination.*

Gabriel, Hebr. *a man of God, or the strength of God.*

Gad, Hebr. *a temple or band.*

Galatians, Gr. *the people of Galatia, a country in the Lesser Asia.*

Galileans, *the inhabitants of Galilee, Hebr. a boundary or frontier, a country of Judea.*

Gallia, Gr. *that is of a milky or white colour.*

Gamaliel, Hebr. *God's reward.*

Gedaliah, Hebr. *the greatness of the LORD.*

Geffrey, German, *joyful peace.*

George, Gr. *a tiller of the ground, an husbandman.*

Gerard, Sax. *all-towardliness.*

German, Lat. *a brother or near kinsman; in High Dutch, all man.*

Gervase, Germ. *all fast, firm, or sure.*

Gesamund, Sax. *assembled.*

Gideon or Gedeon, Hebr. *a breaker or destroyer.*

Gilbert, Saxon, *bright pledge.*

Giles, *from the Greek word Ægidius, i. e. a young kid, or from the Latin*

HER

IAS

ING

Latin Julius.
 Godard, German, *godly disposition.*
 Godfrey, German, *God's peace.*
 Godwin, Germ. *victorious in God.*
 Gregory, Gr. *watchful.*
 Griffin, *the same as*
 Griffith, Brit. *having a great or strong suit.*
 Grimbald or Grimoald, German, *power, over-anger.*
 Guy, Fr. *the mistletoe shrub.*

H.

Habakkuk, Hebrew, *a wrestler.*
 Haddad, Hebr. *rejoicing.*
 Hadarezer, Hebr. *beautiful help.*
 Haggai, Hebr. *pleasant.*
 Hamaon, Hebr. *making an uproar.*
 Hannibal, Hebr. *a gracious lord.*
 Harold, Germ. *a high master or a champion of an army.*
 Hebrews, *the posterity of Heber, the son of Sala, otherwise called Israelites and Jews.*
 Hector, Gr. *a bolder one or a defender.*
 Heli, Hebr. *an ascending, or an ascent.*
 Henry, Germ. *rich, and powerful, or rich lord.*
 Herbert, German, *brilliant lord, or glory of the army.*
 Hercules, Gr. *the glory of Hora or Juno.*
 Hetman or Hartman, Germ. *the general of an army.*
 Hermes, Gr. *a relater or teller; the heathen god of eloquence, and messenger of the other gods; the same as Mercury.*

Hermogenes, Greek, *q. d. begotten by or descended of Mercury.*
 Herod, Gr. *sprung from an hero; in Syriack, a fiery dragon; a king of Judea.*
 Herodians, *the officers of Herod, or a sect of heretics who took Herod for the Messiah.*
 Hezekiah or Hiskiah, Hebr. *cleaving to the LORD.*
 Hierom or Jerom, Gr. *holy name.*
 Hilary, Latin, *pleasant, cheerful.*
 Hilkiah, Hebr. *the gentleness of the LORD.*
 Horatio, Ital. *from the Latin Horatius, and the Greek Horatos, i. e. worthy to be looked upon.*

Hoseas or Oseas, Hebr. *a Saviour or Deliverer.*
 Howel, Brit. *sound or whole.*
 Hubert, Germ. *a bright colour.*
 Hugh, Du. *high, lofty.*
 Humphry, Sax. *peace at home, or house peace.*

J.

Jabesh, Hebr. *confusion.*
 Jabin, Hebr. *understanding.*
 Jacob, Hebr. *a supplanter or beguiler.*
 Jah, Hebr. *a name of God, of the same root and signification as Jehovah.*
 Jair or Jairus, Hebr. *that enlightens or beautifies.*
 James, *a name contracted from Jacobus or Jacob.*
 Jared, Hebr. *a commander or governour.*
 Jason, Gr. *that is about to heal or cure.*

Jasper or Gasper, Arab.
 Ichabod, Hebr. *where is glory.*
 Jebus, Hebr. *fire, the son of Canaan, from whom were descended the people called Jebusites.*
 Jechoniah or Jechonias, Hebr. *prepared by the LORD.*
 Jeffrey, *the same as Gefrey.*
 Jehoaz, Hebr. *the LORD seeing.*
 Jehoash or Joash, Hebr. *the fire of the LORD.*
 Jehochanan, Jehohanan, or Johanan, Hebr. *the same as John.*
 Jehoiakim or Joakim, the LORD's preparation, or the LORD will raise up.
 Jehoram or Joram, Hebr. *the height of the LORD.*
 Jehoshaphat, Hebr. *judgement of the LORD.*
 JEHOVAH, Hebr. *from Havah, to be, the proper and most sacred name of GOD, denoting his eternal essence or being of himself.*
 Jehu, Hebr. *being.*
 Jephtha, Hebr. *opener or discoverer.*
 Jeremiah or Jeremy, Hebr. *exalting the LORD.*
 Jeroboam, Hebr. *fighting against.*
 Jesse, Hebr. *an old man or a gift.*
 JESUS, Hebr. *a Saviour, the name of several persons; but, by way of eminency, of our ever-blessed Redeemer, who saves his people from their sins. Matth. i. 21.*
 Ignatius, Gr. *the name of one of the fathers of the church, &c.*
 Ingram, Germ. *that is of angelical purity.*

Joab,

W A R

W A R

W A S

trilling way, to purllike a stream.

Warblings of the wings, in falconry, is when a hawk crosses her wings over her back.

A Ward, one of the districts of the city of London; a division of a forest; an apartment in an hospital or prison.

To Ward, to keep guard or watch.

To Ward off, to keep off a blow.

A Warden, a guardian or keeper, one that has the charge of any person or thing by office; as the Lord-Warden of the Cinque-ports, a governor of those noted havens, who has the authority of an admiral, and sends out writs in his own name.

The Warden, the chief keeper of the Fleet-prison.

The Warden of the Mint, an officer who takes care of the gold and silver brought to be coined, and oversees all the rest.

A Warden-pear, a large sort of pear.

A Warden, a beadle or staff-man that keeps guard in the day-time.

Warders, in the Tower of London, officers whose duty it is to attend prisoners of state committed thither, to wait at the gate, and to take an account of all persons that come into the Tower.

The Wardmote or Wardmote-court, a court kept in every ward in the city of London, to chuse officers, and manage other affairs relating to such a ward.

A Wardrobe, a place

where a prince's or nobleman's robes are kept.

Wardship, the same as guardianship.

Ware or Wares, merchandize, commodities.

A (Were), Ware, or Wear, a dam in a river.

Warfare, the state of war, a warlike expedition.

Warlike, belonging to the art or affair of war; valiant, stout.

Warm, hot, brisk, eager, earnest.

To Warm, to make warm or hot.

Warmth, or Warmness, a being warm; heat, earnestness.

To Warn, to tell or give notice of a thing beforehand; to cite or summon to a court.

Warnel-worms, such as stick on the backs of cattle within the skin.

The Warp, the thread at length, into which the woof is woven.

To Warp, to cast or bend as boards do when they are dry.

To Warp a ship, to hale her up to a place by means of a rope laid out and fastened to an anchor.

A Warrant, an order, an authentic power, permission, or allowance.

To Warrant, to secure or maintain, to assure.

Warrantable, that may be warranted, maintained, or justified.

A Warranty, a warranting; a covenant by deed; to secure the quiet possession of a thing sold or bargained for.

A Warren, a place privileged to keep several sorts of beasts and fowl, as hares, rabbits, pheasants, &c.

sants, &c.

A Warrener, one that keeps or looks after a warren.

A Warrior or Warriour, a man of arms, one that is well skilled in warlike affairs.

A Wart, a kind of small hard swelling.

Wary, wise; that uses much precaution; heedful.

A Wase, a wreath of cloth, &c. to be laid under a vessel that is borne on the head.

Wash, a liquor used by goldsmiths, glovers, &c. refuse to feed dogs with.

A Wash of oysters, the quantity of ten strikes.

To Wash, to wet, or to cleanse with water.

The Washes or Marthes of Lincolnshire.

A Wasp, a stinging insect.

Waspish, pettish, touchy, fretful.

Wassel, an ancient custom, used on Twelfth-day at night, of going about with a great bowl of ale, and drinking healths.

Wassellers, a company of people that make merry and drink together, especially in the country during the festival of Christmas.

Waite, spoil, havock, destroying; that is of no use or profit.

The Waite or Waist, the middle of a man's body.

The Waste of a ship, that part of her which lies between the main-mast and the fore-mast.

Waste or Waste ground, those lands which are not in any man's possession, but lie common.

To Waste, to lay waste, to ruin

W A T

W E A

W E A

- ruin or spoil, to decay.
- Waste-cloaths**, a sea-term, cloaths hung about the edge-work of a ship, to shadow the men from the enemy in a fight.
- Wasteful**, apt to waste or squander away.
- A Watch**, a guard, a pocket-clock.
- To Watch**, to sit up or not to rest in the night, to be upon the guard, to observe.
- Watchet**, a kind of blue colour.
- Watchful**, that stands on his guard; heedful.
- Water**, one of the four elements; a certain lustre of precious stones, or such as is set on some silks, &c.
- A Water bailiff**, an officer who has the oversight of fish brought to London, and the gathering of the toll that arises from the river Thames.
- Water-borne**, as a ship is when she is just borne up by the water, and begins to float.
- A Water-gage**, a sea-weel or bank to keep off the water; an instrument to gage or measure the quantity or depth of any waters.
- Water-measure**, that which is greater than Winchester-measure, by 3 gallons in a bushel.
- A Water-shoot**, a young twig that springs out of the root or stock of a tree.
- Waterish or Watery**, belonging to or full of water.
- To Wattle**, to cover with w. tiles or grates.
- Wattles**, split grates or hurdles; sheep-folds made of split wood; the gills of a cock; the red flesh under a turkey's neck.
- A Wave**, a flash of swelling water in the sea.
- To Wave**, to fashion like waves, to turn to and fro, to forego a business.
- Among sailors, to make signs for a ship to come near or keep off.
- Wave-loaves or Wave-offerings**, loaves of bread which the Jews used to present as the first fruits of every year's increase.
- Waved or Wavey**, inheraldry, is when a border &c. has its outlines shaped like the rising and falling of waves.
- To Waver**, to be floating, or uncertain what to do.
- To Wawl**, to cry or howl as cats do.
- Wax**, a substance made by bees.
- To Wax**, to do over or dress with wax.
- A Way**, a road, a mean, a manner of doing a thing, a custom.
- The Way of a ship**, the same as her wake; also the run of her, forward or astward on.
- To Way a horse**, to teach him to travel in the ways.
- A Wayfaring-man**, one that is used to travel in the roads.
- The Wayfaring-tree**, or Wild-vine, a budge-plant.
- To Way-lay one**, to lay snares or lie in wait for him in the way.
- Wayward**, forward, peevish.
- A Waze**, or wreath of straw.
- Weak**, that has little or no strength.
- To Weaken**, to make weak.
- A Weakling**, a weak child.
- Weakly**, subject to weakness.
- Weal**, as the common weal, i. e. the public benefit or advantage.
- A Weald**, a woody plate; as the Weald of Kent.
- Wealth**, store of riches, goods, &c.
- Wealthy**, abounding in wealth, very rich.
- To Wean**, to take off from the breast; as to wean a child, &c.
- A Weanling**, a young creature fit to be weaned.
- A Weapon**, any warlike instrument, except fire-arms.
- Weapon-salve**, a kind of ointment laid to cure a wound, by being applied to the sword or other instrument that made it.
- Weaponless**, that has no weapons or arms.
- A Were**, a great dam or stoppage in a river.
- The Wear of any thing** that is worn.
- To Wear**, to have or bear about one, to waste away.
- Wearable**, that may be worn.
- Wearisome**, apt to weary out.
- Weary**, that is wearied or tired, cloyed with.
- To Weary**, to make weary.
- The Wealand**, the throat-pipe or gullet.
- A Wether or Wether-sheep**, a male sheep gelt.
- The Weather**, or disposition of the air.
- To Weather**, to go to the windward of a place; to overcome a difficulty.
- To Weather a hawk**, to set her abroad to take the air.

Weather-

W E E

W E L

W H A

Weather-beaten, properly said of a ship that has endured stress of weather; worn out with hard labour, old age, &c.

A Weather-cock, a device that points out from what quarter the wind blows.

The Weather-coiling of a ship, when, being a hull, her head is brought the contrary way, only by bearing up her helm.

The Weather-gage, the advantage of the wind.

A Weather-glass, a glass that shews the change of weather, with the degrees of heat and cold.

To Weave, to make up cloth, silks, ribbands, &c.

A Weaver, a handicraftsman employed in such a trade.

A Web, cloth that is a weaving, a sheet of lead, a spot in the eye.

A Webster, a weaver.

To Wed, to marry a wife.

A Wedding, a marriage, a marriage solemnity.

A Wedge, a tool to cleave wood, &c. a mass of gold, silver or lead.

Wedlock, marriage, the state of married persons.

Wednesday, q. d. Woden's day, the fourth day of the week, so called, as being dedicated by the ancient Saxons to the worship of the idol Woden, i. e. fire or furious.

A Weed, any rank or wild herb, a friar's habit, a widow's veil.

To Weed a garden, &c. to clear it from weeds.

The Week or Wick, the cotton-wick of a candle

or lamp.

A Week, the space of seven days.

Weekly, belonging to that space.

A Weel, a bow-net to take fish in.

To Weep, to shed tears.

A Weefel, a little wild creature.

A Weevil, a small black worm that eats corn.

A Weft, a thing woven; as a weft of hair.

A Weight of cheese or wool, the weight of 256 pounds avoirdupois. Of corn, 40 bushels.

To Weigh, to poise, or to be of weight; to consider, to examine.

Weight, the heaviness of natural bodies; moment or consequence.

A Weight, any thing that serves to poise or weigh with.

Weighty, that has weight, or is of great concern; heavy.

To Weild or Wield, to handle or manage.

Welcome, that is well liked, kindly received.

To Welcome one, to give him kind entertainment.

To Weld; to forge iron, as smiths do.

Weld or Dyers-weld, an herb.

Welfare, health; safety.

The Welkin, the firmament or sky.

A Well, a pit to hold spring water; a depth sunk into the ground, to make or to find out a mine.

Welsh-men, the natives of Wales, descended from the ancient people of Great Britain.

A Welt, the stiffened skirt of a garment, a particu-

lar stitching in a shoe.

To Welt, to make such welts.

To Welter, to wallow, to lie groveling.

A Wen, a kind of hard swelling.

A Wench, a young maid or girl; a whore or crack.

To Wench, to keep wench company, to go a whooring.

Wending, among sailors, the turning of a ship, especially when at anchor.

A Were-wolf, Man-wolf, or Wolf-man, a kind of forcerer, said to take upon him the shape and nature of a wolf.

The West, one of the four principal points of the compass.

Westerly, or Western, belonging to the West.

Westward, towards the West.

Wet, moist, slabby, waterish, rainy.

To Wet, to make wet.

A Wet-glover, one that dresses the gentle skins of sheep, goats, lambs.

A Wey, the greatest measure for drythings, which contains 5 chaldrons.

A Whale, the biggest of sea-fishes.

A Wharf, a broad yard near a river or creek, to hold wares brought to or from the water.

Wharfage, the fee due for landing goods, or shipping them off at a wharf.

A Wharfinger, the owner or keeper of a wharf.

A Wharl, or Whern, to put a spindle in.

To Wharl, or rattle in the throat.

Whay or Whey, the milk after the curds are drawn off.

Whayey,

W H E

W H I

W H I

Whayey or Wheyish, *be-
longing to or partaking of
the nature of whey.*

A Wheal or Wheelk, *a
pust or pimple.*

A Wheal-worm, *an in-
sect.*

Wheat, *the best sort of
corn.*

A Wheat-cap, *a bird.*

Wheaten, *belonging to or
made of wheat.*

To Wheedle, *to draw in
craftily by fair words, to
sowbe up.*

A Wheel of a coach, cart,
waggon, &c.

To Wheel or Wheel about,
to turn about.

A Wheel-wright, *one that
makes wheels.*

Wheelage, *a duty paid
for the passage of cars
and waggons.*

To Wheeze, *to rattle or
squeak as one does that
has a cold.*

A Wheelk, *a pimple, a
kind of small shell fish.*

To Whelm or Whelve, *to
cover.*

A Whelp, *a puppy, the
young cub of any wild
beast.*

To Whelp, *to bring forth
young as a bitch does.*

Whelps, *in a ship, brace-
lets fastened to the capstan
or draw-beam.*

Whelpish, *whe'p-like, mis-
chievous, untoward.*

Wherefore, *for which cause
or reason.*

A Wherret, *a box on the
ear or a slap on the
cheeks.*

A Wherry, *a small boat
used on the river Thames,
&c.*

A Whet, *a morning's
draught of wine, &c.*

To Whet, *to sharpen edged
tools.*

Whey or Whay, *a sort of*

thin milk.

A Whiff or Puff, *as a
whiff of tobacco.*

To Whiffle, *to trick one
out of a thing, to stand
trifling.*

A Whiffler, *one that plays
on a fife in a company
of soldiers; a young free-
man, who goes before and
waits upon the company
to which he belongs, on
some public solemnity.*

A Whiffler, or Whiffing
fellow, *a meer trifler, a
pitiful sorry wretch.*

Whig, *whay, butter-milk,
or very small beer.*

To Whilk, *to yelp or bark
like a little dog.*

A Whim or Whimsey, *a
maggoty conceit, a freakish
humour.*

To Whimper, *to begin to
cry as a young child does.*

Whimsical, *full of whim-
sies, freakish.*

Whin, or Petty-whin, *a
shrub.*

Whins, *furze or the furze-
bush.*

To Whine, *to squeak, to
speak with a doleful tone.*

The otter Whines, *i. e.
makes a loud noise or
cry.*

A Whiniard, *a kind of
crooked sword.*

To Whinney, *to neigh as a
horse does.*

A Whip, *a scourge, a
jerk, a round sort of
stitch in sewing.*

A Whip or Whip-staff, *a
helm-handle, with which
the steersman moves the
helm, and governs the
whole ship.*

To Whip, *to beat with a
or whip; to sew
round.*

Whipping, *among anglers,
a fastening the line to
the hook or rod; or a*

*casting in of the hook
and drawing it gently
on the water.*

A Whipster, *one that takes
delight in whipping; a
sharper, or scoffing fel-
low.*

A Whirl, *a round piece of
wood put on the spindle
of a spinning wheel.*

To Whirl or Whirl about,
to turn swiftly about.

The Whirl-bone, *or round
bone of the knee.*

A Whirl-pool, *a gulph
where the water is al-
ways turning round; a
sea-fish.*

A Whirl-wind, *a boisterous
wind or violent storm.*

A Whirligig, *a kind of top
for boys to play with.*

A Whisk, *a brush made of
olive-twigs; a sort of
neckcloth for women.*

To Whisk, *or brush off the
dust with a whisk.*

A Whisker, *a tuft of hair
on a man's upper lip.*

Whisking, *swinging, very
great.*

A Whisper, *a soft still
noise, as when one speaks
low.*

To Whisper, *or speak softly
in one's ear.*

Whist, *a game at cards so
called.*

A Whistle, *a kind of pipe,
a noise or tune set forth
with the mouth.*

To Whistle, *to make such a
noise.*

A Whit, *a very little
matter; as I don't care
a whit.*

The White colour, *the
white of an egg, or of
the eye, &c.*

A White, *a Mark to
shoot at.*

The Whites, *a distemper in
women.*

To White or Whiten, *to
make*

W H O

W I D

W I L

make white.

A White-line, inprinting, a void space left between two lines.

White-meats, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, &c.

A Whitepot, a mess of milk, with fine bread, eggs, sugar, &c. baked in a pot.

Whiting, a compound to whiten walls with.

A Whiting, a sea-fish.

Whitish, somewhat white.

A Whitlow, a swelling or sore in the fingers ends.

A Whittier, one that whiten linen-cloths.

Whit-funday, so called from the white robe, which the catechumens or catechised persons in the primitive church used to wear at their admission to baptism, on the eve of this solemn feast, kept in remembrance of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles.

Whitsuntide, the season of that festival.

A Whittail, a bird.

The Whitten-tree, a kind of shrub.

A Whittle, a small knife, a double blanket, worn by some country-women over their shoulders.

To Whittle, to cut sticks into small pieces.

Whittled, cut in that manner; cup-shot or fuddled.

To Whizz, to make a noise as liquor does, when poured upon the fire.

Whole, all, entire, well in health, sound.

The Whole, any entire thing with respect to its parts.

Whole-chace boots, large hunting or winter riding boots.

A Wholesale man, one

that sells commodities by wholesale, i. e. by the gross.

Wholesome, healthy, sound, profitable.

Whoopings, in a ship, planks fastened along her sides in to the stern.

A Whoop or Pewet, a bird.

Whoop or Whoopoo, the shepherd's cry to call his sheep together.

To Whoop, to bellow or shout.

A Whore, a lewd woman, that lets out the use of her body for hire.

To Whore or go a Whoring, to keep company with whores.

A Whoremaster or Whoremonger, one that follows or keeps whores.

Whoredom, the vile acts or practice of whores.

Whorish, belonging to or given to whoredom.

A Whorlbat, a kind of gauntlet, with straps and leaden plummets, used by the ancient Romans in playing at fifty-cuffs, at their solemn games and exercises.

The Whistle, a sort of shrub.

Whuror Whuz, in falconry, the fluttering of partridges or pheasants as they rise.

Wicked, ungodly, debauched, vile.

The Wicked, ungodly or lewd persons.

Wicker, the twigs of the osier-shrub.

A Wicket, a little door within a gate, or a hole in a door.

Wide, great, large, open.

To Widen, to make or to lie wide.

A Widgeon, a silly sort of

bird; a foolish fellow.

A Widow, a woman whose husband is dead.

A Widower, a man that out-lives his wife.

Widowhood, the state of a widow or widower.

Widow-wail, a shrub.

The Wick or Match of a candle. See Week or Wick.

To Wield, to handle, to manage, to sway.

A Wife, a married woman.

A Wig, a bun or little cake.

A Wig or Periwig, a set of hair for a man's head.

Wild, fierce, furious; that lies waste or uninhabited; that grows of itself, as some plants do.

Wild-fire, gun-powder rolled up wet, and set on fire; the running-worm, a disease.

A Wilderness, a wild part of a country, a place in a garden set with high trees.

A Wilding, a wild or crab apple, a fruit.

A Wile, a subtil trick, a cunning shift.

Wilful, wedded to one's own will, stubborn.

A Wilk or Welk, a sea-fish.

The Will, a faculty of the soul, mind, or pleasure.

A Will or last Will, a solemn act, by which one declares what he would have done after his death.

To Will, to be minded to agree to.

Will with a whisp, or Jack in a lanthorn, a clammy vapour in the air, which, flying about bedges, rivers, &c. sends forth light in the dark, and leads those that unwarily

- warily follow it quite out of the way.*
- A Will-jill, a sorry wretch that has the natural parts of both sexes.*
- Willed, as ill-willed, that is of an ill humour or temper.*
- William, or Sweet-William, a flower.*
- Willing, free to do or suffer, ready.*
- The Willow, a tree that loves moist ground.*
- Wily, or full of Wiles, subtil, crafty.*
- A Wimble, a piercer to bore holes with.*
- A Wimple, a muffler worn by nuns about their neck; a streamer or flag.*
- To Win, to gain or get, to make one's self master of.*
- To Wince or Winch, to throw out the binder feet as a horse does, to kick.*
- Winches, an engine to draw barges, &c. up a river against the stream.*
- Wind, breath, breathing, a scent; air pent up in the body of a living creature.*
- The Wind; the current or stream of the air.*
- To Wind, to twist about, to blow a horn, to scent as bounds do.*
- To Wind or end a ship, to bring her head about.*
- Wind-bound, stopped by contrary winds.*
- The Wind-cholic, a painful disease.*
- A Wind-egg, an addle egg that has taken wind.*
- A Windfall, fruit blown off the tree by the wind, some estate or profit unexpectedly come to one.*
- A Wind-gall, a soft swelling on a horse's fetlock joints.*
- A Wind-gun, an instrument to discharge a bullet by means of air thrust into it.*
- A Wind-mill, a mill to grind corn, &c.*
- The Wind-pipe of a living creature.*
- A Wind-row, a rank of mowed grass or hay raked up in order to be cocked.*
- Wind-taught, a term applied by sailors to any thing that catches the wind aloft.*
- A Wind-thrush, a bird that comes into England in high winds in the beginning of winter.*
- Winded, as long-winded, that has a long breath, tedious.*
- The Windings and turnings in a river.*
- A Winding-sheet, a sheet to wrap up a dead body in.*
- A Windlass or Windless, a draw-beam fixed on the stern of small ships.*
- A Windlass or Winch, an engine to draw up any weighty thing out of a well.*
- Windles, blades to wind yarn on.*
- A Window of a room, to let in light.*
- A Windward-tide, a tide that runs against the wind.*
- Windy, belonging to, full of, or causing wind; flashy.*
- Wine, a liquor made of grapes or other fruits.*
- A Wine-conner, one that is employed to taste wines.*
- A Wine-cooper, one whose business is to look after and order wines.*
- A Wing, that part of a bird which is used in flying.*
- The Wing of an army, the horse on the flanks at the end of each line, on the right and left.*
- Wing that partridge, i. e. cut it up at table.*
- Winged, that has wings.*
- Winged plants, those that resemble the shape of a wing.*
- A Wink or Winking.*
- To Wink, to twinkle, to make a sign with the eyes.*
- To Winnow, to fan or separate the chaff from the corn by the wind.*
- Winter, one of the four seasons of the year.*
- The Winter, part of a printing press.*
- To Winter, to pass the winter any where.*
- To Winter-rig, to follow or till land in the winter.*
- Winterly, winter-like, belonging to the winter.*
- Winy, that belongs to or has the taste or smell of wine.*
- A Wipe, a smart flout or jeer.*
- To Wipe, to make clean with a cloth, &c.*
- Wire, gold, silver, copper, or other metal, drawn out into long threads.*
- To Wire draw, to draw out such threads, to spin out a business, to decoy a person.*
- Wisdom, the knowledge of high things; good management, discretion.*
- Wise, well skilled, discreet, witty; way or manner, as otherwise, &c.*
- A Wise-acre, a half-witted fellow, a fool.*
- The Wise Men of Greece are counted 7 in number, viz. Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus,*

WIT

bulus, Periander, Pittacus, Solon, and Thales.
A With, whatever one wishes for.
To With, or With for, to desire or be desirous of.
A Wisp, a handful of straw or hay; a wreath to carry a pail, &c. on one's head.
Witful, intent, earnest; as to cast a witful look.
Wit, one of the faculties of the soul, fancy, aptness for any thing, cunning.
To Wit, that is to say.
Wits, sense, judgment, reason; as to have his wits about him.
A Witch, a woman that deals with a familiar spirit; an old hag.
The Witch-elm, a kind of elm-tree with bare leaves.
Witchcraft, the black art of dealing with the devil or evil spirits.
Witchery, a bewitching.
A With, a twig of the withy-tree.
To Withdraw, to draw away or back, to retire or go back.
To Wither, to fade or decay.
The Withers of a horse, the shoulder-blades at the setting on of the neck.
To With-hold, to keep that which is another's, to keep back or stop.
Withiwind or Bind-weed, an herb.
To Withstand, to stand or be bent against.
A Withy, a kind of willow-tree.
Witless, void of wit or understanding.
A Witness, one that is present when any act is done by another, one that

WOM

gives evidence or proof of a matter of fact, or the evidence itself.
To Witness, to bear witness, to sign a deed or writing as a witness.
A Wittol, a contented cuckold, that wits or knows all, i. e. knows himself to be so.
Witted, as quick-witted, that has a ready wit.
Wittingly, knowingly or designedly.
Witty, belonging to or full of wit.
A Witwall, a bird.
A Wizard, a sorcerer or incanter.
Wo or Woe, misery or great distress.
Woad, an herb like plantain, much used in dying cloth, &c. of a blue colour.
Woaded, steeped or soaked in woad.
Woeful, doleful, mournful.
A Wold, a champain-ground, billy, and void of woods; as Stow in the Wolds in Gloucestershire.
Wold or Weld, an herb.
A Wolf, a fierce wild beast, an eating ulcer, a kind of fishing net.
Wolf-bane, a plant that bears small yellow flowers.
Wolves-teeth, two teeth in a horse's upper jaw, that grow sharp pointed, so as to prick the tongue and gums.
Wolvish, belonging to or partaking of the nature of wolves; - ravenous, greedy.
A Woman, q. d. Wombman, a female man; the word man or mon in Saxon, as homo in Latin, signifying both sexes.

WOO

Womanhood, the state and condition of a woman.
Womanish, belonging to a woman; soft, nice.
To Womanize it, to act or behave one's self like a woman.
The Womb, or Mother, in women.
Wonder, admiration, surprise.
A Wonder, a thing to be wondered at.
To Wonder, or Wonder at, to admire, to be surprized.
The seven Wonders of the world, viz. 1. The Pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Mausoleum, or tomb built by Artemisia, queen of Caria, for Mausolus her husband. 3. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The Wall and Hanging Gardens of Babylon. 5. The Colossus or vast image of the Sun at Rhodes. 6. The rich Statute of Jupiter Olympius. 7. The Pharos or Watch-tower raised by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt.
Wonderful, that causes wonder or surprize.
Wonderment, a wondering.
Wonderous, wonderful, surprizing.
Wont, accustomed, used; as we are wont to do so.
A Wont, a custom, way, or fashion.
Wonted, accustomed, usual.
To Won, to court or make love to.
Wood, the timber or substance of trees.
A Wood, a large space of ground beset with trees and shrubs that grow naturally.
Wood and wood, a sea term, when two timbers are set close into each other.

Wood-

W O O

W O R

W O R

Wood-bine, a shrub that bears sweet-swalling flowers.

A Wood-cock, a sort of wild fowl.

A Wood-culver or Wood-pigeon, a bird.

A Wood-fretter, a kind of worm.

Wood-lands, places where there are many woods, inclosed countries.

A Wood-lark, an admirable singing bird.

A Wood-louse or Bug, a nauseous vermin.

A Wood-man, a forest-officer that has charge to look to the king's woods.

A Wood-monger, one that sells wood or timber.

A Wood-pecker, a bird.

Wood-ruff, an herb.

A Wood-sere, an insect.

A Woodward, an officer of the forest, who walks with a bill, and presents any offences done within his charge.

Wood-wax, an herb.

Wooden, made or framed of wood.

Woody, belonging to or full of woods.

The Woof, or thread laid cross the warp in a weaver's loom.

Wool, the stuff that grows on sheep.

Wool-blade, an herb.

A Wool-driver, one that buys wool of the sheep-masters, and carries it on horse-back to market, &c. in order to sell it again.

A Wool-staple, a city or town where wool used to be sold.

A Wool-winder, one that binds up wool-sheeces into a bundle, to be sold by weight.

Woollen, made of wool; as woollen-cloth, &c.

Woolly, belonging to or partaking of the nature of wool.

Wop-eyed, that has watery eyes.

A Word, what one speaks or writes, an offer in a bargain, a promise.

A Word or Watch-word, a word given every night in an army or garrison, to prevent surprize, &c.

To Word a thing, to express it in words.

Work, labour, pains in doing any thing, business.

A Work, the production or result of one's pains.

Works, at a siege, all the fortifications about the body of any place.

To Work, to labour or take pains, to swell or puff up as yeast does, &c.

A Workman, one that works in any trade.

Workmanship, the making or doing of a work.

The World, the whole mass of created beings; as the heaven, earth, &c. the collective body of people, the public.

A World of people, &c. i. e. a great number of them.

A Worldling, a worldly-minded person.

Worldly, belonging to the world, that bunts after the pleasures or profits of the world.

A Worm, an insect, an iron to unload a gun, the nut of a screw.

To Worm, to work one out of a place, to wriggle into one's favour.

To Worm a cable, to strengthen it by winding a

small rope between the stands or twists.

To Worm a dog, to take a worm from under his tongue, which if let alone would make him mad.

Worm-feed, the seed of an herb called holy worm-wood.

Worm-feed, an herb good to kill worms in a human body, &c.

To Worry, to tug or pull, to tear in pieces as wild beasts do, to tease.

Worse, as he is worse than ever he was.

Worship, divine service, dignity, honour.

Your Worship, a title given to justices of the peace, &c.

To Worship, to give religious worship, to honour highly.

Worshipful, that has a right to worship or great respect.

Worst, as this is worst of all.

To Worst one, to overcome or get the better of him.

Worsted, a kind of fine yarn for stockings, &c.

Wort, new ale or beer. In compound words, it signifies an herb; as cole-wort, liver-wort, &c.

Worth, value or price, merit or desert.

Worthies, men of great worth, illustrious personages.

The Nine Worthies, of whom Three were Jews, viz. Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus; Three heathens, Hector of Troy, Alexander the Great, and Julius Cæsar; Three Christians, Arthur of Great-Britain, Charles the Great of France,

Joab, Hebr. fatherhood.	Julius, the name of several eminent persons, supposed to have been derived from Iulus, the son of Aeneas.	or young lion.
Joannes or Joannas, Gr. the same as John.	Junius, Lat. born in the month of June.	Lodowick, Sax. the defence of the people.
Job, Hebr. fighting or sorrowing; hated or enduring enmity.	Justus, Lat. just, upright, righteous.	Lot, Hebrew, bidden or wrapped up.
Joel, Hebr. acquiescing or being content.	Juon, Brit. the same as John.	Lucius, Lat. from Lux, i. e. light, a surname given to those that are born at day-break.
John, Hebr. the grace of the LORD.		Luke, Lat. from Lucus, a grove or wood.
Jonah or Jonas, Hebr. a dove.	K.	Lyfanius, Gr. that dissolves sadness.
Jonathan, Hebr. the gift of the LORD.	Kenard, Sax. that is of a kind nature, or of a sharp wit.	Lyfias, Gr. a dissolver.
Jocelin, Germ. from Jost, i. e. just.	Kenhelm or Kenelm, Sax. defence of his kindred, or a guard of the king.	M.
Joseph, Hebr. addition or increase.	Kish, Hebr. hard, or a diligent searcher.	Maccabees, the title of two apocryphal books, containing the acts of Judas Maccabæus, and others of that family.
Joshua, Hebr. the LORD Saviour.	Korath, Hebr. ice or frost.	Madai, Hebr. measure.
Josiah or Josias, Hebr. the fire of the LORD.	L.	Madoc, Brit. from Mad, i. e. good.
Jotham, Hebr. compleat or perfect.	Lambert, Sax. a fair lamb, or far famous.	Magog, Hebr. a covering or a fortification.
Isaac, Hebr. laughter.	Lamech, Hebr. poor or humbled.	Mahomet or Mahummed, Arab. praised.
Isaiah, the LORD of salvation, or salvation from the LORD.	Lancelot, Span. a lance or spear.	Malachi, Hebr. my messenger.
Isariot, the surname of Judas, who betrayed CHRIST; from Isch Kerieth, i. e. of Kerieth, a town of Judah; or from the Syriac word Isariuta, a purse or money-bag, because he had the bag, and was as it were treasurer to his master.	Laurence, Lat. from the lauel or bay-tree.	Manasseh or Manasser, Hebr. causing to forget.
Ishmael, Hebr. God has beard.	Lazarus, Hebr. destitute of help; or the same with Eleazar, i. e. God's help.	Mark, from the Latin, Marcus, a surname of several Romans, &c.
Israel, Hebr. prevailing with God, a name given to Jacob, upon his wrestling with an angel, whence his posterity were called Israelites.	Lebbeus, Hebr. beary, prudent, sincere.	Marmaduke, Germ. more powerful, or a mighty duke.
Issachar, Hebr. wages or hire.	Leonard, Germ. popular disposition or lion-like nature.	Martin, from the Latin, Matius, i. e. belonging to war, warlike.
Judah, Hebr. confession or praise.	Leopold, Germ. defender of the people.	Matthew, Hebr. a gift or present.
Judas or Jude, a name of the same original.	Levi, Hebr. joined or coupled.	Matthias or Mattathias, Hebr. the gift of the LORD.
Julian, Lat. from	Lewellin, Brit. lion-like.	Maurice, Lat. from a people of Africa, called Mauri or Moors.
	Lewis, Fr. a name of the same original as Lodowick.	Maximilian, a name made from Q. Fab. Maximus, and Scipio Æmilianus.
	Linus, Gr. a net made of hempen thread.	Medes, a people of Asia.
	Lionel, Fr. a lion's cub, help.	

so called from Madai, the son of Japhet.
 Melchi, Hebr. *my king.*
 Melchizedeck or Melchisedec, Hebr. *a king of righteousness, or a righteous king.*
 Meredith, Brit. *the roaring of the sea.*
 Merrick, Brit. *a name perhaps derived from the Latin, Mauritius.*
 Messiah or Messias, Hebr. *anointed; the same as CHRISTOS or CHRIST in Greek.*
 Methuselah or Methusala, Hebrew, *driving away death.*
 Michael, Hebr. *who is like God?*
 Moloch or Moloch, Hebr. *reigning, an idol of the Ammonites.*
 Mergan, Brit. *a mariner or seaman.*
 Moses, Hebr. *drawn up, viz. out of the water.*

N.

Naaman, Hebr. *comely, pleasant.*
 Naasson, Hebrew, *a little serpent; or belonging to brass or steel.*
 Nabal, Hebr. *a fool or mad.*
 Nabab, Heb. *a prince.*
 Naphthali or Nephthulim, Hebr. *my wrestling.*
 Narcissus, Gr. *the daffodil-flower.*
 Nathan, *a gift.*
 Nathanael, Hebr. *the gift of God.*
 A Nazarene, *one born in Nazareth, a town of Galilee, which in Hebrew signifies a sprout or branch.*
 Neal, Fr. *from the Latin, Nigellus, i. e. black.*
 Nehemiah, Hebrew, *the*

rest of the Lord.
 Ner, Hebr. *a candle.*
 Nereus, Gr. *moist or humble.*
 Nero, Sab. *strength or valour, the most cruel emperor of Rome.*
 Nicenor, Greek, *q. d. man of victory, victorious.*
 Nicodemus, Gr. *a conqueror or subduer of the people.*
 Nicolaitans, *an impure sect of hereticks, who held a community of wives; so called from*
 Nicolas, Gr. *victorious the people, a deacon of Antioch.*
 Niger, Lat. *black.*
 Noah, Hebr. *reasing or resting.*
 Noel, Fr. *belonging to one's nativity or birth-day.*
 Norman, *one born in Normandy, a province of France.*

Nymphas, Gr. *a bridegroom, or new-married man.*

O.

Obadiah, Hebr. *the servant of the Lord.*
 Obed, Hebr. *a servant.*
 Oliver, Lat. *from Oliva, the olive-tree.*
 Olympas, Greek, *celestial, heavenly.*
 Onesimus, Gr. *useful, profitable, helpful.*
 Orlando, Ital. *for Roland.*
 Osmund, Saxon, *house-peace.*
 Oswald, Sax. *a house-ruler or steward.*
 Othes, *from the Latin, Otho.*
 Owen, Brit. *from the Greek name Eugenius, i. e. born of a famous and noble race.*

P.

Parmenas, Gr. *continuing or abiding.*
 Parthians, Scyth. *run-gates or banished persons, a people of Asia.*
 Patrick, *from the Latin, Patricius, i. e. a nobleman.*
 Patrobas, Gr. *that walks in his father's steps.*
 Paul, Lat. *little, small, slender.*
 Percival, *from Percheval, a village of Normandy in France.*
 Peregrine, Lat. *foreign, outlandish.*
 Persians, Hebr. *divided or horse-men, the people of Persia, a large country of Asia.*
 Peter, Gr. *a great stone or rock.*
 Phaleg or Phalec, Hebr. *division.*
 Phanuel, Hebr. *seen by God.*
 Pharaoh, Hebr. *a revenger; in the Egyptian language, a king; a name common to the ancient kings of Egypt.*
 Pharez, Hebr. *a rupture or breach.*
 Philemon, Gr. *saluting or kissing.*
 Philetus, Gr. *beloved.*
 Philibert, Germ. *famously bright.*
 Philip, Gr. *a lover of horses, warlike.*
 Philippians, *the inhabitants of Philippi, a city of Macedonia, built by king Philip, father of Alexander the Great.*
 Phineas, Hebr. *bold countenance.*
 Phlegon, Gr. *burning or being on fire.*
 Pierce, Engl. *piercing or boring.*

bering.
 Pilate, Lat. *armed with a javelin or dart; a governor of Judca.*
 Pontius, *the first name of the former, from Pontus, a country of Asia.*
 Porcus, Lat. *a name of several Roman families; from Porcus, i. e. a hog.*
 Posthumus, Lat. *born after the father's death.*
 Priscas, Gr. *ancient or old.*
 Prochorus, Gr. *that leads the dance; ready, nimble.*
 Ptolomæus or Ptolomy, Gr. *mighty in war, the name of several kings of Egypt.*
 Publius, Lat. *acceptable to the people, a Roman name.*
 Pudens, Lat. *shame-faced, modest.*

Q.

Quartus, Lat. *the fourth in number.*
 Quintin, *from the Latin,*
 Quinque, i. e. *five.*

R.

Raimund, German, *quiet peace.*
 Ralph, Germ. *contracted from Rodolph.*
 Randal, Sax. *from Rannulph, i. e. pure, holy.*
 Raphael, Hebr. *the physician of God.*
 Rehoboam or Roboam, Hebr. *the breadth of the people.*
 Reinald, Germ. *a lover or maintainer of purity.*
 Remphan, Pers. *the star of Saturn, a certain idol of the Gentiles.*
 Reuben, Hebr. *see a son, q. d. the son of vision.*

Rhesa, Hebr. *sprinkled.*
 Rhese, Brit. *a manger,*
 Richard, Saxon, *powerful disposition.*
 Robert, Germ. *famous in counsel.*
 Roger, Germ. *from Riger, i. e. quiet or rest; or from Rodgar, i. e. strong counsel.*
 Roland or Rowland, Ger. *counsel for the land.*
 Romans, *the people of Rome (Gr. strength) the chief city of Italy.*
 Rufus, Latin, *reddish, yellow.*
 Rupert, Germ.

S.

Sabaoth, Hebr. *hosts or armies; as the Lord of Sabaoth.*
 Sadoc, *the same as Zadok.*
 Salah or Shetah, Hebr. *a dart or javelin.*
 Salathiel, *the same as Shealtiel.*
 Salmon, Hebr. *a man of retribution, or a grateful person.*
 Samaritans, *the inhabitants of the city and country of Samaria; so called from Shemer, the first proprietor of it.*
 Samson, Hebr. *a little sun.*
 Samson, Hebr. *heard by God.*
 Sanballat, Hebr. *a bramble bid in secret.*
 Satan, Hebr. *an adversary, the prince of devils.*
 Saul, Hebr. *asked or defired.*
 Scythians, *the people of Scythia or Tartary, a large country in Asia and Europe.*
 Sebastian, Gr. *reverend, majestic.*
 Secundus, Lat. *the second in number; or prospe-*

reus.
 Sennacherib, Hebrew, *the bramble of destruction.*
 Sergius, a Roman name, *perhaps from the Hebrew, Sarig, i. e. a branch or shoot.*
 Seth, Hebr. *a foundation.*
 Shaddai, Hebr. *Almighty, one of the names of God.*
 Shadrach, Hebr. *a little tender dog.*
 Shamgar, Hebr. *desolation of the stranger.*
 Shammai or Semei, Hebr. *astonished.*
 Shealtiel or Salathiel, Heb. *desired of God.*
 Shem or Sem, Hebr. *a name, or renowned.*
 Shiloh, Hebr. *sent, a name appropriated to our blessed Saviour.*
 Sigismund, Germ. *victorious peace.*
 Silas, Lat. *silent, quiet or still.*
 Simeon, Hebr. *bearing.*
 Simon, Hebr. *bearing or obedient.*
 Solomon, Hebr. *peaceable.*
 Sympater, Gr. *a safe or sound father.*
 Sospater, Gr. *the father's preserver.*
 Sothenes, Gr. *one whose strength is entire.*
 Stachys, Gr. *an ear of corn.*
 Stephanus, a name of the same root as
 Stephen or Steven, Gr. *a crown or garland.*
 Swithin, Sax. *very high.*
 Sylvanus or Silvanus, Lat. *born or bred in a wood.*
 Sylvester, Lat. *belonging to a wood or forest.*
 Syrians, *the people of Syria, a large country of Asia; so called from the Greek word Surein, to draw.*

T U R W I L L E R

Sychem, Hebr. <i>a shoulder or back, or an hillock.</i>	Tychicus, Gr. <i>fortunate, prosperous or happy.</i>	<i>having a gilt helmet.</i> Wimund, Saxon, <i>sacred peace.</i>
T.	V.	Y.
Tertius, Lat. <i>the third in number.</i>	Valentine, Lat. <i>from Valens, i. e. powerful, mighty, strong.</i>	Wischar, Germ. <i>that is of a refined or pure nature.</i>
Thaddeus, Syr. <i>a breast or seat.</i>	Uchtred, Germ. <i>high or noble counsel.</i>	
Theobald, Sax. <i>bold over the people.</i>	Vincent, Lat. <i>an over-comer or conqueror.</i>	Ybel, Brit. <i>from the Greek word Eubulus, i. e. good counsel.</i>
Theodore or Theodorick, Gr. <i>the gift of God.</i>	Vital, Lat. <i>belonging to or preserving life.</i>	Ythel, Brit. <i>from the Greek, Euthalius; i. e. very flourishing.</i>
Theodosius, <i>a name of the same original.</i>	Vivian, Lat. <i>living.</i>	Z.
Theophilus, Gr. <i>a lover or a friend of God.</i>	Urban, Lat. <i>belonging to or dwelling in a city; civil or courteous.</i>	
Thessalonians, <i>the people of Thessalonica, a city of Macedonia.</i>	Uriah or Urias, Hebr. <i>the light or fire of the LORD.</i>	Zabulon, <i>see Zebulon.</i>
Theudas, Gr. <i>running or flowing water.</i>	Urian, Dan. <i>an busband-man.</i>	Zaccheus, Syr. <i>just or innocent.</i>
Thomas, Hebr. <i>deep, or a twin.</i>	Uriel, Hebr. <i>the fire of the LORD.</i>	Zachariah, Zacharias, or Zachary, Hebr. <i>remembrance of the LORD.</i>
Tiberius, Lat. <i>from the river Tiber, in Italy, a Roman emperor.</i>	Uziah or Ozias, Hebr. <i>the strength of the LORD.</i>	Zadock or Zadoc, Hebr. <i>just, righteous.</i>
Timotheus or Timothy, Gr. <i>an honour of God.</i>	W.	Zarah or Zara, Hebrew, <i>risen or sprung up.</i>
Titus, Gr. <i>honoured, or a dove.</i>		Zebedeus or Zebedee, Syr. <i>that has a portion or inheritance.</i>
Tobias or Tobias, Hebr. <i>the goodness of the LORD.</i>	Waldwin or Walwin, Germ. <i>a conqueror.</i>	Zebulon or Zabulon, Heb. <i>dwelling.</i>
Tobit or Toby, <i>a name of the same root.</i>	Walter, Germ. <i>from Wald, a wood, and Herr, a master.</i>	Zechariah, <i>the same as Zachariah.</i>
Trissam, Lat. <i>sad, sorrowful.</i>	Warin, Germ. <i>from Gerwin, i. e. all-victorious.</i>	Zedekiah or Zidkiah, Hebr. <i>the justice of the LORD.</i>
Trophimus, Gr. <i>that nourishes or affords a food, or a foster-child.</i>	William, Germ. <i>q. d. Viel-helm, i. e. the defence of many; or from the Dutch, Guild-helm,</i>	Zerubbabel or Zorobabel, Hebr. <i>born in or a prince of Babylon.</i>
Tursian, Germ. <i>faithful.</i>		

A TABLE of the proper names of women.

A.	Abishag, Hebr. <i>the father's error.</i>	Agatha, Gr. <i>good.</i>
A	BIGAIL, Hebr. <i>the father's joy.</i>	Agnes, Gr. <i>chaste.</i>
		Aholibamah, Hebrew, <i>my tent or famous mansion.</i>
		Althea,

Althea, Gr. *healing*.
Alicia, Germ. *from Adelia*,
i. e. *noble*.

Amo, Fr. *a friend or be-
loved*.

Anchoret, Gr. *that leads a
solitary life*.

Angelot, Fr. *that is of an
angelical beauty*.

Anna or Anne, Hebr. *gra-
cious*.

Anstase, Gr. *rising again*.

Arabella, Lat. *a fair al-
tar*.

Avice, Germ. *the same as
Hawis*.

Aureola, Lat. *golden*,
shining like gold, *excel-
lent*.

Awdry, Germ. *noble fear*.

B.

Barbara, Lat. *foreign or
strange*.

Benedicta, Lat. *blessed*.

Bernice, Gr. *bringing vic-
tory*.

Bertha, Germ. *bright or
famous*.

Bettrice, Lat. *that makes
blessed or happy*.

Blanch, Fr. *white*.

Bona, Lat. *good*.

Brigid or Bridges, Ir.

C.

Candace, Eth. *a name
common to the queens of
Ethiopia*.

Cassandra, Gr. *a reformer
of men*.

Catharine, Gr. *pure or
chaste*.

Charity, Lat. *love, bounty,
kindness*.

Charlotte, French, *from
Charles*, i. e. *all noble*.

Chloe, Gr. *a green herb*.

Christian, Lat. *belonging to
CHRIST*.

Cicely, Lat. *from Cæcilia*,
a family of Rome.

Clare, Lat. *clear, bright*,
fair.

Claudia, *a name of the
same original as Clau-
dius*.

Constance, Lat. *constant*,
steady, resolved.

D.

Damaris, Vulg. *Damrose*,
Gr. *a little wife*.

Deborah, Hebr. *a word
or a bee*.

Dennis or Dionis. See Den-
nis, in the proper names
of men.

Diana, Gr. *from Dies*,
q. d. *belonging to Ju-
piter*.

Dorcas, Gr. *a wild roe*.

Dorothy, Gr. *the gift of
God*.

Doufabella, Fr. *sweet and
fair*.

Drusilla, Gr. *having dew
or tears in the eyes*.

E.

Ead or Eadith, Sax. *bap-
tisms*.

Eleanor, Sax. *all fruitful*.

Elisheba or Elizabeth,
Hebr. *the oath of God*.

Emma, Germ. *a nurse*,
or *from the French*, *A-
mie*, i. e. *a friend*, or
amiable.

Esther, Hebrew, *secret or
bidden*, or *from the
Persian word Sten*, *a
star*.

Eve, Hebr. *living or cause-
ing life*.

Eunice, Gr. *filly expostu-
lating*.

Euodia, Gr. *going on prof-
perously*.

F.

Faith, Engl. *belief, credit*,
trust.

Flora, Lat. q. d. *Florum*,
Dea, i. e. *the goddess of
flowers*.

Florence, Lat. *flourishing*.

Fortune, Latin, *chance*,
hap.

Frances, Germ. *free*.

Frediswid or Fredswith,
Sax. *very free*.

G.

Gertude, Germ. *all truth*.

Gilian, *the same as Juli-
ana*.

Gillet, *from Giles*, *a pro-
per name of men*.

Gladuse, Brit. *the same as
Claudia*.

Grace, Latin, *favour*,
good-will, *loveliness*.

Grithild, German, *a gray
lady*.

Guinfrid, Brit. *the same
as Winifrid*.

H.

Hagar, Hebr. *a stranger*,
Sarah's hand-maid,
*whence the people called
Hagarenes*.

Hannah, Hebr. *gracious or
merciful*.

Hawis or Avice, *renowned
and wise*.

Helena, Gr. *drawing or
alluring*.

Herodias, Gr. *from Herod*;
which see.

Hester, *a name perhaps
of the same original as
Esther*.

J.

Jael, Hebr. *a doe*.

Jane, *a name softened from
Joan*.

Jaquet, Fr. *from Jaques or
James*.

Jenet, i. e. *little Jane*.

Jezebel or Jezabel, Hebr.
inhabiting an island.

Joan,

SYNONYMS

Gr. a name answerable to Johannes or John.
Joan, the same.
Joan, Lat. merry, sportful, pleasur.
Isabel, Lat. from Elizabeth, q. d. Elisa Bella.
Jodith, Hebr. praising.
Juliana, a name answerable to Julianus or Julian, being both derived from the Julii, a noble family of Rome.

K.

Katharine, or rather Catharine, Gr. p. v.
Kunigunda, Ger. the king's favour.

L.

Lettice, Lat. joy, gladness, pleasantness.
Luz, Gr. better.
Lora, Lat. from Laurus, the laurel or bay-tree.
Love, English, affection, kindness, friendship.
Lucretia, Lat. the name of a chaste Roman lady.
Lucy, Lat. from Lucius, which see in the proper names of men.
Lydia, Gr. from a country of the Lesser Asia, which name from king Lydus.

M.

Mabel, Lat. worthy to be loved, lovely.
Magdalen or Maudlin, Syr. magnificent, flourishing, increasing.
Margaret, Gr. the pearl, a gem.
Margery, the same, or from Marjoram, a sweet scented herb.
Martha, Hebr. bitterness,

as from the Syriac word.
Mar, i. e. a master or teacher.
Mary, Hebr. bitter or very sad.
Mathildis or Maud, Germ. from Maecht, a maid, and Hilde, a lady, i. e. a maid of honour.
Melisent, Fr. sweet as boney or balm.
Melior, Lat. better.
Meraud, Corn. from the emerald stone.
Mercy, Engl. compassion, pity.
Meriel or Muriel, Gr. from Myrion, i. e. sweet ointment.
Mildred, Sax. that speaks mildly, or inclined to mild counsel.

N.

Nest, Brit. the same as Agnes.
Nicola, Gr. from Nicolas.

O.

Olympias, Gr. heavenly.
Orabilis, Lat. that may be entreated.

P.

Parnel or Pernel, from the Latin, Petronilla, q. d. little Peter.
Patience, Lat. ability of bearing, suffering, &c.
Paulina, a name derived from Paulinus and Paul.
Penelope, Gr. a Turkey fowl.
Persis, Gr. a laying waste or destroying.
Philadelphia, Gr. brotherly love.
Philippa, Gr. answerable to Philip, a man's name.
Phoebe, Gr. the light of life, Diana, or the

moon.
Phyllis, Gr. from Phyllon, a green leaf or bough.
Priscilla, Lat. little Prisca, i. e. ancient or old.
Prudence, Latin, wisdom, discretion, knowledge.

R.

Rachel, Hebr. a sheep or lamb.
Radegund, Sax. favourable counsel.
Rahab, Hebr. breadth or wideness.
Rebekah or Rebecca, Heb. made-fat or plump.
Rhode, Gr. a rose, or the rose shrub.
Rosamund, Sax. rose of peace.
Rose, Engl. a well known sweet-scented flower.
Roseclear, Engl. a clear or fair rose.
Ruth, Hebr. trembling; in Syriac, a friend or companion.

S.

Sabina, Latin, from the Sabines, an ancient people of Italy.
Salome, Hebr. perfect, entire.
Sapphira, Gr. from the Sapphire, a precious stone.
Sarah, Hebrew, lady or princess.
Sibyll, Gr. the counsel of God.
Sisley, see Cicely.
Sophia, Gr. wisdom.
Sophronia, Gr. that has a sound mind, prudent, temperate.
Susanna or Susan, Hebrew, a lily.
Syntycha, Gr. conferring or conversing with.
Tabitha,

T R I P H A L Z E N

T.	Triphena, Gr. <i>delicate, tender, mild.</i>	<i>gracious or graceful.</i> Winifrid, Sax. <i>winning at gaining peace.</i>
Tabitha, Syr. <i>a rose or doe.</i>	V.	X.
Tace, Lat. <i>i. e. bold your peace, be silent.</i>	Venice, Lat. <i>from a famous city of Italy, of the same name.</i>	Xantippe, Gr. <i>furious, the wife of Socrates.</i>
Temperance, Lat. <i>moderation, soberness.</i>	Venus, Lat. <i>the heathen goddess of love and beauty.</i>	Z.
Thamar, Hebr. <i>a palm-tree.</i>	Ursula, Lat. <i>a little female bear.</i>	Zenobia, Gr. <i>Jupiter's wife, a valiant and most chaste queen of the Palmyrenians.</i>
Theodora, Gr. <i>given by God.</i>	W.	
Thomassin or Tomassin, a name derived from Thomas.	Walburg or Warburg, Sax.	
Triphosa, Gr. <i>q. d. thrice shining, very illustrious.</i>		

A TABLE of nick-names, or English Christian names shortened.

A.	Davy for David.	J.
A S S Y for Alice.	Deb for Deborah.	Jack for John.
B.	Dick for Richard.	Ib for Isabel.
Bab for Baptist or Barbara.	Dol for Dorothy.	Jeff for Jeffery.
Bat for Bartholomew.	Dy for Diana.	Jemmy for James.
Beck for Rebecca.	E.	Jerry for Jeremy.
Bell for Arabella.	Ekiel for Ezekiel.	Jin for Joan.
Ben for Benjamin.	F.	Jinny for Jane.
Bess for Elizabeth.	Fanny for Frances.	Jo for Joseph or Jonathan.
Betty for Elizabeth.	Frank for Francis.	Jonny for John.
Biddy for Bridget.	Fritz for Friedwid.	Josh for Joshua.
Bill or Billy for William.	G.	Jug for Joan.
Bob for Robert.	Geff for Geffery.	K.
C.	Gib for Gilbert.	Kate for Katherine.
Cass for Cassandra.	Gillian for Juliana.	Kir for Christopher or Christian.
Chris for Christian.	Griff for Griffith.	Kellom for Kencelm.
Cis for Cicely.	H.	L.
Clem for Clement.	Hab for Herbert.	Lance for Lancelot.
Conny for Constance.	Hal or Harry for Henry.	Len for Leonard.
D.	Hodge for Roger.	Let for Lettice.
Dan for Daniel.		M.
		Madge for Margery.

Mary

O T I

S I M

Z A C

Marg for Margaret.
Mat for Matthew or Mat.
 the.

Meg for Margaret.
Mich for Michael.
Mil for Mildred or Miles.
Mary for Mary.
Mun for Edmund.

N.

Nab for Abigail.
Nam for Ambrose.
Nan, Nanny, or Nancy, for
 Anne.

Nat for Nathanael.
Ned for Edward.
Nel for Helena or Eleanor.
Nib for Isabel.
Nick for Nicholas.
Nobs or Nobby for Oba-
 diah.
Nol for Oliver.
Namp for Humphry.
Nye or Nykin for Isaac.

O.

Oslo for Theophilus.

P.

Padge for Margery.
Pat or Patty for Martha.
Peg or Peggy for Margaret.
Pel for Peregrine.
Pen for Penelope.
Pets or Petty for Eliza-
 beth.

Phil for Philip or Phyllis.
Pol for Mary.
Pris for Priscilla.
Pru for Prudence.

R.

Robin for Robert.

S.

Sal or Sally for Sarah.
Sam for Samuel.
Sander for Alexander.
Seb for Sebastian or Sibyll.
Sil for Silvester.
Sim for Simeon or Simon.
Sis for Cicely.

Su for Susan.

T.

Taff for Theophilus.
Teddy for Edward.
Temp for Temperance.
Tid or Tit for Theodore.
Tim for Timothy.
Tom for Thomas.
Tony for Anthony.

V.

Vin for Vincent.
Val for Valentine.

W.

Wat for Walter.
Will for William.
Win for Winifrid.

Z.

Zach for Zachary.

F I N I S.



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